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Howell hints at LT takeover

Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, is ready to take over London Transport thus preventing the massive fare rises predicted by Mr Kenneth Livingstone, GLC leader, after Thursday's ruling by the Law Lords. "I have no intention of allowing the world's greatest urban transport system to collapse", he said Back page

European rocket proves itself

The European rocket, Ariane, made a perfect flight from the Guiana Space Centre into space on its fourth and final test launch. Over the Atlantic it successfully put the British-built maritime communications satellite, Marecs A, into orbit Page 6

Hope amid the snow and gales

Blizzards, flooding and gales continued to cause chaos across Britain, and thousands of families were left without electricity. But forecasters are confident of a more general thaw before the end of the week Back page

Prince condemns red tape

The Prince of Wales has condemned the amount of money "wasted" on bureaucracy involved in schemes to relieve unemployment. In an interview with *The Director* magazine, he applauds efforts to help those out of work, but asks if enough is being done. Back page

Repatriation cash flop

Homeward Bound, the £1m appeal to raise money to repatriate disenchanted West Indians, has raised only £500 since its controversial launching a month ago. Now Mr Ashton Gibson the organizer, says his scheme has been misinterpreted. Page 2

Iran democrat out of hiding

The Iranian Government's most hunted political opponent, Mr Hedayatollah Matine-Daftary, has come out of hiding and arrived in Paris. A leading secular democrat, he told *The Times* that he was seeking dialogue with other opposition forces Page 4

Alexeyeva in America

Miss Liza Alexeyeva, whose freedom from the Soviet Union was secured through a hunger strike by Dr Andrei Sakharov, the Russian scientist, has been reunited in the United States with her husband by proxy, Mr Alexei Semyonov Page 4

Would-be MPs face SDP panel

The Social Democratic Party today begins interviewing the first of about 1,000 of their members who have applied to become prospective parliamentary candidates. Those chosen will fight in constituencies where the Liberal Party will stand down Page 3

Letter clarified

The Royal Ulster Constabulary chief has attempted to clarify a letter he sent to the Official Unionists about a civilian intelligence network, which has been criticized by the minority parties. Page 2

Little cheer

There is little Christmas cheer for Britain's industrialists in the monthly trends survey from the Confederation of British Industry which forecasts continuing output stagnation in UK factories because of a lack of orders Page 13

Last-gasp win

England's cricketers lost the second one-day international in Jullundur when Vengsarkar hit an unbeaten 88 to give India victory by six wickets with three balls to spare Page 17

Polish envoy to US defects

'My country is under a reign of terror'

By Our Foreign Staff

Mr Romuald Spasowski, the Polish Ambassador in Washington, was granted political asylum in the United States yesterday after accusing his Government of waging war on the people of Poland.

Mr Spasowski, his wife Wanda at his side, read an emotional statement to reporters a few hours after Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, announced on television that President Reagan had agreed to give him asylum and protection.

"A week ago a state of war was imposed in Poland; a state of war against my people," Mr Spasowski said. "Under the umbrella of the military, specially trained units began an unprecedented reign of terror. Factories have been stormed when workers defended themselves. Solidarity members have been arrested in their offices and at night at home."

Mr Spasowski, Poland's most senior diplomat and a veteran of more than 30 years in the foreign service, said the week-old military Government's imposition of martial law had spread "the cruel night of darkness over my country".

Communications had been cut off to isolate Poland and to confuse the rest of the world, he said. The death penalty had been introduced for Poles not reporting to work and Mr Lech Walesa, leader of the Solidarity trade union organization had been arrested and kept in detention by force.

Mr Spasowski, his voice faltering as he read his dramatic statement, spoke of what he called the brutality and enormous suffering imposed by the authorities on the Polish people.

Thousands of Poles faced imprisonment: "Imprisoned in camps in the open air without shelter, without enough food, without heating, my brothers and sisters face brute force and are exposed to enormous suffering."

The 61-year-old ambassador, who is on his second tour of duty in Washington, said he could no longer have any association with authorities responsible for such brutality and inhumanity.

"There are indications that some are being transported to camps in neighbouring countries . . . this carefully orchestrated and directed crackdown is not an internal Polish issue," Mr Spasowski said, adding that it made a mockery of the Helsinki accords on human rights in Europe.

"I cannot be silent . . . I have decided this the moment I learned that Lech Walesa, the most beloved leader of Solidarity, is arrested and kept by force," Mr Spasowski said.

"This, what I am doing now, is my expression of solidarity with him. I have decided to make this statement, to stand up openly and to say I will do everything to assist the Polish people in their hour of need", the Ambassador declared.

Mr Spasowski, flanked by FBI agents, read his statement from a podium in a conference room at the State Department.

He said he had asked the United States Government to give him, his wife, his daughter and son-in-law shelter and political asylum and expressed his thanks to President Reagan and Mr Haig for allowing his family to stay.

Mr Spasowski urged all Americans to think about the Polish people entering a new chapter in their struggle for independence and human dignity. "We will never give up . . . The only solution to their troubles is a political solution . . . Violence and oppression will only aggravate the situation", he said.

"The road to peace is the only road", he added. He asked Americans not to be silent, to defend freedom in the traditions of their past, and to show solidarity and support for the Poles.

He urged other Polish diplomats to be true to themselves but to remember to do whatever their consciences dictated to help their people. He ended his nine-minute statement with: "Long live Poland".

Mr Spasowski is the first senior Soviet block official to defect since April, 1978, when a diplomat at the United Nations, Mr Arcady Shevchenko, sought asylum on the grounds of repressive conditions in the Soviet Union.

Mr Spasowski has held five overseas posts and was the Polish Ambassador in Washington in the mid-1950s. He returned in 1978. He was also an under-Secretary of State for Poland in the 1970s.

As the martial law regime in Poland entered its second week yesterday, there were further reports of industrial strife between workers and security forces, passive resistance elsewhere, and increasing tension.

The most dramatic incident was a sit-in demonstration by 1,300 miners—at the Ziemovit mine in Katowice—who were staying underground, after an exit to the coalshaft had been blown up.

According to Tass, Solidarity militants were holding the miners hostage, after the mine had been sabotaged. The report said that militants had blown up one exit at the mine, where seven miners were killed in clashes with security forces last Wednesday, and were threatening to destroy the other exit if the authorities moved in troops or police.

"As a result . . . up to 1,300 miners are being held underground," the Soviet news agency said. "The second exit is mined and political criminals from Solidarity, blackmailing the authorities, are threatening to blow it up if the forces of public order are brought to the mine."

The Polish news agency PAP claimed that 95 per cent of industry was working normally, although reports of similar resistance to the authorities elsewhere in Poland gave a different impression.

Warsaw radio said shipyards in Gdansk, where police and workers fought street battles for two days last week, were closing until after Christmas. Work at a neighbouring shipyard in Gdynia was also suspended until December 28. No reason was given.

Observers in Warsaw suggest that about half the work force turned up for duty on Saturday—a day when work is now obligatory. Solidarity had earlier won an agreement for Saturdays to be a day-off.

Warsaw radio said working hours in the factories placed under military control were being laid down according to need.

The radio also announced increased wages for lower paid workers, and other measures to compensate for any rises in the cost of living.

The Church in Poland was also making its voice heard over the weekend in an appeal to avoid bloodshed. Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the Roman

Continued on back page, col 4

BR plans more cheap fares to fill empty trains

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

A nationwide off-peak cheap fare is to be introduced by British Rail next year in an attempt to fill increasingly empty trains. It will be about a third less than the normal fare and unlike the present discount fares will be available to all passengers on all routes.

The only restriction will be that the new ticket, which has yet to be named, will not be valid on peak-hour trains. There will therefore be a nationwide two-tier fare system

British Rail, which plans to introduce the new fare about July, hopes that, with the present discount fares, the scheme will bring passengers flocking back to its off-peak trains, many of which are running nearly empty. The three main objectives behind what is regarded as one of the biggest innovations in marketing passenger trains in Britain are:

1. To fill the huge volume of empty off-peak seats which constitute an unacceptable drain on resources at a time when BR is approaching the Government for investment in electrification. Curtailed timetables and shorter trains, planned for the spring, are seen as the path to a declining railway;
2. To provide a simple alternative to the "fares jungle" for which BR has been much criticized since it started to introduce selective discounts about four years ago. On some routes there are said to be more than twenty different fares on offer;
3. To provide a discount fare for the ordinary traveller who is not a student, a pensioner or disabled, or travelling on a route where coach competition has not forced BR to produce a special "saver" fare.

The two-tier system falls short of the cut-price fares introduced in Sweden in the late 1970s, which had a dramatic effect on rail traffic there, and which BR has often been urged to emulate. Sweden approximately halved fares, and traffic rose by nearly half, so that no rise in subsidy was at first required.

However, because the cheap fares are available at all times except weekends, they have increased traffic on full weekday trains and Swedish Railways is now embarking on a heavy programme of capital investment to cater for the extra traffic.



The coaster Union Star, upturned on the Cornish rocks. Later, divers reported no sign of life on board after blasting their way through the hull.

Sixteen die in lifeboat's rescue attempt

From Craig Seton, in Mousehole, Cornwall

Eight lifeboatmen and eight of the people they went to rescue on a stricken coaster died yesterday in hurricane-force winds and mountainous waves off the Cornish coast.

The Penlee lifeboat, launched from the village of Mousehole, braved 40ft waves to pluck four people to safety from the coaster Union Star, including a mother and two teenage girls travelling with their stepfather captain.

The Royal National Life-boat Institute has started an urgent inquiry into the disaster. The tiny fishing community in Mousehole, where all the men of the Penlee lifeboat lived, was stunned by the loss of relatives and friends as questions began to be asked about what went so tragically wrong in the darkness off the rugged Cornish cliffs.

The drama had started just after 6 pm on Saturday and ended about four hours later with the loss of the two vessels, the lifeboat Solomon Browne mysteriously smashed to pieces and the coaster Union Star thrown aground and overturned against rocks off Land's End. The coaster had been on its maiden voyage.

Vital evidence about what happened could lie with the skipper of a Dutch tug, the Noord Holland, based at Newlyn, which offered to tow the coaster when it first got into difficulties after its engines failed but which in fact never became involved in the rescue operation.

The coaster initially turned down the salvage contract offered by the tug; the owners of the coaster subsequently agreed a contract but by the time the tug reached the scene, it was too late to help.

It became clear that as the Union Star started drifting towards the rocks the Solomon Browne got alongside at least once and took off four people including the captain's wife. The lifeboat radioed that it was returning for more survivors but nothing more was heard.

After midnight the first wreckage of the Solomon Browne was washed up on beaches quite close to Mousehole.

Four bodies were found: three lifeboatmen, including Trevelyan Richards, the 56-year-old coxswain, and Mrs Dawn Morton, the wife of Captain Harry Morton, the master of the 1,400-ton Union Star.

According to information supplied by coastguards who monitored the drama and the log of a rescue helicopter from RAF Culdrose, the Union Star, carrying fertilizer from Dublin, never sent out a Mayday call or flares but asked for assistance at about 6 p.m. on Saturday. According to Michael Sutherland, the deputy launching authority for the Penlee lifeboat who is also a Trinity House pilot, between 6 p.m. and 6.30 p.m. the captains of the tug and coaster were in conversation over their radios about the question of assistance for the Union Star.

Monitoring parts of the conversation on his radio, Mr Sutherland said the tug's captain offered to go to the coaster's assistance immediately on an "open Lloyd's agreement" and was heard telling the captain of the Union Star that if there had to be a contract the owners of the two vessels would have to get in touch with each other and that would "take time".

Mr Sutherland said: "The tragedy could have been avoided if the tug had been able to tow her. Either weather conditions or legal conditions stopped her doing so. We do not know."

Union Transport the owner of the coaster, last night denied a report that it had told Captain Morton, to refuse an offer of assistance from the Noord Holland.

A spokesman for the company said the first it knew of the ship's difficulties was a telephone call from the Falmouth coastguard to its assistant fleet superintendent at 6.50 pm on Saturday. Captain Morton was instructed to accept a tow when contact was made with him at 7 pm and a salvage contract was signed with the tug company, Weissmuller, 20 minutes later.

"All we can think of is that the tug may have heard of the breakdown earlier on and rang the master, who at that time did not think it was anything serious", the spokesman added. But that was "pure conjecture", he said.

"The only time we spoke to him was at 7 pm to ask him how serious the trouble was."

The tug owners claimed that Captain Morton initially turned down the offer of a tow from the tug because he did not think it was needed. The tug was about 10 miles away at the time.

Mr Tony van der Merwe, project manager of the Dutch tug firm, said: "Later on the captain of the Union Star noticed that he was coming closer to the shore and moving into danger. In the meantime the tug skipper had phoned me and I contacted the owners in London and they recognized at the end that the vessel did need a tug. Unfortunately that decision was taken too late".

According to RNLI officials the Solomon Browne was in first class condition. She had been launched 238 times in emergencies and had saved 91 lives.

The Director of the RNLI Rear Admiral Wilfred Graham, said last night: "Obviously no man becomes a lifeboatman for the hell of it and every single lifeboatman in this country knows that one day the chips may be down and this is going to happen. Sometimes the elements win. The sea is very cruel and utterly relentless

"The boat was smashed to smithereens and I have never seen a big boat like that in so many pieces—some of them were no bigger than an ash tray."

After messages of condolence had been received from the Queen and Prince Philip, Prince Charles and Mrs. Thatcher, an appeal fund for the bereaved families was immediately set up.

There are 12 orphans and five widows from the lifeboat disaster.

The lifeboat, the village and the victims, page 3
Leading article, page 9

Israel scraps pact with US after bitter Begin tirade

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Dec 20

After one of the most bitter official verbal exchanges between Israel and the United States on record, the Israeli Cabinet decided today to scrap the agreement on strategic cooperation with Americans, which was signed in Washington three weeks ago.

The cancellation, and the ferocity of the insults aimed against the Americans by Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, have brought relations between the two allies to their lowest point.

Mr Begin's anger was prompted by the United States decision to suspend the strategic pact as a reprisal for Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights. "You are trying to make Israel a hostage to the memorandum of understanding", he told Mr Samuel Lewis, the American Ambassador. "I consider your announcement of the suspension of the discussions on the memorandum its cancellation. No sword of Damocles will hang over our heads."

He said the people of Israel had survived for many thousands of years without the agreement and would continue to survive intact without it for several thousand more.

His tirade was delivered at his Jerusalem home shortly before the Cabinet meeting, which endorsed the remarks. Israel's Chief of Staff, the chief of military intelligence and the Navy and Air Force commanders also attended the cabinet deliberations.

According to Mr Arieh Naor, the Cabinet Secretary, the Prime Minister told Mr Lewis: "You have no more right to preach to us regarding civilian loss of life. We read the history of World War Two and we know what happened to civilians when you took action against the enemy. We also read the history of the Vietnam war and your concept of body counts."

Mr Begin was referring to earlier American sanctions after the Israeli raid on Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) headquarters in Beirut, in which many Arab civilians were killed and wounded.



Mr Naor announcing the Cabinet decision.

The strength of the language used against Israel's main supplier of weapons and finance has surprised even members of Mr Begin's party, but it is understood accurately to reflect the bitterness felt against America inside the Cabinet. Ministers looked grim after this morning's meeting and the American envoy would say nothing.

Mr Begin told Mr Lewis that the Americans were still priding themselves that they were punishing Israel with their latest sanctions. "What kind of talk is this of punishing Israel? Are we a vassal state of yours? Are we a banana republic? Are we 14-year-olds that if we do not behave, we get our wrists slapped?

"I will tell you who comprises this Cabinet. It is comprised of men whose lives were marked by resistance, fighting and suffering. You will not frighten us with punishment. He who threatens us will find our ears deaf."

Mr Begin, who is convalescing from a broken hip, accused the Reagan Administration of antisemitism in its decision last week to withdraw promises to buy large quantities of Israeli weaponry.

He compared the American approach with that of General Evelyn Barker, the British GOC Palestine, who resided in the house where the Israeli Prime Minister now lives. "When we fought him you called us terrorists and we continued to fight", Mr Begin said with reference to his own leadership of the Irgun terror group.

"After we attacked his headquarters in the condemned King David buildings, Barker said 'this race will be affected only when we hit it in its pocket-books' and he ordered his British soldiers not to any longer patronize any Jewish-owned café. Hitting us in the pocket-book was Barker's philosophy.

"There are those who say we must rescind the Golan law that was passed in the Knesset (Parliament). To rescind is a concept of the days of the inquisition. Our forefathers were burnt at the stake and did not rescind their faith. We do not have to burn at the stake. We, praise God, have enough strength to defend our independence and our rights."

He added: "Kindly inform the Secretary of State that the Golan Heights law will remain in force. There is no power in the world that will bring about its repeal."

Mr Begin said his Government would never submit to American pressure to accept Egypt's demand that the 100,000 East Jerusalem Arabs be allowed to vote in elections for the proposed Palestinian autonomy council.

Cash snub for £1m appeal to send W Indians home

By Nicholas Timmins

Homeward Bound, the fund to repatriate West Indians to the Caribbean, which has so outraged many black leaders, seems to be bound knowhere.

The £1m fund was launched in a blaze of publicity a month ago by Mr Ashton Gibson, the director general of Westindian Concern Ltd, but he says that only about £500 has so far come in.

Sponsors and patrons of Westindian Concern and Caribbean House, a charity also run by Mr Gibson, have in the main kept their distance from the proposal, no register has been kept of the applicants attracted by the publicity, nor have any serious talks apparently been held with Caribbean governments.

Mr Gibson maintains that there is no need for that. The whole scheme, he says, has been misrepresented and misquoted. The intention, he says, was to raise money to send 40 or 50 families a year from the Hackney area, in London, where he works, back to the Caribbean. The idea was never to run any sort of national programme. "That would cost billions".

Mr Gibson's claims that most black people want to leave Britain have led to attacks from almost all sections of the black community, including former colleagues such as Mr Rene Webb, director of the Melting Pot in Brixton, black community workers, activists such as Mr Darcus Howe, of the Race Today Collective, and Hackney Council for Racial Equality, of which Mr Gibson is a former executive member, and which has demanded that he withdraw the scheme.



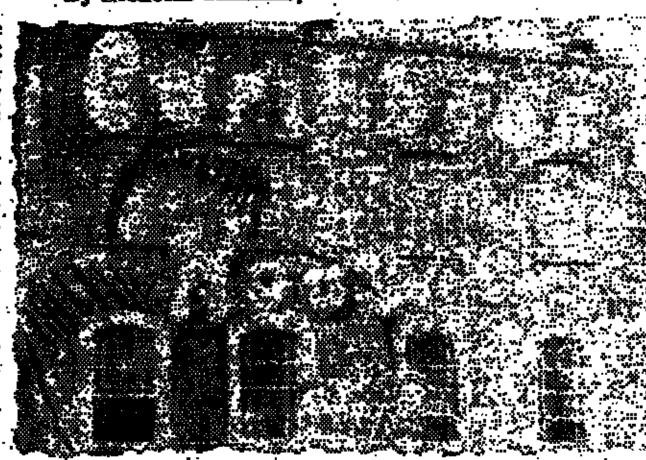
Mr Ashton Gibson: "I have no record of dishonesty".

Mr Gibson is no stranger to controversy. Between 1955 and 1970, after coming to Brixton from Barbados, he was convicted of a series of charges, including dishon estly obtaining money from priests. The money, he insisted, was given to charities for work that he believed the church should be doing.

There were repeated spells in mental hospital under court orders.

Mr Gibson says that he was "criminalized" by the system. Despite the convictions, he maintains, "I have got no record of dishonesty. In all my trials and all the times I have been before the court, there was never any question of personal gain".

In 1971, while on day release from mental hospital, he started the work that led to the foundation of the Melting Pot in Brixton, now a well-respected community



Caribbean House: House of Mr Gibson's charity

project. In its early days it had a stormy history, as it squatted in houses to provide such needed support for teenagers in trouble and at odds with their families.

There was friction with local residents, the council, the police and the foundation's trustees. In 1978, eventually voted Mr Gibson down over whether the Melting Pot should take money from Lambeth Council to run hostels.

Mr Gibson, who wanted to do family casework rather than run hostels, wanted to refuse the money. When he lost he resigned and set up Westindian Concern in Hackney.

The organization is a limited liability company, where only shareholders can vote on policy. Mr Gibson says he controls enough shares to avoid being outvoted.

Since 1975 Westindian Concern has been reconciling West Indian teenagers with their parents and running educational courses for teachers, social workers and others.

Hackney council has supported the work. This year it is providing £30,000 to have 10 West Indian children fostered by West Indian families rather than taken into care at a cost of £15,000 a year each. The council seems well pleased with the centre's work, and both West Indian Concern and Caribbean House, have attracted increasing sums of public money.

The company's accounts, largely chaotic up to 1978, although Mr Gibson says he trained as an accountant, are now looked after by an efficient financial administrator, appointed as part of an £80,000 programme financed by the Manpower Services Commission, to undertake research into the attitudes of West Indian children and teenagers.

Hackney has provided grants of £10,000 and £12,000, has insisted on better accounting, and is considering a £60,000 scheme for job creation and an intermediate treatment centre, to be funded jointly with the Manpower Services Commission and the Inner London Education Authority.

Lord Longford, patron of Caribbean House, who has appeared in court as a character witness for Mr Gibson, describes him as a man of remarkable vision.

Others see him somewhat differently. Mr Gibson has recently acquired titles of both "reverend" and "doctor". He says Bishop Arthur Maye ordained him into the Tabernacle Christian Church. The Church is not a member of neither the British nor Afro-West Indian Council of Churches, of which Mr Gibson was secretary for a controversial year in 1979.

Bishop Malaki Ramsay, chairman of the Afro-West Indian Council of Churches, said in his view Bishop Maye, "has no authority to ordain anybody. I do not know who even made him a bishop."

He said that when Mr Gibson was secretary, he issued a report on black community projects the Afro-West Indian Council of Churches was supposedly setting up. "I had phone calls from all over asking about a programme that we were not carrying out."

Mr Gibson's doctorate is in social psychology from the Caribbean Community Ministerial Academy.

Another who is dubious of Mr Gibson's credentials as a black spokesman is canon Wilfred Wood, an honary canon of Southwark Cathederal. he is furious that Mr Gibson's remarks "are encouraging a climate of opinion where instead of buckling down to the task of creating a multi-racial society people can talk about getting rid of black people and not having to bother".

He says the press has taken up Mr Gibson as black spokesman without looking at what he is supposed to be leading.

Canon Wood says that in 1971, when Mr Gibson was setting up the Melting Pot "he pestered me to endorse him in community work, which I refused to do. He still put my name on a letter head without permission, I got him to take it off pretty smartly."

Mr Jeff Crawford, for seven years secretary of the West Indian Standing Conference and now a senior race relations adviser in Haringey, says the same thing happened five years ago. He said he was approached to support Caribbean House and refused, but his name still went on the letterhead. "It was some months before it was taken off." During that period, he says, he was telephoned about bad debts.

Mr Gibson denounced the two claims as lies. he said he clearly had the impression that Canon Wood had agreed to be a trustee and that Mr Crawford had agreed to be involved.

Despite substantial public support for his organizations, Mr Gibson insists: "I want nothing from the system. I have withdrawn from mainstream politics,

RUC chief defends letter sent to Unionists

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Mr Jack Hermon, chief constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, yesterday attempted to clarify parts of a letter he wrote which the Official Unionist Party claimed was support for a civilian intelligence gathering organization.

He was replying to criticism from spokesmen for Northern Ireland's minority parties, including a call for his resignation. Excerpts from the letter to the Official Unionists' security committee were made public by Mr Kenneth Maginnis, its chairman, but the RUC said yesterday that they had been taken out of context.

The spokesman added that the chief constable had not expected the letter to be published, nor had he been informed that it was being released.

In it Mr Hermon said the police were happy to encourage the gathering of all useful information and "will cooperate with any scheme of an informal and defensive nature which works within the law". It went on: "The question of financial assistance is best left until local arrangements are made and requirements are indentified, when this headquarters will be prepared to support agreed request for equipment."

Plans for the intelligence gathering scheme were announced after the Reverend Robert Bradford, MP, was murdered in November, and it is understood that the equipment sought by the Official Unionists is two-way links and direct lines to police stations.

In his statement Mr Hermon said he had agreed with some of the suggestions made by the Official Unionists, but added his view that the law-abiding community could help in the prevention of terrorism.

The RUC said it was the kind of letter that could have been written to anybody, and any question of financial assistance was a matter for the Government, not the force.

☐ A soldier aged 22 was in a satisfactory condition at Altnagelvin Hospital, Londonderry, last night after being seriously injured in an explosion while doing repair work at Castle Gate.

SHOPS DEFY SUNDAY LAW

Several stores risked prosecution yesterday by opening to Christmas shoppers. The William Morrison supermarket chain, based in Bradford opened its stores in the big cities. "We have really been hit badly by the heavy snowfalls, and thought we would try to made up for it today," the company said.

Mr Ray Brown the manager of the Woolworth's store in High street, Slough, Berkshire, ignored an instruction from his head office not to open.

All last week the store dispayed posters saying it would open Sunday. The management changed their minds at the last minute, but a large crowd gathered outside.

Left likely to retain TGWU leadership

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU) is set to retain the left-wing leadership that voted for Mr Wedgwood Benn, after biennial ballot votes for the general executive council. Top union officials took the view last night that there would be no political change next March when the 37-member executive takes over.

Left-wingers have retained some key positions, according to early returns from the regions. In London and the Home Counties, the region most supportive of the Benn candidature, two Communists and a leading member of the Labour left are understood to have been reelected.

They are Mr Brian Nicholson, the Labour member, Mr Peter Fuzzey, a taxi driver, and Mr George Kirkby, an unemployed food industry worker.

Elsewhere Mr Walter Greendale, a Hull docker, a leading campaigner for Bennite policies and a member of the TUC General Council, has been returned from the Humberside region. Results from the South, West and Ireland show no change in the political composition.

Regional ballot votes held under TGWU rules have yet to be declared within the union's internal process in the Midlands, North-west, North, Scotland and Yorkshire, but on the trend so far shown union leaders are confident of a consistent line emerging this week.

The 26-strong territorial group on the executive (which is one smaller this year because of the sharp drop in qualifying membership in the traditionally moderate West region) dominates the executive numerically, but other militants are likely to be returned next month.

At present only one communist, Mr Eric Rechnitz, a lorry driver from the commercial transport group, is returned from the trade side.

The executive, which meets once a quarter for a week, is responsible for the policy direction of the union between biennial delegate meetings, the next of which is not due until mid-summer, 1983. At its last meeting two weeks ago, the executive authorized a new initiative to seek the TUC's withdrawal from all tripartite machinery with the Government and the Confederation of British Industry.

It also set up a special investigation, headed by Mr Mostyn Evans, the union's general secretary, into the method the union should employ to determine its choice for the Labour Party leader and deputy leader under the new elecoral college system.

Mr Mostyn Evans: To head inquiry

Employers object to strike ballot move

By Our Labour Editor

The Government has been advised by engineering employers not to heed arguments being put forward for making ballots compulsory before trade unionists take strike action.

In its submission to Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, foreshadowed in *The Times* four days ago, the Engineering Employers' Federation says: "Such a provision would tend to encourage ballot verdicts in favour of industrial action in order to strengthen the negotiating position against employers, and to secure protection against possible adverse legal consequences."

Ironically, the first of those arguments is identical to that of left-wingers in the National Union of Mineworkers who are seeking authority for a strike in a secret pithead ballot next month to put extra pressure on the National Coal Board for higher pay.

But the EEF, which has proved able in the past to influence ministerial legislative plans, suggests that the Cabinet should not accede to any renewed requests for compulsory strike votes but go instead for measures that would permit companies to lay off workers without pay if a dispute affects their company's operations.

In its paper to the Government, published today, the EEF says: "The law should be changed so as, first, to enable an employer to relieve himself of having to maintain employees' pay when large sections of the economy are paralysed by industrial action, and he is unable to continue operations; and, second, to enable an employer whose business is disrupted by industrial action by some of his employees to lay off other employees without pay."

The engineering companies argue that the validity of the first of those concepts is shown by the current successful opposition of unions in the public sector to the Government's pay guidelines "and by the possibility that industrial action will take place before long in public sector undertakings."

☐ A pre-Christmas peace move gets under way today, with officials of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service attempting to avert strikes on the railways and at Ford Motors, threatened in the New Year.

Acas conciliators will attempt this morning to find sufficient common ground between the Ford management and union leaders to prevent an official strike paralysing the company's

Brown beef may be joint of the future

By John Young
Agriculture Correspondent

Brown beef, lamb and pork, vacuum-wrapped in thick plastic, may replace the traditional red meat bought from the butcher as the Sunday joint of the future, according to the head of one of Europe's largest fresh meat companies.

The dull colour is attributed to the packing, and Mr George Cattell, chief executive of FMC Ltd, assured journalists that it would regain its proper hue once the seal was broken.

That may well be so, but what has caused alarm is the implied view that the days of the traditional butcher's shop are numbered, and that the next generation will have no choice but to buy pre-packed joints from supermarkets.

The meat industry is without doubt in deep trouble. All over the country abattoirs are reported to be losing money, while wholesalers and retailers complain of being caught between the high costs of carcasses and consumer resistance to ever increasing shop prices.

More shoppers are turning away from red meat towards cheaper substitutes such as poultry. They also tend to buy processed foods, which although often more expensive in the long run do not demand such a large immediate cash outlay.

Abattoir owners say they cannot get the quantity and quality of stock they want at a price they can afford. In the first 10 months of this year cattle slaughterings were down by 5.6 per cent and sheep by 12 per cent, but pig killings were slightly up.

Mr Cattell suggests that the way out of the difficulties is to shut down most of Britain's 1,000 or more abattoirs and replace them with about 100 comprehensive meat processing plants.

His idea has the support of supermarkets and multiple chains like Dewhurst, but is fiercely resented by independent wholesalers and the hundreds of local butchers' shops which depend on them for supplies.

Such a scheme, it is said, would create regional monopolies, force up costs because animals would have to be transported farther and weaken farmers' bargaining position. The freedom of the weekly market would be replaced by bulk purchasing, controlled and manipulated byz a handful of large companies.

As for the consumer, there are fears that the younger generation may already be losing the taste for real beef.

But a Dewhurst executive has challenged the finding of a recent market research study that young housewives are reluctant to go into butchers' shops for fear of betraying their ignorance of the difference between a pork chop and a top roast.

Mr Colin Cullimore, Dewhurst's managing director, said earlier this month that some housewives appeared not to mind what they ate, as long as it was easy to prepare, tasty and not too expensive, but others felt the least they could do was to feed their families adequately and cost effectively by buying meat.

Science report

Microwave satellite as weather detector

By the Staff of "Nature"

As all television watchers know, weather forecasters use satellite pictures to monitor the progress of fronts heralding a change in weather. But the fronts that are not closely associated with clouds, such pictures offer little information. Now, however, measurements taken by instruments on Seasat, a NASA satellite designed to monitor the oceans, have shown that cloudless fronts over the ocean can be detected by a type of microwave radar.

Unlike visible light and infrared, microwaves are not hindered by cloud, so they provide a useful means of looking through the atmosphere in all weather conditions. They can also be used to measure the water vapour content of the atmosphere above the oceans. As fronts are created when blocks of cold and hot air meet, and as the water vapour content of air depends on its temperature, measurements of water vapour content in the atmosphere should provide an alternative way of detecting fronts.

An instrument on board Seasat, the scanning multichannel microwave radiometer (SMMR), measured the total water vapour content of columns of the atmosphere 600km wide. Three scientists, Dr P. K. Taylor from the Institute of Oceanographic Science, Godalming, Dr K. B. Katsaros from the University of Washington and Dr R. G. Lipes from the Jet Propulsion Laborary, Pasadena, California, have recently compared the Seasat data with measurements taken from the Earth at the same time during the Joint Air-Sea Interaction (JASIN) experiment. They compared Seasat and JASIN data for the North Atlantic taken during three months in 1978.

In most cases, the scientists found good agreement between both sets of data. When they compared Seasat water vapour data with satellite pictures showing cloud they also found that the greatest changes in water vapour occurred where cloud patterns indicated the presence of a front. They also believe that the Seasat measurements indicated the presence of widespread areas of heavy rain.

Seasat, which was designed to explore the usefulness of microwaves for many types of ocean and atmospheric measurements, took measurements for only three months before it failed in September 1978. Nevertheless, the data that has come out of that short operating period indicate that microwave measurements could add substantially to the data available to meteorologists, who at present lack detailed information on the temperature and water vapour profile of the atmosphere. Ocean and atmospheric scientists must be hopeful that Seasat's results will persuade NASA to fund further, similar satellites.

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Chancery Division **Law Report** December 21 1981 Chancery Division

Uncertain publication supports tax-avoidance plan

Inland Revenue Commissioners v The Trustees of Sir John Aird's Settlement

Before Mr Justice Nourse

[Judgment delivered December 16]

The "Newspaper-Franco" scheme that was widely used in 1975 and 1976 to avoid payment of capital transfer tax on capital being taken out of discretionary trusts and transferred to beneficiaries absolutely, achieved its object.

The scheme succeeded in coming within the loophole for avoidance provisions of paragraph 6 (7) of schedule 5 to the Finance Act 1975 that exempted from charge beneficiaries of discretionary trusts who on surviving another person for a specified period became entitled to interests in possession as from the other person's death.

His Lordship so held in the Chancery Division in dismissing an appeal by the Crown from a determination of the special commissioners quashing a notice of determination made on the trustees of Sir John Aird's settlement in respect of an appointment by them in 1975 of £140,964 in favour of the settlor's son.

Section 105 of the Finance Act 1976 repealed paragraph 6 (7) and enacted new provisions to deal with survivorship clauses.

Mr John Knox, QC, and Mr Michael Hart for the Crown; Mr Edward Nugee, QC, and Mr Robert Walker for the trustees.

MR JUSTICE NOURSE, in a reserved judgment, said that the Crown claimed that a device used in 1975-76 in relation to settled property held on discretionary trusts and sometimes known as the "newspaper-Franco" scheme did not succeed in avoiding a charge to tax.

The Finance Act 1975, which abolished estate duty and replaced it with capital transfer tax, made important distinctions in the application of the tax to settled property depending on whether there was or was not a subsisting interest in possession in the property.

The Act contained no definition of "interest in possession" and the question which most perplexed Lincoln's Inn in the early years of the new tax was to which category should be assigned settled property in which there was an absolute or lesser interest in present enjoyment subject to a mere power to divert income from the holder of the interest by accumulation or payment to others.

That question was finally resolved in favour of there being no interest in possession by the decision of the House of Lords in *Pearson v Inland Revenue Commissioners* ([1981] AC 753). One of the less important but more convenient results of that decision was that it was now possible with a fair degree of accuracy, to refer to the two kinds of settled property as property held on fixed interest and discretionary trusts respectively.

By paragraph 6 (2) of schedule 5, where a person "becomes entitled to an interest in possession in property comprised in a settlement at a time when no such interest subsists in the property, a capital distribution shall be treated as being made out of the property". Paragraph 6(4) imposed a charge on capital distributions.

Paragraph 6 (7) was the provision on which the case depended and provided that "Sub-paragraph (2) above shall not be taken to apply in the case of a person who, on surviving another person for a specified period, becomes entitled to an interest in possession as from the other person's death".

It soon became clear to those who advised on those matters that advantage might be taken of paragraph 6 (7) so as to avoid payment of tax altogether. All that appeared to be necessary in the normal case of property held on discretionary trusts with an overriding power of appointment vested in the trustees was for an interest in possession to be appointed to a beneficiary contingently on his surviving for a specified period some other person who was on the point of death.

There appeared to be no requirement that the other person should have any connexion with the settlement or that the specified period should be of any minimum length.

Accordingly many trustees who had good reasons for making outright distributions to adult beneficiaries or converting from discretionary to fixed interest trusts during the period of maximum transitional relief had been advised that they had a good chance of avoiding tax altogether by taking advantage of paragraph 6 (7).

The crucial requirement was to find someone who was on the point of death. In the autumn of 1975 it was known that General Franco was dying. Many appointments were made in favour of beneficiaries under discretionary settlements contingently on their surviving General Franco for short specified periods.

However, other individuals who were thought to be on the point of death were chosen, but sometimes they lived for longer than had been expected. General Franco himself was an example of that. It therefore became necessary to devise a form of appointment which could be virtually certain of taking effect within a short time. That led to the invention of the "newspaper-Franco" scheme.

The Inland Revenue had accepted that the simple General Franco scheme was within paragraph 6 (7). But there were a significant number of other cases which depended on the result of this case.

In 1947 a settlement was executed by Sir John Renton Aird, who died in 1973. Before November 1975 the capital and income of part of the settled property were held in trust for, inter alia, the settlor's son, Sir George John Aird, and his children and remoter issue as the trustees should during a period expiring in 1997 by deed appoint. Thus, following the *Pearson* case, no interest in possession subsisted in that fund.

On November 28, 1975 the trustees of the settlement made two irrevocable appointments whereunder parts of the settled property were appointed in favour of Sir John and his sister, Susan, conditionally on their surviving "the person whose death shall occur on Saturday, November 29, 1975 and who shall be the first (in alphabetical order) of the persons dying on that date to be named in the deaths column on the back page of the earliest edition of the newspaper called *The Times* published in London on Monday, December 1, 1975 . . ."

On December 1, *The Times* was published and the deaths column contained the name of a Major Peter Bisgood who had died on November 29. Both Sir John and his sister survived until midnight on November 30 — the latest point of time at which they became absolutely entitled to their respective appointed interests.

Paragraph 6 (7) contained four requirements: (1) there had to be a person who became entitled to an interest in possession; (2) his entitlement had to be contingent on his being alive at the death of another person and thereafter living for a specified period; (3) he had thereafter to fulfil the contingencies of requirement (2); (4) his interest had to take effect as from the death of the other person. The Crown accepted that (1), (3) and (4) were satisfied. Only (2) was in issue.

The Crown argued that the interests conferred on Sir John and Susan were not in reality or substance contingent on their surviving another person, who might or might not materialize, for a period of one day. It thus became necessary to determine when a contingency had reality and substance and when it did not.

A contingency was an event which might or might not happen. If there was no real possibility that it would not happen, so that it was as good as certain that it would, it was a contingency without reality and substance and no contingency at all. But a real possibility was not the same thing as a probability. If there was a real possibility, however remote, that the event would occur, the contingency was one of reality and substance.

The evidence as it stood established that there was a real possibility that there would be no report in *The Times* deaths column on December 1 recording the death of a person on November 29. Moreover the appointment required *The Times* to be published on December 1. Events subsequent to 1975 demonstrated that it was a real possibility at that time that the newspaper might cease publication for a long period, or even altogether.

The conclusion was therefore that on November 28 there was a real possibility that there would be no person who would satisfy the description of the designated person. That meant that the interests conferred on Sir John and Susan were in reality and in substance contingent on their surviving another person, who might or might not materialize, for a period of one day and that they were within the exemption conferred by paragraph 6 (7). The appeal was dismissed.

Solicitors: Solicitor of Inland Revenue; Travers Smith, Braithwaite & Co.

Guidance to arbitrators

Pancommerce SA v Veecheema BV

Mr Justice Bingham, sitting in the Queen's Bench Division on December 14 gave guidance to arbitrators when hearing notices of motion seeking the remission of certain issues to the Board of Appeal of the Grain and Free Trade Association.

HIS LORDSHIP said that where arbitrators had it in mind to rely on a point not argued, they should always put it to the parties for their comments. That was particularly so where the curiously accident-prone doctrine of waiver was involved, as in the case of *Italmare Shipping Co v Ocean Tanker Co Inc (The Rio Sun)* ([1981] 2 Ll Rep 489).

In refusing to make any order for remission, his Lordship said that to his knowledge there was no English authority for the proposition that where a seller's ability to perform had been impeded by a governmental act he could be said to have acted reasonably if he allocated available supplies among customers to whom he was not contractually committed as well as those to whom he was. Speaking for himself, his Lordship would need some persuading that it was reasonable to allocate scarce goods to non-contractual claimants before those with a contractual claim had been satisfied.

Rossminster scheme taxable

Cairns v MacDiarmid (Inspector of Taxes)

Before Mr Justice Nourse

[Judgment delivered December 16]

A scheme designed and marketed in 1974 by Mr Roy Tucker, a tax consultant, and known as the "non-deposit scheme", did not achieve its object of avoiding income tax because the relevant payments made by those participating in the scheme were not payments of interest and did not attract relief from income tax under section 75 of the Finance Act 1972.

His Lordship so held in the Chancery Division in dismissing an appeal by the taxpayer, Mr William Stephen Cairns, from a determination of the special commissioners refusing his claim for tax relief in respect of a payment of £5,000 alleged to be annual interest.

In 1974 the taxpayer took advantage of the scheme the essence of which was to ensure that a sum of £5,000 that the taxpayer contracted to pay to his employer, Rossminster Acceptances Ltd, could be claimed as an interest payment on which relief from income tax would be allowed by virtue of section 75 of the Finance Act 1972.

The scheme involved the taxpayer borrowing £37,740 from Rossminster on March 1, 1974. That loan was stated to be for two years with interest thereon payable in advance at the rate of 13½ per cent. On that day the taxpayer handed over his cheque in favour of Rossminster for £5,000, the sum alleged to be interest payable under contract.

Four days later an agreement was signed releasing the taxpayer from his liability to repay the £37,740 and stating that Boreton Ltd, another Rossminster company, was willing to be substituted as the debtor in return for a payment by the taxpayer to them of £32,740.

Thus by March 5, 1974, the taxpayer had received £37,740 from Rossminster described as a loan and had made out a cheque to Rossminster for £5,000 described as interest and another to Boreton for £32,740.

Section 75 provided that "(1) Where a person pays in any year of assessment . . . (a) annual interest chargeable to tax under Case II of Schedule D . . . and makes a claim to relief . . . the amount of the interest shall be deducted from or set off against his income for that year of assessment, and income tax shall be discharged or repaid accordingly".

Mr Anthony Sumption for the taxpayer, Mr D C Potter, QC and Mr Peter Goldsmith for the Crown.

MR JUSTICE NOURSE, delivering a reserved judgment, said that the question was whether the payment of £5,000 was a payment of annual interest within section 75(1)(a) and accordingly deductible from the taxpayer's income for tax purposes. The payment was made as one of the steps in a tax avoidance scheme which had been devised and was then being marketed by Mr Roy Tucker, a chartered accountant.

The scheme was sometimes known as the non-deposit scheme and sometimes as the one year high income scheme. Its tax advantages, if any, were given a legislative quietus in 1976. But it was estimated before the special commissioners that the scheme could have been provided for clients of Mr Tucker on some 150 occasions in early 1974.

The taxpayer, a young man of 25, was at the time employed as assistant to Mr Tucker's senior employee. The taxpayer was a director of some 160 companies concerned with tax avoidance.

Three questions had been argued on the appeal. First, was the £5,000 paid by the taxpayer? Second, was it a payment of interest? Third, if it was interest was it annual interest? The taxpayer could only succeed if all three questions were answered in the affirmative.

On the footing that the agreement between the taxpayer and Rossminster was not a sham but a genuine transaction having legal effect, it could not be said that the taxpayer did not pay the £5,000 merely because his intention to do so had been conditional on his receiving the £37,740 from Rossminster. The commissioners' decision on the first question in favour of the taxpayer was correct.

The second question was more interesting. Before a payment could be deducted, or set off under section 75 it had to be of something which could properly of its nature be described as interest. That was a question which could not be determined by any label attached by the parties to the payment but only by reference to the substance of the transaction.

The facts showed that having got £5,000 back on March 1 and the balance of £32,740 on March 5, Rossminster was in reality deprived of nothing but the use of the latter sum for four days. It was impossible to describe the £5,000 as just recompense for a deprivation as trival as that.

The £5,000 payment could not be described as interest either for the purposes of section 75 or for any other purpose. It was a payment made in discharge of a purely artificial liability which was created in order to achieve a tax advantage.

Even if the £5,000 could properly be described as interest it would still be impossible to describe it as annual interest. The commissioners' decision on that point was correct and the third question had also to be decided in favour of the Crown.

Solicitors: Herbert Smith & Co; Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

Arrears decision quashed

Regina v Blackpool Justices, Ex parte Ardulis

Sir John Arnold, President of the Family Division, sitting as an additional judge of the Queen's Bench Division, said on December 16 that it was open for the court to quash a decision of the justices to remit arrears in maintenance.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the justices' decision had been made on the basis that the applicant had consented to a remission, but no evidence of consent had been given at the hearing and the justices had been under a mistaken impression that the applicant had consented to a remission.

An order for certiorari would be granted since the circumstances of the hearing showed that justice had not been done. An order quashing the justices' decision and remitting the case for rehearing would be granted.

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NEWS IN SUMMARY

Silent night protest by choristers

The choir of St Bridget's Church, St Brides Major, Mid Glamorgan, walked out after a dispute with the vicar, the Rev Dennis Bevan. All 20 choristers quit their stalls in support of their organist, Mr Hywel Evans, dismissed by the vicar after he, and his wife Susan were married in a register office. Both were members of the church choir.

Now the vicar is recruiting Brownies to sing the carols at the midnight Communion service on Christmas Eve.

"There was no reason why the choir should have given up like that," the Rev Bevan said yesterday. "There were very good reasons why I had dispensed with the services of Mr Evans. But I cannot discuss people's personal lives.

Mr Evans, an engineer was in Japan yesterday, where he intends to work. His wife, Susan, who will join him in the New Year, said: "I don't go to church any more".

End to divorce ban forecast

Cardinal Tomas OFiaich, Roman Catholic Primate of All Ireland, yesterday forecast the possible end within the next decade of the Irish Republic's legal ban on divorce. But he said that the introduction of divorce traditionally opposed by the Irish Constitution in line with Catholic Church beliefs, could have a bad effect on society.

The cardinal, in a radio interview, refused to speculate on his church's probable attitude towards a referendum on divorce that has been proposed by some politicians in Dublin; but he conceded that public opinion was swinging towards a change, particularly among the young.

Export ban on Indian dressings

The Indian Government has banned two manufacturers from exporting first-aid dressings after tests in Britain showed that they were contaminated, a senior official in New Delhi said yesterday.

Mr Abid Hussain, the Commerce Secretary, said that two consignments of dressings due for shipment had been seized and sent for investigation. He said the makers were based in Calcutta.

Man who spied for Czechs dies

A former British spy, Nicolas Prager, who was left out in the cold, has died suddenly at the age of 53. His relatives blame the treatment he received from the British and West German governments after his release from prison.

A former RAF sergeant, Mr Prager was arrested in 1971 and jailed for 12 years for giving secrets to the Czechs about the radar devices used by Britain's V-bombers. He served six years.

Inquiry into case of SAS coma man

The Hereford and Worcester Area Health Authority is expected to announce today that it is setting up a team of three medical experts to investigate the case of Mr David Woodhouse, aged 28, a part-time SAS soldier, of Fownhope, near Hereford, who was left in a coma for seven months after a mishap during a routine operation.

Previous attempts by the authority to investigate the case of Mr Woodhouse, the father of four young children, failed because the Medical Defence Union, a doctors' insurance group, refused to allow its members to cooperate.

Regent Street crater

A crater 50ft deep and 19ft wide appeared in Regent Street in London's West End when a manhole cover collapsed on Friday night. Westminster City Council said last night it would take eight weeks to repair the road and pavement.

Man, 81, robbed

Mr Wilfred Cocking, aged 81, said yesterday that he picked up an axe and tried to fight off two thieves who threatened him with a red-hot screwdriver at his home in St Newlyn East, near Newquay, Cornwall. He refused to say where his savings were but they eventually fled with £60.

Chief whip reselected

Mr Michael Cocks, the Labour Chief Whip, was reselected for his seat in Bristol South, yesterday, beating Mr Andrew May, a local councillor, and Mr Trevor Morgan, a party worker.

Gift of a lifetime

Mr John Russel, aged 51, a garage proprietor from Colnbrook, Buckinghamshire, was given a new heart by surgeons at Papworth Hospital, near bridge, yesterday in a five-and-a-half-hour operation. He was making good progress last night.

Hunt for girl's killer

A murder hunt began yesterday after the body of Janet Cheatham, aged 17, was found half naked in an alleyway at Rainhill, Merseyside.

Drink-drive purge

Seventy-nine drivers have been arrested on Sussex roads so far this month in a pre-Christmas drink-driving purge.

The Penlee lifeboat disaster, its place in history and its impact on a Cornwall village




Comfort for a villager—and the cox'of the Lizard lifeboat Peter Mitchell who searched all night in rough seas.

A village mourns it dead after a night of sudden savagery

By Craig Seton

At lunchtime yesterday Mr Reginald Smith, aged 80, should have been playing cards with Mr Trevelyan Richards in the Ship Inn at Mousehole.

Instead he stood quietly on the quay watching the sea, the swift savagery of the night before gone, mourning the loss of his card partner, Charlie Greenhough, the landlord of the cosy fishermen's inn and six other village men.

Mousehole had never experienced a tragedy like it, the loss of eight of its men and eight others from a stricken coaster that they had tried to save from mountainous seas.

All day small groups huddled against the wind along the semi-circular harbour of this summertime holiday village, as helicopters scoured Mounts Bay, now quietening under heavy skies, for the bodies of the 16 dead.

In one night 12 village children had become fatherless and five wives were now widows.

Occasionally neighbours, passing in the streets, would embrace in grief at the memory of a lost relative or friend. A former second coxswain of the Penlee lifeboat, which was crushed to pieces in 50ft waves the night before, clutched my arm and tears came into his eyes when he said: "I lost a lot of friends last night. It was a hell of a bloody night. It was out of this world."

Mrs Jacqueline Brockman, widow of Nigel Brockman aged 43, had stayed up all night knowing the worst, but yesterday she stood on the front at Mousehole, her blue headscarf flapping in the wind, watching the waves rolling in as news came in that six bodies had been found.

Mr Brockman, a fish salesman, also leaves three sons, his parents and a sister in Mousehole. Neil, one of his sons, watched from the quay yesterday wondering what might have been.

He too had turned up at Penlee lifeboat station with his father and volunteered with many other men to go to the rescue of the Union Star. But Trevelyan Richards, the coxswain, had more than enough men to crew the Solomon Browne and told Neil not to go because he did not want to risk two members of one family.

The mother, sister and brother of Kevin Smith, aged only 23, were also in mourning. He was at home for Christmas on leave from the Merch[illegible] Navy and had not hesitated [illegible] go out with the lifeboat.

The villagers spoke of h[illegible] Mr James Madron, whose s[illegible] Stephen, aged 35, was also los[illegible] went out early yesterday alon[illegible] Lamorna Cove and found hi[illegible] son's hat washed ashore.

Villagers spoke of their amazement that the Solomon Browne had even been launched, so heavy was the sea and so fierce the onshore wind.

The 1,500 people of Mousehole were proud of their lifeboatmen and all the people of the village who helped to launch and maintain it and raise money to keep it going.

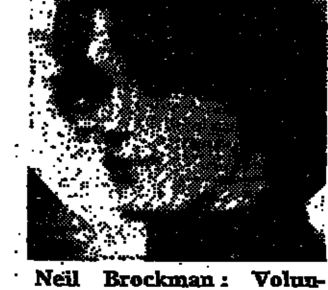
The men who lost their lives came from all walks of life. There were fishermen, a publican, a Post Office engineer, a young merchant seaman and a fish salesman.

Hundreds of villagers had stayed up all night waiting in the vain hope that the Solomon Browne's lights would be seen coming round the bay from Land's End. One young woman said: "Somehow we always expected it to come back".

Mrs Enid Richards, who has lived in Mousehole for 26 years, described how people were aware before first light that the lifeboat was lost. By nine o'clock yesterday morning villagers had crammed into the small local church for a memorial service

Mr Mike Reynolds, who works at a satellite radio station in Cornwall and acted as winchman for the Solomon Browne on Saturday night, said. "The coxswain was really calm and collected as they went out. They were just doing their job.

Leading article, page 9



Neil Brockman: Volunteered but was turned away.



Pe[illegible] lifeboat at an October launching (above) and its wrecked remains (below) stacked up at Lamorna cove like a handful of driftwood.



TIMETABLE OF DISASTER

6.12 pm: Union Star reports she has broken down eight miles east of Wolf Rock.

6.15: Sea King helicopter on stand-by at Culdrose air base.

6.21: Penlee lifeboat alerted.

7.30: Tug Noord Holland standing one mile off coaster, unable to get closer.

7.37: Sea King takes off from Culdrose.

7.52: Sea King arrives at Union Star, two miles offshore. Reports unable to lift off eight people because of atrocious conditions.

8.12: Penlee lifeboat launched.

8.22: Lifeboat radios four survivors on board.

9.20: Lifeboat alongside as Union Star drifts towards rocks. Hoord Holland unable to get closer and anchored offshore.

9.26: Sea King, unable to help, on its way back to base.

9.30: Lifeboat last seen by tug.

9.36: Union Star reported aground.

10.50: Worried coastguards alert other lifeboats.

00.56: Lifeboat wreckage found at Lamorna Cove.

Safy check revealed no fault

The Penlee [illegible]at, the Solomon Browne, [illegible] of the Watson self-righti[illegible]pe and supposedly unsinka[illegible]ut last April urgent saf[illegible]hecks were ordered on [illegible]ts of her age and type [illegible] the discovery of a fault.

An RNLI spokes[illegible]aid: "The Solomon Br[illegible] was checked and passed. [illegible] is no indication that t[illegible] capsized. It appears to[illegible]sel hit rocks or the shorelin[illegible] the weather was so bad t[illegible] not think the design [illegible]o vessel had much to do w[illegible]

The lifeboat was due [illegible] taken out of full-time [illegible] in three years, after w[illegible] would have served as a [illegible] boat for five years.

After the disasters of [illegible] and 1970 involving the [illegible] hope and Fraserburgh boats, which were not righting, the RNLI made whole fleet self-righting.

Although the Penlee b[illegible] was a relatively old "W[illegible] son", she had been almo[illegible] completely rebuilt, with an e[illegible] closed wheelhouse and automatic inflating airbag.

Two lifeboats, a relatively modern Thames-class 50-footer stationed at Islay, and an older 52-foot Barnett boat equipped with a self-inflating bag, capsized in a Scottish storm in November, 1979, when going to the assistance of a Danish cargo ship.

Both recovered without serious injuries to their crews, and since then the RNLI and its crewmen have had total confidence in their boats' ability to stand almost any punishment.

Nothing, however, could have helped the Solomon Browne, if, as is thought, she was damaged going alongside the ship, and possibly holed. She could have been partly filled on her attempted journey to port and perhaps totally overwhelmed by one of the enormous waves running at the time, particularly if the engine compartment had been flooded, putting her out of control.

Mr Brian Miles, RNLI deputy director designate, said: "All lifeboats are designed to be unsinkable. This one had an airbag behind the wheelhouse to right the boat if it capsized, but of course it could not help the vessel if it hit rocks."

In 1975 several members of the Penlee boat's crew were awarded medals and certificates for gallantry after they went out in force 12 gales. They were alerted by a mayday signal from the motor vessel Lovat, but its crew had abandoned ship by the time the lifeboat and a helicopter reached them, and there were no survivors.

The RNLI fleet comprises 258 vessels and 78 relief vessels. Of those, 127 are newer designed vessels with "airbag" protection put in at the time of building. There are 26 older Watson class boats, with 11 in standby service.

Mr Edward Wake-Walker, for the RNLI, said there was no question of phasing out the Watson and similar vessels. They were all built to stay in service for 25 years. "These boats are built to a very high standard of ruggedness", the RNLI said.

Family among sixteen victims of in rescue attempt



Nigel Brockman, ready for an expedition.

The dead were:

Trevelyan Richards, aged 56, a bachelor, coxswain.
Stephen Madron, aged 33, the mechanic, married.
Nigel Brockman, aged 43, assistant mechanic, married.
Barry Torrie, aged 35, married with two children.
Kevin Smith, aged 23, a single man.
Gary Wallis, aged 22, also single.
John Blewett, aged 41, who had two children.
Charles Greenough, aged 46, who had two daughters.
Henry Morton, aged 33, of Foxglove Close, Witham, Essex, captain of the Union Star.
Mrs Dawn Morton, aged 34, the captain's wife.
Sharon Brown, aged 16, the captain's daughter.
Deana Brown, aged 14, the captain's daughter.
James Whittaker, aged 34, of Barker Place, Queenborough, Kent, the ship's mate.
George Sedgewick, aged 44, of Rochester Avenue, Hull, crewman.
M. Lopez, aged 21, from the Cape Verde Islands.
A. Verrissimo, aged 24, also from the Cape Verde Islands.





Cox Trevelyan Richards and Barry Torrie on duty. Torrie was married with two children.

The price paid for heroism

By John Young and John Chartres

The National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck was founded in 1824, and was renamed the Royal National Life-boat Institution in 1854. Supported, as it frequently and proudly reminds us, entirely by voluntary contributions, it has saved more than 106,000 lives, including 6,376 during the last war.

But it has also paid the price. Two hundred and sixty-four lifeboatmen have been lost at sea since records were started in the middle of the last century. The worst disaster was in 1928, when the entire crew, 17 men, were drowned off Rye Harbour, Sussex.

Since then lifeboat disasters have included:

January 23, 1939: St Ives lifeboat, the John Sarah Eliza Stych, capsized twice while going to the rescue of a steamer. Seven men lost, one survived.

April 23, 1939: Five men and a boy drowned when Cullercoats lifeboat, Richard Silver Oliver, overturned in heavy seas during a practice run off Tynemouth.

April 24, 1947: Eight-man crew of the Mumbles lifeboat, Edward Prince of Wales, drowned in a vain attempt to rescue the crew of the Samtampa, which had been driven on to rocks off Porthcawl. Forty members of the Samtampa's crew also died under the eyes of helpless watchers ashore.

February 9, 1953: Six of the seven crew of the Fraserburgh lifeboat, John and Charles Kennedy, were lost when it capsized at the harbour entrance wile escorting a fishing boat to safety.

November 17, 1962: Seaham lifeboat, the George Elmy, capsized after taking off the crew of a fishing boat. Five lifeboatmen and four others drowned. One survivor.

March 18, 1969: Bodies of seven of the eight-man crew of the Longhope lifeboat, TGB, found on board the capsized craft after it had been towed ashore. It had answered a distress call from a Liberian cargo vessel which had run aground off the Orkney Islands.

January 22, 1970: Fraserburgh lifeboat, Duchess of Kent, capsized off Kinnairds Head, Aberdeenshire, while standing by crippled Danish ship. Five drowned, one saved.

All previous records of the numbers of lives saved by lifeboat and helicopter in the British Isles are likely to be broken when final figures are collated for 1981, a year in which Britain and the Irish Republic suffered its worst weather for many decades.

2,000 lives saved by rescue services

Figures supplied on Saturday by the RNLI, the Navy, the RAF and two civilian firms which provide helicopter rescue cover in the North Sea, show that nearly 2,000 people owe their lives to those agencies. Another 500 were helped either by being taken to hospital rapidly by helicopter or evacuated from ships or oil rigs in danger.

The figures add weight to recent claims that rescue services in the British Isles are the best in the world, involving close liaison between the coastguard and lifeboat services, the Armed Forces and civilian helicopters, with back-up by the United States Air Force and the Irish Army Air Corps.

Some of the most dramatic rescues have been carried out during the recent Arctic weather, preceded by the storms of late October and early November.

They included the mass airlift late last month of 46 men from the drifting Transworld 58 oil rig in severe weather by two of Bristow Helicopters' aircraft from Aberdeen.

In the past fortnight alone five crew members from a sunken British ship off the south-west coast of Ireland were found by an RAF Wessex in total darkness and a force 9 gale ("impossible according to the rules", an RAF spokesman said); and a combined lifeboat and Navy helicopter operation in the Channel saved 35 people from a capsizing South American ship.

Many of this year's rescues at sea involved joint operations by lifeboats and helicopters, giving the lie to earlier theories that modern long-range helicopters had made off-shore lifeboats redundant.

The RNLI has saved 906 lives this year. Its 254 off-shore and in-shore boats in the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic have been launched 2,608 times.

Many rescues in the Western Approaches have been carried out by a combination of efforts made by RNLI boats based in the Irish Republic and in Ulster, the Irish Army Air Corp's own small fleet of helicopters, and Royal Navy and RAF aircraft, which are invariably given diplomatic clearance to fly over Irish territory, and refuel if necessary, on rescue missions.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 35; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 500 mils; Denmark Dkr 7; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 6.50; France Frs 6.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 75; Holland Gl 3; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1600; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LI 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 6.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 75; Qatar QR 7.80; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS8.50; Tunisia Din .600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.

SDP panel starts to choose candidates

By Julian Haviland Political Editor

With detailed bargaining now under way between the Liberal Party and the Social Democratic Party over more than a hundred of the parliamentary seats which they hope to share between them at the next general election, the SDP will interview today the first of about 1,000 of their members who have applied to become prospective parliamentary candidates.

An interviewing board of three, including Mr William Rodgers, MP for Teesside, Stockton, one of the SDP's four founders, and Mr John Roper, MP for Farnworth, will examine the first batch of applicants for their suitability to be entered on the approved list from which the constituencies will later make their selections.

In all, the party hope by the end of March to have rather more than 300 prizes to award, some more worthwhile than others, in the shape of seats where the Liberals have agreed to stand down in their favour and to give mutual support.

As soon as the two parties have agreed on the division of seats in any county or group of counties the Social Democrats intend to have prospective candidates ready to move in and start work.

In many areas the anxiety to build an organization and adopt a prospective candidate is stimulated by the fact that the Liberals are already well down the road, with some 230 prospective candidates chosen.

The unwillingness of Liberals to move over for their alliance partners became clear at the weekend when three sets of negotiations, in Reading, Cambridge and Preston, were adjourned until next month with friendly words spoken but little progress made.

Each side yesterday was observing a pact to give no details of what was discussed. But locally as nationally, it was clear that the seats which the SDP would most like to take on are also those which the Liberals regard as most winnable and are reluctant to give up.

The Preston talks dealt with 22 constituencies in Lancashire and Cumbria; those at Cambridge with 19 in Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire; and those at Reading with 16 in Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire.

The main obstacle to progress is the fact that although the SDP teams in each case have power to negotiate, the Liberal teams can only listen and promise to report to their local associations in each constituency.

"It is much harder for the Liberals than for us because of their constituency structure", an SDP negotiator said yesterday.

"They are like the Ottoman Empire—they bring quite a lot of historical baggage with them. And because they are well entrenched in many constituencies they feel they are giving up something every time."

SDP leaders, while generally confident, are resigned to the belief that some local disagreements will need to be resolved by arbitration at the centre. But Liberals have less confidence that local parties will respect any decree from the centre.

THATCHER RESISTS REFLATION

By Our Political Staff

In an early new year message to the Conservative faithful the Prime Minister claims today that "we are winning our way through the most severe recession for 50 years". But writing in the January issue of *Conservative News* Mrs Margaret Thatcher adds: "No, it's not right yet, and there is still a long way to go".

"January is the time-honoured month for new year resolutions", she writes, "and the greatest of all resolutions this January is resolution itself—determination that the course we are following is the right one, that it is beginning to show results".

Mrs Thatcher invites Conservatives to be proud of their achievement.

"The rate of inflation shows every sign of coming down further during the coming year: productivity . . . is up and still rising: restrictive practices have declined, overmanning is down and competitiveness has improved 10 per cent in 1981.

"We have achieved a great deal in a short time, but there is much more to be done", Mrs Thatcher tells her supporters, and she warns them to beware of the beguiling word "reflation" which their opponents and even some of their supporters are using. All it means, she says, is re-inflation.

Khomeini's most wanted opponent leaves Iran to form coalition

By Edward Mortimer

Mr Hedayatollah Matine-Daftary, grandson of former prime minister Muhammed Moussadek and a leading spokesman for secular democratic forces in Iran, has arrived in the West after more than two years in hiding in Tehran, during much of which time he was the Khomeini regime's most wanted political opponent.

Giving his first interview to a journalist for two and a half years, Mr Matine-Daftary said in Paris last week that his party, the National Democratic Front, had been operating clandestinely, concentrating on work for a broad coalition of progressive, democratic, secular and non-sectarian forces.

He had left Iran not to escape repression, but as a result of a decision by the front's leader. "We left Iran because we felt that our main goal was about to be realized outside Iran and we left Iran to come and help the realization of this goal," he said.

Dialogue with other opposition forces would be easier outside Iran, especially as so many leading opposition figures were in France.

Mr Matine-Daftary made it clear he was alluding in particular to the National Resistance Council formed by the exiled president, Mr Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr and Mr Massoud Rajavi, leader of the Muslim left-wing guerrilla organization, the Mujahedin Khalq, which, Mr Matine-Daftary said, was now undoubtedly the main national armed opposition to the regime in Iran.

The front has announced it is joining the National Resistance Council in spite of reservations about its original charter. In the interview (given before the decision was announced) Mr Matine-Daftary made it clear he wanted gaurantees from the Mujahedin and from Mr Bani-Sadr about the democratic nature of the regime which would follow the downfall of Ayatollah Khomeini.



Mr Matine-Daftary: deplores silence over atrocities.

He emphasized the importance of autonomy and said that much of the fronts work in Iran had been devoted to forging an alliance between regional groups such as the Kurdistan Democratic Party and progressive forces on the national level.

Asked if repression in Iran was much worse than under the Shah, Mr Matine-Daftary said, there was no comparison, because the Shah's repression had been that of a ruthless, highly organized and institutionalized machine, whereas the present reign of terror was a a mere brutal assault at random by people who "cannot pinpoint the exact points they want to hit".

Mr Matine-Daftary deplored the tendency in the West to treat Iran merely as news and to neglect the human dimension. He contrasted the attention given to Dr Sakharov's hunger strike recently with the near-silence on atrocity reports from Iran.

Dr Bahman Nirumand, a fellow member of the front's executive who escaped with Mr Matine-Daftary, said that in October he had seen girls 12 or 13 years old shot out of hand by Revolutionary Guards in a Tehran street when the Mujahedin had called for demonstrations.

What was the reaction of the bystanders? "People were running away, because anyone who stayed got killed . . . I saw four of five girls lying dead; they were wearing school uniforms."

Mr Matime-Daftary said 15 per cent of the people, at most supported the regime. At least five million were unemployed and those who still had jobs might see their firm close or be denounced as "counter-revolutionary" by the "Islamic committee" at their work-place.

There were acute food shortages, though the regime overcame these in overpopulated and politically sensitive places such as Tehran at the expense of more remote areas. Eggs were selling at the equivalent of 50p each.

These difficulties worsened by the war with Iraq, from which there were nearly two million Iranian refugees. In addition, many refugees had come to Iran from Afghanistan.

Mr Maitine-Daftary said he believed there was a power struggle within the regime between those allied with the Tudeh (Communist) party and those who, without admitting it looked for support from the West.

The Tudeh, he insisted, had no public support, but was well organized and had tried to earn the regime's gratitude by locating opponents who were in hiding and denouncing them.

The war was diverting attention from domestic problems.

The regime had tried hard to demobilize the armed forces before the war began. The Governor of Khuzestan had even had the gun-barrels sawn off a number of tanks. But the war had rejuvenated the army and it now faithfully reflected Iranian society, with the same variety of political opinions.

Mr Matine-Daftary said leaving the country overland had been difficult, risky and arduous. He would not say which border he had crossed.

Iranians are terrorists of the Gulf, Saudis say

Bahrain, Dec 20.—Saudi Arabia today accused Iran of becoming the terrorist of the Gulf and offered to help other moderate Arab states with their internal security.

Prince Naif bin Abdul Aziz, the Interior Minister, said the kingdom supported Iraq against Iran in the 15-month Gulf War, reflecting mounting antagonism between his country and the administration in Tehran.

"The Iranians, who said after their revolution that they did not want to be the policeman of the Gulf, have become the terrorists of the gulf," he said after signing a security cooperation accord with Bahrain a week after Bahrain authorities said they had thwarted a coup attempt which was, they said, backed by Iran.

Iran has denied the charge, but Prince Naif, who said the plot was also aimed at other Gulf states, described the denial as a lie. "The conspiracy was hatched in Iran."

Shaikh Muhammad bin Khalifa al-Khalifa, the Bahrain Interior Minister, declined to answer questions about the plot until investigations had been completed.

The attempted coup was said to include plans to kill or take hostage senior government officials in Bahrain and other gulf states. Prince Naif said 12 Saudis were among 60 arrested by Bahrain in connexion with the coup plot.

☐ Beirut: Mr Hossein Musavi, the Iranian Prime Minister, has promised his country that after three years of political turmoil the Government was ready to provide "work, social and economic security", the official Pars news agency reported (AP reports).

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Alexeyeva flies to her husband

Boston. — Miss Lisa Alexeyeva, granted a Soviet exit visa after a hunger strike by Dr Andrei Sakharov and his wife, flew from Paris to New York last night to a reunion with her husband and a new life in the United States.

It was the first time in more than three years that the couple have seen each other. Her husband, Mr Alexei Semenov, who is Dr Sakharov's stepson, was waiting to greet her at Boston airport.

Before leaving Paris, Miss Alexeyeva appealed for worldwide support for Dr Sakharov.

Prison amnesty in Italy

Rome.—A third of Italy's prison population will be released before Christmas under an amnesty published at the weekend. About 12,000 prisoners, serving sentences of less than three years imposed before August 31, will benefit from the amnesty. All other sentences will be reduced by two years.

Prisoners convicted of terrorist acts or crimes against state security are not eligible for the amnesty. The measure is aimed at improving conditions in the country's overcrowded jails, which hold about 35,000 inmates.

Coup fails in Dominica

Georgetown.—A failed coup in the West Indian island of Dominica against the government of Miss Eugenia Charles, caused two deaths and left 10 people injured, Dominica radio said at the weekend.

The report said that 6 armed men led by Mr Ashto Benjamin, the former Don nican armed forces chi simultaneously attacked b the prison and the po station in the capital, Ros

Afghan gunships strafe refugees

Islamabad. — Six A gunship helicopters att an Afghan refugees ca yards inside Pakistar the north-west fronti of Miranshah, killing Two houses were des

Pakistan has lo strong protest wit and called for the to cease. an ed 800 near own hild. ed. d a Kabul tacks



"Get off my back!"

Golan outcry bewilders Arabs

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, Dec 20

The deepening crisis in American-Israeli relations has left the Arabs bewildered. Unable to comprehend that the United States could be so angered by the decision of Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, to annex the occupied Golan Heights, several Arab leaders have concluded that America's suspension of its strategic agreement with Tel Aviv is a manoeuvre to disguise its approval of the Israeli legislation. Others are privately acclaiming Mr Reagan's impatience as a new shift in his policy towards the Middle East.

This morning's Lebanese daily newspapers showed the same kind of satisfaction at the deterioration of Israeli-American relations as the Israelis displayed at the Arab disunity which destroyed the summit conference at Fez last month. The Beirut press also gave prominence to a remark attributed to an American Government spokesman who allegedly claimed that Israel had planned to take advantage of the Polish crisis to make an incursion into southern Lebanon.

Syria took an unusually optimistic view of America's suspension of the strategic agreement. One Government source commented that: "The new attitude of the American administration — together with the United States' condemnation of Israel in the United Nations Security Council — marks a very important turning point in American policy towards the Arabs and in the face of Israeli arrogance".

☐ The death toll after a weekend of bombings in Beirut rose to 13 tonight when a car-bomb exploded without warning in the west of the city, killing two people.

Eye-witness accounts

Poland in the grip of fear, panic and antisemitism

From John Witherow Ystad, southern Sweden, Dec 20

If one overriding impression has emerged from travellers' tales of Poland a week after the military takeover, it is that the situation is much more serious than the martial law regime would have the outside world believe.

Swedes arriving in this bland, snow-encrusted port—now the main link between Scandinavia and Poland—speak of widespread reports of hundreds of killed in disturbances in the south near Katowice and of considerable industrial unrest in isolated areas elsewhere.

One unconfirmed report today, quoting a church official, stated 200 people had died in clashes in Poland during the past week. The Warsaw authorities say only seven people have been killed.

A reliable witness, who arrived here after a four-day trip to Poland, said the reports of up to 200 people being killed were spoken of by several sources in Warsaw, including Western journalists, diplomats, the Church and Solidarity. If not proven, they were at least believed by many Poles, adding to the overall atmosphere of pessimism and fear.

The witness also suggested there were signs of increasing antisemitism, encouraged by the state to divert attention from hardship and the military regime. Jews, he said, were being accused of hoarding food and were being turned away from the long queues at shops.

Similar allegations were made in Stockholm by Dr Olof Tandberg, who has links with scientists in the Eastern block through the Swedish Academy of Sciences. He said newspapers were encouraging antisemitism.

Mr Jacob Swiecicke, the Solidarity representative in Sweden, said that the Polish state radio was broadcasting veiled antisemitic statements, suggesting that Jews were trying to destroy the economy by making it dependent on Western aid. The broadcasts had blamed Jews for buying up everything from the Polish markets and collaborating with international Zionism".

Other travellers spoke of continued disturbances in Gdansk, the birthplace of the Solidarity movement. The port appears to be the scene of bitter resistance to military rule.

A Finnish student, who was recently in Gdansk, spoke of police dispersing crowds outside the shipyards last week with tear gas "which hung in a low cloud over the city and its suburbs".

The authorities have admitted more than 300 casualties in the Gdansk clashes, but the student said hospitals were so overcrowded that the injured were put in hotels.

A sailor, who sought asylum in Sweden, claimed he saw workers pick up a soldier and throw him through a window. He also repeated reports of a young man being run down and killed by a tank outside the Lenin shipyard, which still appears to be at least partially occupied by strikers.

Another sailor told reporters in Sweden: "I saw a big demo of about 400 people in the city centre in Gdansk. The Army moved in using truncheons and tear gas. There was a lot of blood, but I didn't hear of anyone killed."

Shipyards at Szczecin also appeared to be occupied and a local newspaper said that hundreds of workers had been dismissed.

A Swedish lorry driver said he had been told by two journalists that a person was killed in a demonstration in Warsaw on Thursday when police used a water cannon to disperse crowds. Dr. Tandberg said he had been told by reliable sources that Mr Kristof Sliwinski, a distinguished biochemist had killed himself by jumping from a window on Friday while under police arrest.

There were also reports of panic buying in shops as Poles attempted to exchange their rapidly devaluing currency on the black market for goods of all types. One woman was seen to walk into a shop and buy six pairs of shoes, claiming that her money would soon be worthless.

Mr Anders Wiksman, the Secretary-General of the Swedish Red Cross who paid a brief visit to Poland and returned today, said he was alarmed by signs of malnutrition in freezing temperatures and had witnessed appalling conditions in a children's hospital.

Envoy from Vatican arrives in Warsaw

From John Earle
Rome, December 20

The Pope is waiting to hear news from his special envoy, Archbishop Luigi Poggi, whom he sent yesterday to Warsaw to reestablish contacts severed in the military coup.

Mgr Poggi, who had had long experience in the Vatican dealing with Poland and Eastern Europe, flew to Vienna, then took the night express to Warsaw.

The Vatican has been unable to communicate with the Primate, Archbishop Josef Glemp, or other ecclesiatical authorities since last Sunday. A Vatican official said Mgr Poggi's first objective was to establish contact with the Government and the episcopate.

He indicated that the Holy See would be prepared to lend its good offices for the purposes of ending strife, saying that it would do all possible to contribute to any initiative.

At his appearance to pilgrims in Saint Peter's Square today, the Pope said he would continue to ask for prayers and solidarity with the Polish people, "which has a right to live its own life in peace and with respect for human rights."

In particular, he asked for prayers for those who had been killed or injured, arrested or taken away from their families, and for families deprived of their dear ones.

A dispatch to the Italian news agency Ansa from a correspondent just back from Warsaw said Mgr Glemp was informed by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Prime Minister, on the telephone about the impending takeover a few hours before it took place.

When he expressed surprise, the general cut him short with: "Either it is us, or it will be the Russians." The Primate made a planned visit to Czestochowa on the Sunday, then returned to Warsaw and broadcast his appeal to avoid bloodshed.

The dispatch said this account was believed to be accurate, as it had come from several independent sources. Further reports from more than one source said that General Jaruzelski had acted to forestall an initiative by hardliners in the party backed by Moscow. In this connexion, the names were mentioned of Mr Stefan Olszowski, a member of the Politburo and secretariat, and of Mr Stanislaw Kociolek, party head in Warsaw.

There had been slowness in Moscow's reaction to the move by General Jaruzelski, a man it regarded as necessary but disliked, because he continued to speak of the country's renewal and threatened to displace the party with a technocratic leadership. There was no doubt that since last Sunday the party's role had been reduced.

☐ Vienna: Mgr Poggi arrived in Poland today accompanied by Mgr Janusz Bolonek, an official of the Church's public affairs council, according to Warsaw radio, monitored here (AFP reports).

The radio gave no details of the programme of the visit. It did, however, quote the statement by the Pope asking all persons of good will to pray for Poland.

The Church

Remember my country: The Pope, speaking from behind bullet-proof glass, appeals to pilgrims at the Vatican to pray for Poland.

POLISH NEWS IN SUMMARY

Flights to London suspended

The Polish airline LOT has suspended scheduled flights from Warsaw to London. The airline was due to fly a jet to London yesterday. It was cancelled.

A LOT spokesman said: "Because of the present situation flights are only expected to leave Warsaw when there are sufficient passengers.

☐ Britons returning from Poland fear that their business interests may be in danger because of the military takeover. One businessman said: "We just don't know if we will be able to return to conduct our business.

☐ Two Poles, arrested for sticking Solidarity posters on a Russian travel agent's window in London, were conditionally discharged for a year on Saturday by Mr St John Harmsworth, Marlborough St magistrate, who told them: "I fully appreciate your motives. but you shouldn't have done it".

☐ MPs, industrialists and writers in Britain have asked Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, to get Britain and other Western nations to take action over the Polish crisis.

☐ All postal services in Poland have been suspended by the military authorities since Saturday, a West German lorry driver said on return from the country.

☐ Polish troops are carrying out stringent checks on transport in Warsaw.

The debts

German banks wary of granting loans

Stuttgart, Dec 20.—West German banks will only consider granting Poland more loans if the West German Government gives a total guarantee for such credits, Mr Harald Kuehnen, chairman of the Association of German Banks, said.

Mr Kuehnen, interviewed on south German radio, said his association had received a telex from General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Poland's military ruler, pledging that Poland would honour its international commitments and make efforts to reduce its debt.

Mr Kuehnen said that since Poland could not pay interest due this year, the German banks were not prepared to supply further credit. The situation would change if the West German Government gave a 100 per cent guarantee for the bank credits.

Poland approached Western creditor banks last Tuesday, requesting an extra \$350m (about £175m) to pay for interest payments due this year, financial sources in Frankfurt reported earlier.

A working group of eight western banks, formed several months ago to cope with unexpected developments in the debt rescheduling negotiations, will hold an emergency meeting in Zurich tomorrow to discuss the Polish request.

Poland's reported inability to pay its interest arrears is threatening an agreement with Western banks allowing it to delay repaying loans totalling \$2,400m due this year. Its foreign debt was \$25,700m at the end of October.—Reuter.

Christmas convoy wins through

From Robert Schuil
Amsterdam, Dec 20

The last 42 lorries of a huge Dutch convoy which distributed 18,000 tonnes of food and medicine to various parts of Poland last week returned to The Netherlands today.

Exhausted by their long and dramatic journey the drivers told emotional stories of their friendly reception by the Polish people and of the depression they felt from what they had seen and heard of the crisis in Poland.

One of the drivers said that he had been told by a bishop that the seven miners who had been killed in the Katowice area had not been shot but bludgeoned to death.

The 122 lorries of the convoy, carrying 200,000 Christmas parcels, were forced to wait for 36 hours near Poznan before being allowed to proceed under military escort. During this time the drivers were not allowed to enter Poznan and had to sleep in their cabins.

They said officials had tried to persuade them to hand their cargo over to the military authorities but the drivers had retorted that they would rather burn the goods first. The convoy was eventually allowed to disperse to 32 points of distribution all over Poland.

West linked to Polish television

Borhnolm, Dec 20. — The Danish island of Bornholm, 60 miles north of Poland, has assumed a key role in international efforts to get information from the country since martial law was imposed.

Denmark, the only Western country able to pick up Polish television, at a station on Bornholm. Signals are relayed to Copenhagen, then transmitted to viewers through the Eurovision network.

At 7.30 pm local time, the military Government begins its daily newscast. Signals from the Polish television transmitter at Kolobrzeg, east of the port of Swinoujscie, can be pickedl up by ordinary domestic receivers at certain high points on Bornholm.

Amateur shortwave radio operators on the island lost all contact with Polish operators last Monday. They believe the Poles have had their sets confiscated, or have hidden them for future use.

The Bornholm authorities have emergency plans to cope with a sudden influx of refugees, a spokesman for Roenne central hospital said today. The popular holiday island has a hotel bed capacity at least equal to its population of about 50,000.

Hyde Park protest

Many hear appeals for food and medicine

By Lucy Hodges

Between 12,000 and 15,000 demonstrators braved the cold weather yesterday to mass in Hyde Park, London, in protest at military rule in Poland. They later marched past the Polish Embassy where a deputation delivered a letter.

Angry speeches from British MPs, a trade unionist and Polish exiles expressed support for Solidarity and demanded that financial support for the martial law regime in Poland be halted. An appeal was launched for urgently needed medical supplies and baby food.

Mrs Shirley Williams, the new Social Democratic MP for Crosby, said Western bankers should not lend another penny to the regime unless there were discussions about the release of Lech Walesa and the 17,000 other imprisoned activists. "We could do a very great deal with the will, intention and courage", she said.

Mr Philip Whitehead, Labour MP for Derby North, said that strong collective action by people in Britain could make General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, draw back.

"We today want the message to come out loud and clear to the Polish Embassy that these massacres must stop, this bankrupt regime which has collapsed into Bonapartism must restore the liberties of the Polish people."

The secretary of the Polish Solidarity Campaign in Britain, who has recently returned from Poland, said that the military takeover bore all the hallmarks of Russian intervention. He called on the British not to betray the Poles again as they had done in 1919 and at Yalta.

A Solidarity member read out a message from one of the union's working groups which had been smuggled out to the West. Mr E. P. Thompson, the anti-nuclear campaigner, said that peace and freedom were indivisible.

Albania angered by suicide of Prime Minister

From Dessa Trevisan, Warsaw, Dec 20

There is no national mourning and will apparently be no state funeral for Mr Mehmet Shehu, the Albanian Prime Minister, whose suicide was announced at the weekend.

There is every indication that the Albanian regime is responding to the death with anger rather than compassion and that the Prime Minister of 28 years is in posthumous public disgrace.

The fact no mention has been made that Mr Shehu was the closest aide of Mr Enver Hoxha, the party leader, and the absence of tributes such as were bestowed on Mr Hysni Kapo, another leader who died three years ago, suggests there may be more than the reported nervous exhaustion behind the suicide.

There had been no sign of friction between Mr Shehu, who was 68, and Mr Hoxha, who is 72. He had as recently as 24 hours before received a Romanian Government delegation and, at the party congress last month, submitted a report along the same lines as that of Mr Hoxha.

Throughout the postwar period the two men were regarded as Albania's political twins and the question now is whether his death means there will be renewed political purges.

At the weekend party congress Mr Hoxha brought into the Politburo several new personalities as part of the rejuvenation process to build a new trustworthy leadership to succeed him. Mr Shehu survived and was the last remaining personality to do so.

His death has obviously caused acute embarrassment and this might explain to some extent why Mr Hoxha decided to deny him the usual state honours. But the regime has behaved strangely and even the announcement of his death seems to have been out of character for a regime that has made secrecy a kind of national doctrine.

Mr Shehu had been a communist since his early twenties as a student in Italy. He later fought with the International Brigade in the Spanish civil war and was one of the officers in the Albanian communist resistance movement. After the war he rose to the rank of general.

He became the chief of staff soon after and took over the Ministry of Internal Affairs in 1948 in the throes of anti-Titoist party purge. He became Prime Minister in 1944. For a while he was also Minister of Defence but he relinquished that post last year supposedly because of ill health, though the underlying cause may have been political.

The man regarded as likely to succeed Mr Shehu is Mr Adil Carcani, a Politburo member and first deputy Prime Minister, who has been dealing exclusively with economic matters. The man believed to be second to Mr Hoxha in the Politburo is Mr Ramiz Alia, a secretary of the central committee in charge of ideology. The two represent ideological rigidity in the party and pragmatism in government.

Swiss jail Armenian assassin

From Alan McGregor Geneva, Dec 20

Armenians in the courtroom gave the victory sign and shouted *Asal* (Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia) and "15 years' misfortune on Switzerland" when a sentence of 15 years' imprisonment was passed yesterday on Mardiros Jamgotchian, aged 23, a Lebanese Armenian found guilty of shooting dead a Turkish consular official in a street here last June.

The jury rejected a defence plea of extenuating circumstances, but decided Mr Jamgotchian had acted under diminished responsibility.

His father told the court: "We have brought up Mardiros to become a soldier of our nation." The court president read a message, dated December 15, 1915, in which the Turkish Interior Minister, Talaat Bey, ordered the extermination of all Armenians in Turkey.

Thailand purges Cabinet

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok, Dec 20

General Prem Tinsulanonda, the Thai Prime Minister, last night dismissed three senior military officers from his Cabinet and brought another political party into his Government to strengthen it for an expected parliamentary battle over economic policies.

He added a fourth political party, the Social Action Party, to his coalition and appointed one of its members to head the important Ministry of Commerce. Eight others were given junior posts.

Politicians say the Government appears to be in a stronger position to withstand a parliamentary challenge from General Kriangsak Chomanan, the former Prime Minister, on economic issues, particularly the rising cost of living and falling prices for farm products.

Spain orders 10 officers to face court martial

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, Dec 20

A Spanish Army colonel, one major and eight captains are to be court martialled for "grave infractions" of discipline in connexion with the extreme rightwing *Manifesto of the 100*, it was announced here last night by the head of Madrid's military region.

The remaining signatories of the manifesto, junior officers, noncommissioned officers, however, will only be detained for between a fortnight and two months for what are judged slight infractions.

The manifesto, timed for the third anniversary of the democratic constitution, expressed support for those now awaiting trial for last February's military coup attempt.

None of the names of the officers or noncommissioned officers sanctioned was made public in the statement by Lieutenant-General Guillermo Quintana, the Madrid Captain-General, who said this would not be ethical and that military justice was an internal military matter.

Unfortunately for the military authorities, however, all the names and sentences appeared yesterday in *El Alcazar*, the far-right Madrid daily which has good contacts in extreme right-wing military circles.

General Quintana sharply told the news media they should not regard the manifesto affair as closed and he issued a warning against giving the sanctions sensationalist treatment in the press.

The fortnight's house arrest the signatories received on December 6 would count against the latest sanctions, the statement added, so that one Army sergeant will return immediately to his normal duties.

The 10 officers will await their court martial in their own homes. Where the rest will serve their punishment has yet to be decided. Once again, the Army hierarchy appears to be proceeding very gingerly against officers

Army colonels confronted two editors and a senior correspondent on state television here this weekend on relations between press and armed forces in the still young Spanish democracy. The 90-minute discussion confirmed that General Quintana's warning to the media that the manifesto affair must be "off limits" only reflects how restive the Army is towards any comment

Perfect lift-off



Rocket Ariane: Europe's rising technology

Ariane puts Europe among space giants

From Clive Cookson, Kourou, French Guiana, Dec 20

The European satellite launcher, Ariane, performed perfectly on its final test flight early today. The 210-tonne rocket put a one-tonne maritime communications satellite into orbit, and at the same time demonstrated that Europe can compete effectively with the American National Aeronautics and Space Administration for commercial launches likely to be worth millions of pounds over the coming decade.

British observers at the Guiana Space Centre cheered most loudly 16 minutes after liftoff, when Ariane's third stage dropped away. That released the British-built payload, the Marecs A, safely into its elliptical transfer orbit 150 miles above the Atlantic.

However the real moment of truth for Marecs does not come until tomorrow afternoon, when European Space Administration flight controllers will fire the satellite's small booster motor, moving it into the final circular orbit 21,600 miles above the Atlantic.

Ariane itself is mainly a French project, although it is carried out under ESA auspices. France has contributed 60 per cent of the rocket's £500m development costs, and in return the French aerospace industry got the main construction contracts. Germany has a 20 per cent stake. Britain's share is only 2.4 per cent.

Since the failure of the European Launcher Development Organization to develop a rocket based on Britain's Blue Streak in the late 1960s, British Governments have shied away from rockets. The United Kingdom has decided instead to concentrate on building communications satellites.

ESA's £85m Marecs project is 60 per cent British, and British aerospace is the main contractor.

Today's launch, Ariane's fourth and final test, was technically the best so far. It had been delayed 24 hours by a malfunction in the supply of liquid oxygen to the third stage, but the final countdown was virtually trouble-free.

Ariane blasted off into the tropical rainclouds exactly on schedule. For the first few minutes the crowd of workers and official guests at the mission control centre stayed fairly quiet. They remembered Ariane's disastrous second flight last year: the premature cheering was silenced a minute later as a first-stage engine failed and the rocket blew up over the ocean. But when the third stage had fired successfully today the spectators felt free to cheer and applaud.

Workers at the Guiana Space Centre should have plenty more to celebrate over the next few months, as more non-European Governments, telecommunications companies and satellite organizations decide that Ariane is a reliable vehicle to launch their craft.

Tanzania boycotts treaty

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi, Dec 20

Tanzania has announced that it will not sign the 18-nation agreement to establish a preferential trade area stretching from Djibouti and Ethiopia in the north to Lesotho, Mozambique and Madagascar in the south. The treaty, the result of more than four years' work, is to be signed at a summit meeting in Lusaka tomorrow.

A statement from President Nyerere's office yesterday said Tanzania would not sign because the treaty's implications for Tanzania's existing commitments for intra-African cooperation had not been adequately studied.

That is interpreted as meaning that Tanzania is unwilling to accept the principles of freer trade and communications between all the states of eastern and central Africa, because they would require it to reopen its border with Kenya. Tanzania closed this border in 197[illegible] after accusing Kenya of undermining the East African Community, which lapsed in mid-1977.

Social workers do not solve problems; they create them. They cost too much. They make too many mistakes. They take children into care who should be left at home and leave at home children in danger from their parents. They are a waste of time.

Those are some of the accusations which Peter Barclay (left), a City solicitor, will have to answer when his 18-man inquiry into social workers reports. Pat Healy looks at the scale and scope of the Barclay study and David Walker reports on a social services department in Selby, Yorkshire.



Why people prefer a social worker to their neighbour

The first officially sponsored inquiry into social work is likely to come up with uncomfortable conclusions for the Government. The Barclay report — to be published early in the new year — is likely to throw cold water on hopes that the state can save money by relying more on volunteers than on social workers. And it will demonstrate that local authority social services have suffered despite the rearguard action of councils in fighting off Government spending guidelines.

When he set up the inquiry a year ago Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Social Services Secretary, gave no clear idea of what he expected it to do, but it was announced at a time when social workers were coming under increasing criticism because of the apparent increase in the tragic deaths of children.

The initial suspicions about th[e] inquiry — particularly when Mr Jenk[in] himself had often said that the soc[ial] services should take a back seat to lo[cal] community and neighbourhood gro[ups] — made it difficult for Mr Barclay [to] get going. But he approached the [task] with such engaging frankness tha[t the] hostility has turned to what he be[lie]ves to be unrealistic hopes for its outco[me].

At social services conferences [he has] been constantly approached by [pe]ople who hope the inquiry will settl[e once] and for all precisely what a [s]ocial worker can and cannot do. Bu[t, as in] other areas of life, it is not tha[t s]imple. Barclay himself hopes that t[he] final report will help to clarify the c[onf]usion, but by providing the basis of [dis]cussion rather than the definitive word.

Few of those giving eviden[ce] suggest that it is either possible or d[esi]rable to dispense with the services [o]f social workers. On the contrary, [mu]ch of the evidence points to surpris[ing]ly widespread respect for social w[ork]ers from those popularly supposed [to be] sceptical about them, including [tho]se at the receiving end and professionals in other agencies.

Doc[t]ors, for example, who are widely believ[e]d to resent social workers, have inste[ad] produced evidence supporting them in general and calling for more of them to be attached to health centres to ens[u]re closer cooperation between me[d]icine and the social services. The Fa[m]ily Service Units, a voluntary ag[en]cy specializing in intensive work w[ith] families, point out in their evidence [tha]t often social workers are dealing [wit]h individuals and families who have [al]ready been written off by other [ag]encies and cannot be expected to [p]roduce instant solutions.

Barclay himself wants the working [p]arty to get over two ideas: that social work is an essential job and that it is being hampered by the effects of social policy changes elsewhere. It may well be true, he says, that social services budgets, in England and Wales have been protected from substantial cuts.

"You cannot isolate housing and unemployment — social workers have to pick up the results of what goes on in other parts of the welfare state," says Barclay.

Some local authorities are already complaining that they can no longer fulfil statutory duties, such as reviewing children in care every six months and providing help for disabled people they have assessed as needing it. But given present economic imperatives, the working party will have a tough job to win wider public support both for social work itself and for improvements which inevitably cost more.

Barclay hopes that by attempting to clarify the job of social workers, part of the battle will be won. That will mean, for example, stating unequivocally that no matter how many children are removed from their families, some will still be battered to death by their parents, whether they are natural, adoptive or foster parents. It will also mean asserting that social work cannot provide a "cure" in the way that medicine can for disease.

In addition, the working party will tackle two ideas for improving social work practice: the extension of the experimental "patchworking" systems already in operation in some areas, and the creation of a social work council with accreditation of social workers.

Patchworking, which has general support among the members of the working party, involves social workers operating in much smaller areas than at present and actively mobilizing local resources and voluntary effort. The idea has the support of the Prime Minister, but the evidence reaching Barclay suggests that it will be more expensive than present methods and unlikely to lead to a large switch from the state to voluntary services.

A survey of attitudes among 51 families who were Family Service Unit clients, which was commissioned for the inquiry, found that most would not consider turning to their neighbours and friends for help. They were terrified about gossip and unwilling to burden friends. Social workers, on the other hand, were highly valued because, as one family put it: "They're a bit like a doctor, and have got to keep it to themselves."

That finding suggests that clients themselves would support the second idea — the social work council, which is much more controversial. Both the British Association of Social Workers and the British Medical Association favour it, but the unions see it as elitism while the local authority associations, who are the main employers, are also opposed. The employers fear it could lead to social workers becoming independent contractors, as doctors are, instead of employees.

Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

Having t[o] judge if child a[n]d parents should be parted

"One of Penn[y's] boys has failed to repo[rt t]o Barnar[do's]." The m[essa]ge, on a recent Mon[day] morning, means a day [or m]ore of work for Penny [M]adge, an employee of [Nort]h Yorkshire social servic[es].

A child ha[s fai]led to return to Barnard[o's] in Tadcaster after a we[eken]d visit to his home near[by]. He is the legal res[pons]ibility of the county: h[e is] "in care". With his moth[er h]erself brought up in lo[cal] authority care, and th[e] brothers and sisters, [fam]ily belongs to a problem [...] The country has an [...] known number. Their [...] ems are made up in un[...] proportions of feckle[ssnes]s, poverty, sexual oppre[ssion], parental inad[equacy]. The state's problem is th[at s]ooner or later these famil[ies] will impinge — on polic[e, c]ourts, hospitals, if not [so]cial services.

M[uch] social work is routin[e; so]me of its drama is m[anufa]ctured; some events — a Monday morning [...] phone call from B[arnar]dos — are emer[gencie]s. The minimalist's [justif]ication for the social [servic]es departments and [socia]l workers is this: in [...] gencies families, [frien]ds, churches cannot or not cope, so the council [mus]t step in.

[F]ew professional social [wo]rkers are minimalists; [the]y have ambitions for [th]emselves and their depart[m]ents, still growing despite [th]e public spending cuts. But [r]anged against the social workers are doubters who refuse to accept that "the community" won't take care of its own, who dislike the bureaucratization of the family and are unhappy about what they see as the (often callow) youthfulness of this new profession of social work.

Mr Jenkin was among the doubters, and the Barclay inquiry is supposed to reconcile doubters and the believers.

What are the grounds for Barclay's investigation? And are the stories about social workers true? Do all male social workers have unkempt beards? Do all social workers drive nothing but small Renaults and Citroens? Are they all impossible know-all Freudians practising psychotherapy when rehousing is the answer to a family difficulty?

"One of my great problems from a disciplinary point of view is stopping people working."

Neil Sutcliffe, aged 45, is Selby social services group leader on about £9,500 a year. Married, he lives in his own detached village house and drives a Ford Escort. His main training was a three-year experienced social workers' course at Leeds Polytechnic.



"I think up ideas on which voluntary groups can spend the money they have raised."

Susan Dale, aged 39, is an occupational therapist employed by the National Health Service and attached to the social services team. She is paid about £7,000. She drives a Ford Fiesta and owns a detached house in Selby. She trained for three years, including a long spell in a hospital in Derby.



"Intellectual capacity is not the principal quality social workers need."

Kieran O'Hagen, aged 38, is a "level 3" — senior — social worker paid about £8,900. He is married, lives in a terraced house in York and drives a BL Marina. He studied English as a mature student before doing a two-year MPHil social work course at York University.

Selby, a market town just south of York, is unpromising territory for trendiness, and the man in charge of North Yorkshire's county social services divisional team based there exuded common sense. Unbearded, 45, and paid no more than £9,500 to run a 20-strong office, Mr Neil Sutcliffe gives every appearance of offering value for money in implementing the complex body of social law.

A conversation with Mr Sutcliffe and his colleagues threw up an important point for Barclay to consider. Social workers often feel they are being criticized merely for carrying out such controversial laws as the 1969 Children and Young Persons Act. It is the act which enjoins "intervention" in the sacred (to some) processes of family life, not the wilfulness of social workers.

The intervention practised at Selby seems resoundingly practical. One of the social worker's diaries records: an 8.30am visit to an elderly mentally ill person at home. She checks the electricity, feeds the meter; later visits the home of a single parent whose child appears to the county to be at risk of personal violence. A colleague is encouraging a young woman suffering from postnatal depression to help organize a community group to "take her out of herself". Another colleague plans a visit to the homes of a couple of children caught trespassing by railway police.

At that point, cynics might ask — if they are older and are dewy-eyed about community policing — why not just have the policeman caution the children (clip them round the ear is a variant) to teach them a lesson? In other words: does not the existence of social service bureaucracies result in them making work for themselves.

The answer from Mr Sutcliffe and most professional social workers is yes: that social services departments are now meeting needs previously unmet.

Mr Sutcliffe says: "We are using methods unheard of 15 years ago. In my early career it wasn't what you could gave to clients but what you could avoid giving. Nowadays we do a fair amount of work that simply was not done in the former children's and welfare departments. And I hope we are relieving distress in families that formerly would just have been tolerated. I hope, too, that by intervening earlier we are preventing crises later."

"Social work involves judgment on a number of levels — from assessing when an old lady can no longer manage on her own at home to that most controversial judgment of whether to take a child from its parents. It also involves mundane management of home helps, and bathroom fittings for the disabled.

In North Yorkshire social workers think that one of the key qualifications for the job is experience of the big, bad world. Mr Sutcliffe says: "You can go on courses until you're blue in the face, but it's the experience of life that's important."

Social workers in Selby are difficult to stereotype. Women predominate; dress tends to the casual, although Mr Sutcliffe wears a tie. Mrs Susan Dale, 39, is a competent woman with children of her own who works in close contact with doctors and nurses as the area's specialist in fixtures and fittings for the handicaped. She is a trained occupational therapist employed to make people more mobile in their homes, more independent in the community.

Mr Kieran O'Hagen, an Ulsterman in his late thirties, conforms more to the metropolitan stereotype of the social worker. He is a senior who says: "Social workers should scream at the top of their voices; yes we do spend a lot of time exploring a problem because so often the 'problem' is not on the surface."

Barclay could do worse than recommend that the entry age to social work should be set at or around 30. Social workers themselves privately believe that experience is a vital qualification, and that comes with age. A serious review of social work training is overdue.

Most courses are in the polytechnics and few older social workers have much praise for the calibre of polytechnic staff; their excessive dedication to Marxist theory is criticized. Longer probation for starting social workers and some system of inspection on the job (an equivalent of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools?) would be welcomed.

For all that, Barclay would do well to recognize that, after all the turmoil, the big social services departments set up around 1970 are at last settling down. They are being more choosy about the social workers employed. They are still top heavy and still lack proper budgetary controls. But that is true of many other parts of the machine of state, both central and local.

David Walker

European Law Report

Court of Justice of the European Communi[ties]

Licensing of personnel from EEC states

Preliminary ruling under Article 177 of the EEC treaty on a reference by the Hoge Raad (Supreme Court of The Netherlands)

Before the President, Judge J. Mertens de Wilmars, and judges G. Bosco, A. Touffait, O. Due, P. Pescatore, Lord Stuart Mackenzie, A. O'Keeffe, T. Koopmans, U. Everling, A. Chloros and F. Grevisse. Advocate-General, Sir Gordon Slynn.

Judgment given on December 17, 1981.

Mr Webb is the manager of an English company, International Engineering Services Bureau (UK) Ltd. In February, 1976, the company was engaged in the business of supplying technical personnel for fixed periods to businesses in The Netherlands.

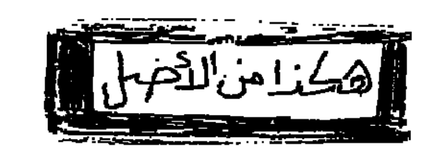
On April 27, 1978, Mr Webb was convicted and fined by the Economische Politierechter (Magistrate for Commercial Matters) at Amsterdam on three counts of being concerned in the provision of labour to Dutch companies, for reward, without holding a licence.

In his appeal to the Hoge Raad he relied on Articles 59 to 62 of the EEC Treaty contending that a person who holds a licence, issued in one member state, for the provision of labour there, may not be required to meet the conditions for the award of a licence in another member state, where he supplies labour, if his licence was issued in the first member state on conditions comparable to those imposed in the state where the labour was provided, and if the first member state exercises proper control over the carrying out of the activities.

In the light of this argument, the Hoge Raad put three questions to the court concerning the interpretation of articles 59 and 60 of the EEC treaty. The Court of Justice in its reply stated that where one undertaking, in return for remuneration, supplies another with members of its own labour force who enter into no contract with that other, such an activity fulfils the conditions laid down in the first paragraph of Article 60 and must be regarded as a service within the meaning of that provision.

The Court gave the following further replies:
1. The concept of "services" in Article 60 of the EEC Treaty includes the provision of labour within the meaning of t[...] on the provision of manp[ower].
2. Article 59 does not p[...] state which submits und[...] providing labour to [...] from requiring a fur[...] services who is estab[lished in] another member s[tate] excercising such activ[ity] own territory, to co[mply with] its own licensing rule[s...] latter holds a licenc[e...] state where it is estab[lished].

However, the stat[e...] services are furnish[ed...] no distinction [...] nationality or plac[e of est]ablishment in consider[...] licences and it [...] account explanati[...] tees already [...] furnisher of serv[...] to carrying on its [...] member state [...] established.


هكذا من الأصل

Too cold to live

Malcolm Wicks looks for an answer to the problem of hypothermia

Rather like the Grand National and the Cup Final, hypothermia has become an annual event, often prompted by a particularly tragic case. When the ice disappears and the temperature rises the subject is filed by journalists and politicians for another year. But for many elderly people the issue does not disappear so quickly.

Hypothermia means low body temperature. In 1964 a special committee of the British Medical Association noted: "Most cases of hypothermia are missed because ordinary clinical thermometers do not record the condition". The BMA also observed that many elderly bedridden patients may die in their homes without the condition being diagnosed: "We therefore suspect that the incidence is very much higher than is commonly supposed".

In 1963 a study by the Royal College of Physicians showed that many patients admitted to hospital had dangerously low body temperatures. However, the incidence of low body temperatures among old people living at home was not known. In the absence of good evidence, there were disputes about the extent of the problem — the government pointed to death certificate data to show there were only a dozen or so hypothermia deaths a year, while others put the figure at 60,000. The two figures were equally unreliable.

A team of us therefore undertook a national survey from January to March 1972 whose findings remain the only reliable evidence for Britain as a whole. It was found that 0.58 per cent of a sample of more than 1,000 elderly people had morning inner body temperatures below 95°F. Further, 9.6 per cent were estimated to be at risk of becoming hypothermic (ie, they had inner body temperatures below a cut-off point of 95.9°F). Nationally, they represented 700,000 elderly people.

Three factors suggest that the problem has got worse since the 1972 survey: rising energy costs, the dramatic increase in the number of old people and the cuts in social service spending — these despite a warning from the Association of Directors of Social Services that further cuts may well "foreshorten the lives of the elderly".

Governments have not been entirely inactive but reactions have been cautious and often confused. There have been electricity discount schemes (now abolished), heating additions for supplementary benefit recipients and insulation grants. But there has been no comprehensive strategy, perhaps because at least four government departments are involved: Health and Social Security, Environment, Energy and Employment.

Is it mere idealism to suggest, for example, that we launch a national insulation programme, focusing on the needs of the elderly and poor? The planning problems would be complex, but not insuperable if imagination could replace inertia.

This is the right time of the year to recall that the quality of a society depends crucially on how we care for our poorest and most vulnerable members. This winter a number of old people will die simply because they are too cold to live. Many more will live in cold, miserable conditions. It is surely not beyond our means, even with our economic troubles, to translate public concern into a tangible programme of support.

The author wrote Old and Cold: Hypothermia and Social Policy *(Heinemann Educational Books, 1978).*



The reality of martial law: police confront workers in a Warsaw street

Poland: why the West must do more than protest

by Aleksander Smolar

The military rule imposed on Poland is an open admission that the communist system and its foundation, the party, have disintegrated. It is an admission that the system has been rejected by the whole nation, even by the majority of party members. What has taken place is not a coup d'etat but a coup against the nation. It is a declaration of war. The authorities hope for a *blitzkrieg*, but I think they are greatly mistaken.

They show total misunderstanding of the process which has taken place in Poland over the past 16 months. Solidarity is not simply a trade union; it is the nation as a whole. Solidarity is only a form adopted by this particular Polish revolution. The revolution cannot be crushed, the nation cannot be destroyed even if thousands of people are arrested. To show resistance Poles do not need leaders' appeals or instructions. They instinctively know what to do.

For the sake of honesty it has to be said that there is no solution to the Polish drama, that no compromise is possible. Only now has it become the nation's true leaders are imprisoned.

The silence of the interned Lech Walesa, who, as we can imagine, is under enormous psychological pressure to endorse the new order, means exactly this: no negotiations behind bars.

Some say that all this is Poland's internal affair. They maintain that this is the last chance of a *Polish* solution. It is difficult to say whether there is more ill-will or ignorance in such statements. Who needs it explained that the Polish army is part of the Warsaw Pact forces controlled by the central command in Moscow? Who can doubt that even if the final decision was taken in Warsaw, it was directly inspired by Moscow?

Naturally Moscow prefers Polish killers for Poles, because it protects the Soviet Union from international consequences of the war declared against the Polish people and from the threat of another Vietnam in the heart of Europe, and because external intervention would inevitably — as so many times in the past — integrate the Polish nation and increase its determination to resist.

Moscow hopes that by dividing the nation and setting some Poles against others, even by civil war, it will be able to crush the vitality of the nation, deprive it of the will to resist and thereby eliminate a permanent hotbed of infection in the Soviet Empire.

That is why the often repeated view that military action is the last Polish solution is entirely false. In fact it is the first stage of the Soviet solution; the first — because only now a direct Soviet intervention is possible. Only now has it become a real and direct threat.

The Polish crisis must also affect the situation of Western Europe. It would be futile to think otherwise. We have recently heard repeated — and quite correct — statements about the lack of strategic balance between East and West and about the dangers to which this situation exposes Western Europe in particular. Not enough, however, is being said about another kind of disequilibrium between West and East — the lack of psychological balance.

In Western Europe there is growing fear — expressed in pacifist movements and in various other ways — of Soviet power and of the threat that war may be caused by the strategic disparity. On the political level the psychological disparity is more and more keenly felt: it is manifested in concessions to the Soviet Union, in turning a blind eye towards its aggressive policies all over the globe, in an unwillingness to defend oneself.

People often speak of Finlandization as a threat to Europe. That is unjust towards a nation which owes its limited freedom to its heroic struggle against the Soviet Union. What really threatens Europe is its Hongkongization, that is being reduced to the status of a wealthy peninsula, politically castrated, with a limited say in deciding its own fate, serving the adjoining continent as a source of credits, modern technology, intellectual and artistic inspiration, a haven for refugees, a market for gas and oil.

The defeat of Poland can only speed up this process. If Poland keeps its hard-won status of relative independence in internal affairs with the people able to participate in shaping their own fate, then the danger of Soviet pressure on Western Europe might considerably decrease. It is cowardly to say that what goes on in Poland is her internal affair. It is worse than a crime — it is a mistake.

The West — public opinion, trade unions, political parties, governments — must react. This much is obvious. It is heartening to hear the almost unanimous expressions of solidarity with the Polish people in all Western countries. This carries enormous moral and political significance and shows the Polish nation that it does not stand alone in its moment of trial. Large-scale protests might also prevent a tragic turn of events.

But public outcry, manifestos, declarations and protests are not enough. It is necessary to use means capable of persuading the rulers in Warsaw and Moscow to stop the war declared on the Polish nation. The West should use the economic weapon in defence of the Polish people and of its own values and interests. I do not mean food aid: President Reagan's decision to stop food aid to Poland is extremely harmful.

The Polish people should not be made to pay the price of the violence used against them; on the contrary food aid should be continued and increased. This aid should not, however, pass through the hands of the military authorities and thereby increase their leverage vis-à-vis the people by rewarding those privileged by the system. The aid should be delivered to the only true representative of the people at the moment, the Church, which is capable of securing proper distribution.

The West must also demonstrate its determination — unfortunately lacking so far — to provide massive economic aid to Poland and enable the economy of the country to stop the process of decomposition which began in 1979. But this aid should be subject to clear conditions: no aid, even no rescheduling of debts which Poland is unable to repay, unless all the people detained in the past few days are released and unless martial law is lifted. If the Polish authorities want to take advantage of Western aid they must seek a peaceful and true understanding with the people.

The author is a Polish scholar in Paris who keeps close contact with Solidarity. He was an official Western representative of Poland's now dissolved Social Self-Defence Committee (KOR).

Portrait painting — as good as being in oil

"To have one's portrait painted is such good value for the ego in these troubled times," mused the actor Robert Morley. "It is a pity the poor artist makes so little out of it. They have to buy all the paints, you know."

Vanity flourishes despite the recession, and along with vanity, portrait painting. The official portrait is usually the crowning glory of a career in a City counting house or being a senior don at an Oxbridge college; just the sort of thing to put in the top person's Christmas stocking.

Everyone, it seems, has a soft spot for posterity: "More and more people are having their portraits painted," said Carl de Winter of the Royal Society of Portrait Painters. "Once a company has set the precedent, no chairman will miss his chance, whatever the cost. He will hang on the boardroom wall with the rest of them — even though many regard the sittings in the same light as going to the dentist."

How to find an artist? Of the top ten portrait painters on a list compiled by the National Portrait Gallery, at least four no longer accept commissions. "People eventually find their way here," said Carl de Winter. "We show them the work of our members, and even that of some people not on our books. We also have a list of fees.

"They are surprised that it's not as expensive as they imagined. A simple pastel can cost £80, a small oil £250, and up to £10,000 for someone like the Spanish painter Ricardo Maccaron."

If a painter such as Bryan Organ, who did the controversial portraits of Prince Charles and Lady Diana, is required, Mr de Winter will steer you in the right direction. Organ charges up to £10,000, depending on size.

The rumbustious Ruskin Spear, now aged 70, said: "I recently did a whole series of dons and at one time seemed to be the court painter of Cambridge. Then one day I did a doctor and a whole string of them turned up.

"But you cannot paint to their orders. They put themselves in your hands, the only problem is if you do a picture they are not happy about."

Michael Noakes, a member of the RSPP, who painted Robert Morley's portrait and is now doing a huge study of the Queen Mother, never shows his pictures to his subjects before he is satisfied. He had one nightmare canvas that would not come right.

"It was Donald Sinclair, James Herriot's partner in his veterinary practice — the real Siegfried of the books and TV series. I told him I could not show him the picture because it was a bit chewed up and laboured, and I did a few more and was not satisfied with them. In the end I did eighteen versions over four and a half years.

"I am now very superstitious about it and often make sure I have the same thing for breakfast or go to bed at exactly a certain time because it is so exhilarating when things are going well."

Portrait sittings are like ready-made psychotherapy, with the sitter being the focus of every brush stroke.



Robert Morley as painted by Noakes: "I so love sitting still while other people work"

The number of sittings can vary from about six, even fewer for royal subjects, to 50 two-hour sessions for portraits by Sir William Coldstream. "I thought it was marvellous," said Robert Morley, "I do so love sitting still while other people work".

Noakes is successful. He lives in a rambling St John's Wood house with Edward Lear prints in the hall and a platinum disc of a Frank Sinatra record in the lavatory, signed by Sinatra himself; Noakes did the portrait for the record sleeve. There are thousands of books in the house and he sends his two sons to Eton — his daughter is at Bristol University.

Aged 48, he has kindly eyes and the professional manner of a good family doctor, which must go down well at Buckingham Palace with the corgis snapping at his heels.

"Except for the Royal Family I prefer to do most of my painting here and people are quite good about coming. Lord Denning used to arrive before dawn. When Archbishop Fisher came we could not assemble his crozier, which came in pieces. It kept coming out three feet high."

There is a chill side to painting celebrities: "I had just finished a portrait of Airey Neave when he was assassinated and was still doing Mountbatten when he was killed". Noakes's fees range from £375 for a small drawing to £7,500 for a really big canvas. For £3,200 you can have the popular Kit Kat size, a seated figure showing hands: "Then we have to add VAT. People forget about the overheads. I paid more than £300 for 12 yards of canvas the other day."

Professional portrait painters can expect to earn around £40,000 a year, of which £20,000 will be declared as expenses; not excessive considering they are at the top of a very precarious profession.

It is the younger, unknown artists who suffer most from the economic climate. In the 1950s and early '60s £500 could stretch a long way; the same sum now — all an unknown can hope for — can mean starvation.

Good newcomers like 21-year-old Emma Sergeant, who has just won the National Portrait Gallery's annual Portrait Award worth £5,000, rely on prizes and painting pub signs to get by. "I am very big in the Tolly Cobbold area of Essex" she said.

"It is much better having a portrait painted than a photograph, which to my mind is a waste of good sketching time . . . and anyway all those society photographers look so constipated."

Paul Pickering

The league leaders

The top 10 portrait artists (compiled by the National Portrait Gallery) — art for art's sake.

- Francis Bacon
- David Hockney
- Lucien Freud
- Bryan Organ
- Rodrigo Moynihan
- Lawrence Gowing
- Sir William Coldstream
- Peter Blake
- Carel Weight
- Ruskin Spear

The top 10 professional portrait painters.

- Norman Heppel
- June Mendoza
- Michael Noakes
- David Poole
- John Ward
- Leonard Boden
- Carlos Sancha
- George Bruce
- Bryan Organ
- Ruskin Spear

(Spear is involved with teaching and other areas of painting as well as portraiture.)

A swipe at spendthrift councils

Leslie Chapman, the former civil servant whose first book *Your Disobedient Servant* caused a storm of controversy three years ago when it revealed massive and unnecessary waste in the Civil Service, is about to launch a new crusading consumer watchdog organization to seek out and eliminate bureaucratic waste.

It is intended that Stop Waste in Public Expenditure, or Swipe as it will no doubt come to be known, will offer public authorities like the nationalized industries or local councils cost-cutting investigation services on a satisfaction or money-back basis.

Thus, Chapman told me from his home in Wales over the weekend, if Swipe doesn't find enough savings to pay for the cost of a particular investigation then the client won't be required to pay for anything.

At the moment Swipe is being considered for charity status by the charity commissioners. A January launch is expected and funds initially will be drawn from the royalties of Chapman's new book *Waste Away*, which Chatto and Windus expect to publish in April.

Waste Away, which is partly based on Chapman's experience of being on the board of London Transport and of talking to local authorities and public sector managers, advances the arguments of his earlier book and suggests ways in which members of the public can attempt to eliminate inefficiency and cut through bureaucratic red tape.

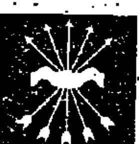
Chapman, aged 62, formerly a regional director in the Department of the Environment, fervently believes that public authorities need to be goaded into putting their houses in order. "I think", he says, "we could probably do with half a dozen Ralph Nader figures."

Caught in the Budd

Students at the London Business School appear to have taken their revenge on Dr Alan Budd, the economist whose lectures they claimed earlier this month were diatribes about the national account and of no assistance whatever to their macro-economics examinations. Dr Budd, director of the school's Centre of Economic Forecasting — and the man who recently admitted that his monetarist advice to the Prime Minister was wrong — was featured twice in the students' end-of-term comedy revue.

In the first, a cowboy and Indian sketch, he was portrayed as a misguided Indian forecaster called Morning Budd. The second was about the now famous lectures, which led to disaffected students organizing a petition against him. The sketch consisted of a tape recording of the man himself, with a yawning student miming the words and feigning ennui. Dr Budd claims that macro-economics bores him and repeatedly tells students that the national account is far more interesting.

THE TIMES DIARY



It was like old boys' day as General Franco's balding, paunchy, hand-picked henchmen gathered in Madrid to talk about old times and to collect one another's signatures on copies of their mutual literary effort, Franco Seen By His Ministers.

The gathering, featuring a banquet and unabashed pro-Franco speeches, was organized by Señor José Manuel Lara, one of Spain's most successful publishers, who recently admitted that books about the late dictator are among the best money-makers.

Of the former members of the Generalissimo's various governments who are still alive and were called on to contribute to the work 39 responded, and 33 attended the presentation banquet. The 33, brought together for the first time, included members of every Franco cabinet from 1938 during the Spanish Civil War until 1975, when Franco died.

By an ironic coincidence, the date chosen for the alumni assembly was the fifth anniversary of the referendum by which the Spanish people gave the go-ahead for a political reform that dismantled the structure of the Franco regime and installed in its place a constitutional monarchy.

Love-one

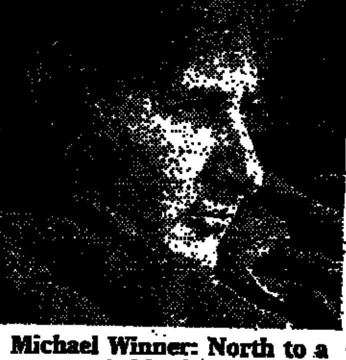
I hear that French philosophy and American psychoanalysis are in a head-long clash. Bruno Bettelheim, world famous for his work on infant psychosis and in particular his success in getting autistic children to make relationships, has refused to write the preface to an American edition of a French bestseller on maternal love.

Or rather the lack of it. The theme of the book, *L'Amour en plus*, is that maternal love is *not* innate, but the product of religious and moral prescription and social forces in general. Three hundred years ago it did not exist, says the author Elizabeth Badinter, who is a lecturer of philosophy

The book's controversial message has been welcomed by readers worldwide: it has been translated into 15 languages. But the Americans will have to wait until someone else has been found to preface it. Bettelheim is adamant that to attack the concept of instinctive maternal love is to attack the one thing which prevents mothers destroying their children.

Jangle bells

What Christmas presents has the Prime Minister asked for this year? I remain uncertain. But my spies spotted Denis Thatcher at Hatchards this weekend purchasing Anthony Sampson's controversial inspection of international banking *The Moneylenders*, and Robert Lacey's history of the Saudi royal family, *The Kingdom*.



Michael Winner: North to a 'white hell'

Winner takes all

A moving tale of human endurance in the white wilderness of the north reaches me from film director Michael Winner who staggered home through the snow to London last week from Malpas in Cheshire after appearing on the radio programme *Any Questions*.

Winner, you will recall from an earlier story in the Diary, had persuaded BL to lend him a Land-Rover after deciding to risk neither his Rolls-Royce nor his Ferrari on the trek north.

Unhappily the Land-Rover never arrived to pick him up so Winner ordered his chauffeur to drive the Rolls to Broadcasting House in London where he hoped to pick up a lift from his fellow panellists Gwyneth Dunwoody, Lord Scanlon and David Jacobs.

A convoy was formed and the journey proceeded in misery, with only Jacobs, who clutched a bottle of scotch most of the way, apparently at peace; until they hit fog after leaving the M6, that is — forcing him to stagger like Captain Oates on foot into the blizzard, the cars following.

The party made it to Malpas with only minutes to spare before the start of the broadcast.

Winner, who decided to stay for the weekend, waved goodbye to his colleagues as they headed south after the programme. When I spoke to him he was still uncertain whether they would ever be seen again.

Deep thought

Ravi Shankar, the Indian musician who became an improbable international celebrity because of the adulation of a certain Liverpudlian quartet, is musing deeply these days on the founder of modern India.

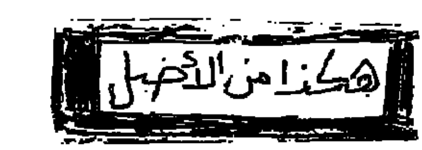
Shankar is working on a score for *Gandhi* Sir Richard Attenborough's $22m movie of that ilk, which is being seen as the great white hope of the British film industry in the coming year. He is due to record the sound track next month and it will doubtless appear as a spin-off disc when the movie comes to town.

In the meantime, Shankar gives a sneak preview in a raga called *Homage to Mahatma Gandhi* to be released next month by Deutsche Grammophon. This, apparently, is a piece he composed spontaneously in February, 1948, some days after Gandhi's assassination. Shankar, I understand, was sitting in an All India Radio studio in Bombay tuning up his sitar for a live recital when a producer asked him to play something in honour of the fallen leader. Without further ado, Shankar launched into this 24-minute homage an instant improvisation strummed in a key that lies between C sharp and D (if you can play it on your piano, call a tuner immediately) symbolizing the Mahatma's triumph over the forces of evil.

Quiz answers

1. The British skier, Konrad Bartelski, unexpectedly came second in the world cup downhill race.
2. Habitat and Mothercare are merging in a £110m deal.
3. The Queen and her party spent seven hours in a Cotswold hotel when they were stranded in a snow storm on their way back to Windsor.
4. Women on a Tory club outing danced on tables, an industrial tribunal was told.
5. Sir Adrian Boult formally announced his retirement from conducting at the age of 92.
6. Alfa Romeo is planning to cease production for four months.
7. A Law Commission report published last week said that the law on divorce should state clearly that the overriding obligation was to provide financially for any children.
8. The unemployed are now living at a lower level than at any time since 1971, according to *Social Security Statistics, 1981*.
9. One aspect of Mr Tebbit's training programme announced last week was that youngsters who "unreasonably refused a suitable training place" would have their supplementary benefit reduced.
10. The first test-tube twins to be conceived on the NHS are due to be born at the Royal Free Hospital next June.
11. President Reagan telephoned the Pope to express his concern about events in Poland.
12. Dame Janet Baker gave her last performance at Covent Garden.

Michael Horsnell





P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

WHO'S FOR REVOLUTION?

Labour's civil war has now developed into a struggle of principle that goes well beyond any contest for position or influence. The most revealing feature of this year's battle for the deputy leadership was not that Mr Healey won. It was that Mr Silkin stood. He did so not because many people thought he would be the best choice, but because a group of traditional left-wingers were determined to have another left-winger apart from Mr Benn for whom they could vote on the first ballot. Mr Silkin was in fact only the third or fourth choice for this role, but the group was desperate to put up some reasonably credible figure. Their desperation was an indication that the conflict within the party was no longer the old, familiar struggle between left and right. It had also become a battle, if anything even more bitter, between left and left. That has been confirmed by the latest upsurge of strife.

One of the leading members of this group of traditional left-wingers was Mr Neil Kinnock. He voted for Mr Silkin on the first ballot and abstained on the second rather than support Mr Benn. Since then he has committed the even worse sins, in the eyes of the hard left, of backing Mr Foot on the National Executive Committee over both the rejection of Mr Tatchell as prospective candidate for Bermondsey and over the forthcoming inquiry into the Militant Tendency.

This has exposed Mr Kinnock to vitriolic criticism in his own constituency party and elsewhere in the Labour movement. He is attacked as a traitor to that section of the party and to the causes that he previously espoused. But Mr Kinnock has not in fact changed his position on any major issue. He still wants Britain to leave the European Community; he remains a unilateral nuclear disarmer; he favours a large extension of public ownership; and he would like to get rid of fee-paying schools. On all the principal questions that disturb the party he is on the side of the left, yet this is not enough to save him from being vilified by the hard left.

The reason is simple. It is not that Mr Kinnock has shifted his ground on policy. It is that the dispute is no longer principally about policy. Indeed, it is remarkable how much of the left's policy even the right are prepared now to swallow, or at least to put to one side of their mouth. The argument over the EEC does not now concentrate on the principle of membership; it is over whether the decision to withdraw should first be put to another referendum. The critical issue of unilateralism may be on the way to being blurred in a fog of hopeful rhetoric about the beckoning prospects of large-scale negotiated disarmament.

The case for further considerable extensions of public ownership is now widely accepted throughout the party. This is partly obscured by the fact that the Social Democrats prefer not to fiddle with the frontiers between the public and private sectors; and there is a general, if mistaken, assumption that those right-wingers who remain in the Labour Party would like to follow the same course. But that is not so. The debate over the public sector is now for the most part concerned only with the scale and pace of its enlargement, over compensation — and over the methods by which policy goals are to be achieved.

It is this question of method that is now the principal dividing line within the party. Is Labour to be a party devoted to parliamentary democracy? Or is it prepared to seek power by other means? It is because he remains a parliamentary democrat that Mr Kinnock has been outraged by the hard left, and is in turn abused by them.

Mr Benn sometimes speaks as if both courses are equally enshrined in Labour tradition. He invokes the name of the suffragettes and of others who pursued the path of extra-parliamentary protest to secure their objectives. But there is a world of difference between those who protest in order to participate in parliamentary democracy, and those who scorn parliamentary democracy because they think they see a more direct route to power. Britain is now a parliamentary democracy, with full adult suffrage, as it was not in the days of the suffragettes, and it is only those who do not respect Parliament who will feel any need to bypass it today.

It is true that throughout the history of the Labour movement there has been tension at recurring intervals between those who believe in achieving their purposes through Parliament and those who favour other means, principally industrial action. On all sides the right to protest is accepted. So too is the right to industrial action. The dividing line is crossed when these activities are envisaged either as a substitute for Parliament or as taking priority over Parliament. That is the course of revolution.

At every critical juncture in its history up to now it has been the advocates of the parliamentary road who have won the battle in the Labour Party. Had they not done so Labour would never have been acceptable as a governing party because the British are not a revolutionary people. They may become very irritated with Parliament, but they do not want to replace it.

It is this battle of political principle that is being waged once again. It divides left from left because it goes deeper than any dispute on policy. It relates to the kind of country that Britain should be, and if Labour is not seen to answer this question in the way that accords with all British instincts and traditions the party will never govern this country again.

BRAVE MEN OF THE SEA

They are a special breed of men, who go out in boats when the seas are angriest, and willingly place their lives at risk so that the lives of others, perhaps less worthy, may be saved. There is no contract of employment that obliges them to venture out to danger when all the rest of us run inside to comfort and to safety. There is no fortune to be made in saving lives — the pay, if it can be called that without ridicule, is £3 each time they turn out, and £1 an hour above the first hour at sea. Their only master is the call of duty to their fellow men and women in distress.

In obeying that call the lifeboatmen, since the founding of the Royal National Life-boat Institution in 1824, have saved more than 100,000 lives. Every year now, a thousand seafarers owe their lives to the men in boats. But, too often, some of the men whose gallantry and selflessness contribute to that achievement perish themselves. The boats they have are now of the most modern, with self-righting mechanisms which would normally see them through all weathers without capsizing. Yet what the weekend's tragedy demonstrates once again is that the sea can never become a totally safe place. With all the modern techniques at their disposal, the men who put to sea to save others, without question or doubt, do so in jeopardy of life, as those first lifeboatmen did more than 150 years ago.

The lifeboat service is a remarkable institution, too often taken for granted. It is not, as in other countries, part of the navy or the coastguards or any other government agency. It is unique among British rescue services too. Members of helicopter rescue teams yield to none in courage and heroic endeavour, but they perform their feats as part of their job. So do many mountain rescue teams, though there is a tradition of voluntary work as well. All the lifeboat men are volunteers in every sense of the word. The RNLI is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. Not a penny piece comes from government. The taxpayer pays nothing but what he contributes of his own good will. That the result is a rescue service which stands second to none in the world is something for which Britain should be proud, and should all the more mourn those who have given their lives this weekend.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Cold comfort in West Country

From Miss Elisabeth Frink

Sir, I would like to draw attention to the fact that many of us in the West Country who spent four days without electricity and water last week have now suffered a further breakdown.

In below-freezing temperatures last week it was a disaster for hundreds of old people, market gardeners and some farmers, to mention a few.

It is quite obvious to everyone here that conditions are chaotic and that Southern Electricity have been unable to cope with the situation.

Why was it not declared a disaster area at the start and engineers from other unaffected areas brought in to help? In an area where Army and naval forces are very prominent, why not call in the highly qualified engineers from both the Services?

One would hope that there will be a government inquiry at the earliest opportunity, before it all happens again with the next heavy fall of snow.

Yours sincerely,
ELISABETH FRINK
Woolland House, Woolland,
Blandford Forum, Dorset.
December 20.

From Lady Jameson

Sir, I have been four days without electricity; my deep-freeze is awash; I have a live cable across my drive which opens on to a busy road; my temper (and sense of humour) is at a low ebb. To add to my annoyance a man has just called to read the meter!

Every day I read in your excellent newspaper of growing unemployment. Why, repeat why, cannot more men (or women) be taken off costly national assistance and given a good job of work in helping the long-suffering public who have been urged to "go electric" and have none?

Yours faithfully,
ELIZABETH M. JAMESON,
Ham Cross,
Ham, near Marlborough,
Wiltshire.
December 17.

From Mr David Green

Sir, We are now starting our fifth day without the public electricity supply.

May I suggest that where the system cannot afford a supply that is secured against long breakdowns, it should at least contribute to the cost of the array of standby equipment which the exigencies of survival predicate - and give us a lower tariff?

Yours impotently,
DAVID GREEN
Rhyd yr Harding,
Castle Morris,
Nr Haverfordwest,
Dyfed.
December 17.

China's world role

From Mr John Howkins

Sir, I was interested by the assertion in your leader (December 11) that China's position is that she is "in no sense a third super-power but a member of the developing world". Surely the fascination of China's position is that she intends to be both. It is the key to her role in the United Nations and in other intergovernmental organisations, and her activities in south-east Asia and throughout the Pacific.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HOWKINS
14 Balliol Road, W10.

Faithful memory

From Sir John Biggs-Davison, MP for Epping Forest (Conservative)

Sir, We sent troops to the American commemoration of Yorktown. We celebrated the US Bicentenial with a special postage stamp.

At this important time in the history of British North America might not another postage stamp be issued to honour the United Empire Loyalists who, about 200 years ago, put honour before hearth and allegiance before worldly wealth in order to live under the King? Some went to the Caribbean, 1,000 or so to Canada.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN BIGGS-DAVISON,
House of Commons.
December 17.

More or less

From Mr Stephen Corrin

Sir, Genesis IV, quoted by Mr Jeremy Lee-Browne (December 12), has a time-honoured rabbinical exposition (*Genesis Rabba*) which holds that a twin sister was born with Cain, and likewise wih Abel. Women were, therefore, not then in a minority.

This, of course, makes sense in the light of verse 17, Genesis IV, where we read that "Cain knew his wife". Who could she have been other than his own sibling?

Yours sincerely,
STEPHEN CORRIN,
10 Russell Gardens, NW11.
December 12.

Born to succeed

From Lord Stanley of Alderley

Sir, If the principle that the eldest child, regardless of sex, should succeed to the Throne applies, then presumably it should also apply to the inheritance of titles.

As the aristocracy have a craving to marry amongst themselves surely this will, in a relatively short time, solve the problem of the hereditary element in the House of Lords?

Yours, so far,
STANLEY OF ALDERLEY (or EDDISBURY, or SHEFFIELD),
House of Lords.
December 11.

Accounts of the origin of matter

From the President of the Royal Society

Sir, Your correspondent Professor Chandra Wickramasinghe (December 15) says that "The idea that life was put together by random shuffling of constituent molecules can be shown (in the words of Sir Fred Hoyle) to be 'as ridiculous and improbable as the proposition that a tornado blowing through a junk yard may assemble a Boeing 747.'" He refers presumably to a calculation on page 24 of the book *Evolution from Space* by Hoyle and himself, which puts the chance of a natural origin on Earth of living matter as one in 10 raised to the power of 40,000.

When I first saw a mention of this calculation (in the article of September 7 by your Religious Affairs Correspondent), I bought the book in the hope of finding that the distinguished authors had made some progress, albeit of a negative kind, on the problem of the origin of life. What I did find there was so misleading that I felt obliged to mention it in my anniversary address to the Royal Society at the end of last month. I said:

> This can be dismissed quickly. 10^{40000} is an estimate of the chance that 2,000 enzyme molecules will be formed simultaneously from their component amino acids *on a single specified occasion*.
> The relevant thing however is the chance of some far simpler self-replicating system, capable of development by natural selection, being formed at any place on the Earth's surface, at any time within a period of the order of 10^8 years; the expectation of such events is wildly uncertain since we know neither the nature of the hypothetical self-replicating system nor the composition of the "primeval soup", but it is not obviously less than unity.

The question of the way in which life originated is just as wide open as it was before Hoyle and Wickramasinghe's calculation.

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW HUXLEY,
Department of Physiology,
University College London,
Gower Street, W1.
December 15.

From Professor Sir Brian Pippard, FRS

Sir, Professor Thoday's admirably lucid letter (December 12) prompts me as a physicist, though not one of the sort he refers to, to expound a conception which surely is not novel, yet should be deployed at times like this, to help reconcile to Darwinism some of its religious opponents.

The way in which a simple system or organism develops is normally far from smooth, involving critical points (bifurcations or catastrophes) where a minute step initiates a major change. Thus water as it is cooled begins to freeze at a certain temperature, never before that temperature is reached, however slow the cooling rate.

Innumerable and immensely varied parallels are to be found in every branch of science. One should not be surprised then if evolution turns out to proceed in steps, perhaps as certain critical mutations, small in themselves, pave the way for a rapid sequence of successive mutations by making the genetic material more susceptible to mutagens. It would indeed be more surprising if everything happened smoothly.

Furthermore, just as ice has properties absent in water, so it is possible to envisage that at certain points in the development of an organism radically new characteristics emerge or begin to emerge. It is not necessary to suppose that a characteristic was imperceptibly present at an earlier stage and gradually grew perceptible. Rather we should be able, given enough specimens from a complete evolutionary chain, to pick out the critical point dividing those species that possessed it from those that did not.

We may find it hard to define self-awareness but we recognize it, and I think must accept that it is something a creature either does or does not possess; it belongs in the category of properties that cannot but make their appearance at a critical point.

And here, hesitantly, I touch on the matter of religion. Having become aware of ourselves and our surroundings, may we not later, in the course of evolving further complexities, have suddenly acquired yet another sense, the ability to apprehend and even occasionally to make tenuous contact with the source of all things? If this is what happened there was a perfectly definite moment at which the critical mutation occurred in a single individual and, to use the biblical description, "God breathed in his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul."

I cannot, with so many devout believers among my friends, deny the truth of their experience of God simply because I have not shared it myself, and I should like to think that my naive but scientifically plausible picture describes the mechanism by which it came about — an evolutionary mechanism that has led in man alone to a unique sense of the divine, perhaps even an immortal soul. But on the all-important subject of immortality I am all-ignorant.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN PIPPARD,
30 Porson Road,
Cambridge.
December 14.

Child protection

From the Chairman of Hammersmith Juvenile Court

Sir, Your correspondents today (December 15) refer to sharing the responsibility with the courts. The members of the Inner London Juvenile Court panel are acutely conscious of that responsibility when care cases come before us.

The conflict of interest that can arise was highlighted by the case referred to earlier by Mr Briggs (December 3). In that case, a lawyer representing the child would not feel able to support a parent who is fighting to retain the care of her child.

However, in order that justice may be seen to be done it is surely essential that everyone shall be a party to the proceedings. The parent, in law, is not, would not appear to have the right to cross-examine witnesses, nor is any evidence he may give or call subject to cross-examination. His right is restricted to giving evidence to rebut any allegations made against him after all the other evidence has been heard.

While the child is entitled to legal aid the parent is not; this omission is even more pressing since, whether parents are mentally ill or not, they cannot rationally present their own case when it is for them an occasion of such emotional turmoil. I strongly urge the Government to remedy this omission with all possible speed.

Yours faithfully,
G. GODFREY-ISAACS,
163A Seymour Place, W1.

Positive discrimination

From Mr R. A. Bruce

Sir, Professor Dworkin suggests (feature, December 12) that, in the interests of racial harmony, black students should receive a "head start" in the contest for university places. Instead of the present system, by which applicants who do well in exams are preferred over less clever applicants, he thinks that "it might be wiser to adopt slightly more complex standards that aim at a somewhat mixed goal of better racial balance *as well as intelligence or skill*" (my italics).

I take this to mean that, if the percentage of black students reading, say, medicine is found to be appreciably below the percentage of blacks in the population as a whole, then the deficiency should be made good by lowering the entry standards to medical schools, in respect of black students only.

This of course would be only a beginning. There is little point in admitting students to a six-years' course which they are unlikely to finish, so that the pass standards of all the professional medical examinations, including finals, would also have to be lowered. It follows that the students who eventually graduate from such a course will, on average, be less intelligent and less skilled than their predecessors. That their racial balance is more evenly adjusted will, I think, be small consolation to their future patients.

Professor Dworkin goes on to say that this new type of exam would be no more unfair, from the point of view of failed applicants, then the present "intellectual" exams. In my opinion, it would be far more unfair.

At present, candidates who fail the traditional exams because of their proved deficicency in intelligence or skill have no legitimate grievance against the exam system itself, and accept its verdict without public protest. But white candidates of the future, who fail the new type of exams solely because of the colour of their skins (or who think, as many of them will, that they have failed for that reason), are liable to protest volubly, and possibly violently, against the palpable injustice of the system, to the detriment of that racial harmony which the misguided sponsors of the system had hoped to establish.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
R. A. BRUCE,
118 Hamilton Place,
Aberdeen.
December 13.

Constituency changes

From Mr Ian Harvey

Sir, The Secretary to the Boundary Commission has set out very clearly (December 14) the way in which the commission functions and the problems with which it is confronted. I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the way in which the proceedings were conducted in the case of Westminster, where it is proposed to reduce the number of constituences from three to two.

It is encouraging to note that Mr Barnes mentions the end of 1982 as a date for the completion of the work, albeit the earliest possible. After that the recommendations have to go to the Home Secretary and from him to Parliament. At least three months should be allowed for that. Some may feel that that is an optimistic assessment.

It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that the Government may decide to go to the country in 1983. If that were to happen, and if Parliament did not give its approval to the Boundary Commission's proposals until, say, April, 1983, this would place constituency associations involved, as we are, in a difficult position with regard to their own reorganisation. It is therefore imperative that the matter be settled by January, 1983. If necessary the Government should provide additional staff to assist the commission.

Yours truly,
IAN HARVEY, Chairman,
Paddington Conservative Association,
Conservative Centre,
92 Bishop's Bridge Road, W2.

Evidence on art sales premium

From the Chairman of the Society of London Art Dealers

Sir, Mr David Mason (December 18) really should get his facts right before launching into another of his diatribes.

Mr Gordon Borrie, Director General of the Office of Fair Trading, did not make two previous attempts to investigate the auctioneers over alleged collusion. He merely wrote and asked them if they had been in collusion and readily accepted their reply that they hadn't. The OFT then sat back while the Society of London Art Dealers and the British Antique Dealers' Association conducted their own investigation.

The two associations spent a great deal of time and money gathering their evidence and I shall certainly want to consult all those who subscribed, this being the entire membership, before deciding what to do with it. One thing is certain, and that is that we will not be handing over any evidence out of gratuitous spite.

Mr Mason refers to Geraldine Norman's penetrating article (December 17), in which she concludes:

> With hindsight one can say that the dealers should have put their backs into the 1975 boycott; they should not have brought the case; they should not have settled; and they should have handed over their evidence to the OFT when it was requested. More importantly, perhaps, the auctioneers should not have introduced the auction premium.

We by and large agree, but must add that we were being advised it would probably have proved illegal to pursue the 1975 boycott. We brought the case on moral as much as legal grounds in order to persuade the auctioneers to abolish the premium. We settled chiefly because costs escalated to an estimated £600,000, a figure beyond the total of our promissory notes; and finally we requested a delay in handing over our evidence to the OFT because we wanted to honour the spirit, as well as the letter, of the settlement, something Sotheby's did not see fit to do.

At the time of writing we are still awaiting Christie's response, but I must add that the public interest is our interest and we will now need the support of the public's representatives in Parliament to rid us of the auction premium.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN BASKETT, Chairman,
The Society of London Art Dealers,
173 New Bond Street, W1.
December 18.

Test-tube births

From Mrs Hilary Twigg

Sir, Your newspaper carried (December 14) the first report of *in-vitro* fertilization (the so-called "test-tube baby" technique) resulting in twin pregnancy at the Royal Free (NHS) Hospital in London.

Your aticle stated that this achievement was "financed almost entirely by the National Health Service as part of the hospital's normal work". We would like to correct any impression that this relatively new technique is easily possible utilizing NHS resources. In fact, the NHS is only able to contribute basic facilities such as those available for other methods of infertility treament: this does not include specialized equipment or staffing, finance for which must often be raised from external sources.

Our charity was formed a year ago specifically to help provide such additional funds, and we have already contributed in some measure to Professor Craft's research at the Royal Free Hospital.

We believe that research in this field should be expanded in the state sector, to enable the majority of suitable couples to benefit. In the foreseeable future, however, we see no way in which NHS units will be in a position to offer sophisticated techniques without external financial support.

Yours faithfully,
HILARY TWIGG,
Honorary Secretary,
Infant (Infertility and Treatment),
190 Goldhurst Terrace, NW6.
December 15.

Rome and Canterbury

From Mr C. H. Sisson

Sir, The Roman Catholic Chaplain of the University of London proposes (December 16) a deal between Rome and Canterbury: Rome to allow married priests and Canterbury to give up the Establishment.

It is to be observed that he sees this as a swop between clerics. Constitutional matters cannot be so disposed of.

Yours faithfully,
C. H. SISSON,
Moorfield Cottage,
The Hill,
Langport,
Somerset.
December 16.

Taking the long view

From Mr Charles Harrison-Wallace

Sir, Does Anthony Burgess (feature, December 14) really believe El Greco painted elongated figures because he was astigmatic? Had he been attempting to reproduce what he saw, his depictions would of course have appeared perfectly normal to other people. Otherwise they would have been abnormal to him also; which, presumably, they were.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES HARRISON-WALLACE,
35 St George Street,
Hanover Square, W1.
December 15.

MPs and industry

From the Director-General of the Confederation of British Industry

Sir, The Confederation of British Industry sympathizes with Mr Nicholas Mendes (December 11) in his desire to achieve a better understanding of industry by members of Parliament. But we do not agree with his suggestion that the CBI should sponsor MPs in the same way as trade unions.

The CBI cannot help but be a political organization in that its main function is to represent the views of industry and commerce to Government, Parliament and the nation at large. But it is a non-party political organization. Moreover, we believe that it is the duty of MPs to represent the interests of all their constituents, not just those of local business or the trade unions. Indeed, it would be a sorry day for Britain and for democracy if Parliament were merely to become a talking-shop for vested interests.

It is, of course, an advantage for MPs to have some understanding of how businesses operate. That is why the CBI has given its support to the Industry and Parliament Trust, which offers MPs of all parties a chance to gain direct experience of business by working for a short period in one or more member companies.

While the CBI is inevitably seen by some people as a counterweight to the TUC and the trade unions, it does not model its activities on what they do. We seek to promote the interests of trade and industry by sensible and logical discussion and by putting forward well-researched policies which we believe to be in the best interests of all the people of Britain.

It is an essential part of our case that the standard of living of everyone in the country depends on the wealth which trade and industry create. Employment prospects, whether in the public or private sector, ultimately depend on the ability of industry and commerce to manufacture and sell products and services which people want to buy at prices they are prepared to pay.

When our products are inadequate, our costs uncompetitive, and our delivery unreliable, we lose business to our competitors. Excessive pay settlements and poor productivity worsen the ability of companies to compete and to earn profits. Without profits there is no investment, and without investment there can be no new jobs.

The CBI believes it has a duty to ensure that MPs understand this basic message. Equally, we believe we have a duty to inform them of the deleterious effects of ill-considered legislation and bureaucratic incompetence. We have been warning politicians of all political parties for many months now that the costs imposed on trade and industry by central and local government, burdens like the National Insurance surcharge and local rates, are becoming too heavy for many to survive.

Yours faithfully,
TERRY BECKETT,
Centre Point,
103 New Oxford Street, WC1.
December 14.

Industrial training

From Dr J. C. Gibbings

Sir, Your report (November 27, page 1) on the lack of people with formal skills in the industry of this country would have been timely at any point in the last three hundred years; it is particularly so at the moment.

We have had much discussion of a slight fall in the number of university graduates of engineering; the fall in the number of those being trained to lesser formal qualifications is, in comparison, appalling.

I know that polytechnics have, particularly in this academic year, found considerable difficulty in obtaining industrial training for those on higher diploma and certificate courses in engineering. I have been told recently that in one county area in this part of the country the number of new entrants to apprenticeship training has dropped this year to 150 from the 450 of the previous year.

I do not understand how a Parliament that in general looks forward to a recovery of industry cannot recognize that, because there is a time lag of some three years, now is the time to expand training for formal qualifications and certainly not to reduce it.

I say that this is a matter for parliament in general simply because our shortage of formal skills is of such long existence. To show this, I quote from John Wilkins who wrote, in 1648:

> Rasmus hath observed, that the reason why Germany hath been so eminent for Mechanicall inventions, is because there have been publike Lectures of this kind instituted amongst them, and these not only in the learned languages, but also in the vulgar tongue, for the capacity of every unlettered ingenious Artificer.

It is a reflection on the competence of Government over this 300 years that despite continual prompting, particularly starting from the Prince Consort in the last century, so very little has been done.

If Parliament really wish to process they might do so with profit around the Albert Memorial and thereby read the four topics set out at its corners that represent those that Prince Albert so long ago, partly from his knowledge of German prosperity, urged upon this country as so worthy of its attention; that is, engineering, commerce, manufactures, agriculture.

Yours sincerely,
J. C. GIBBINGS,
Department of Mechanical Engineering,
The University of Liverpool,
PO Box 147,
Liverpool.

David Wood is indisposed

SOCIAL NEWS

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will visit Australia for the Commonwealth Games and also Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Nauru, Kiribati, Tuvalu and Fiji next October.

Dinners

Old Portmuthian Club
The celebration of Portsmouth Grammar School's 250th anniversary was inaugurated on Saturday at the "Eve of '82" dinner held by the Old Portmuthian Club at the school. Mr Donald Lindsay proposed the toast of the school and the club, to which the headmaster, Mr David Richards, and Mr Roger Harris, president, responded. Mr Gareth Perry also spoke.

Maccabaeans
The annual Chanukah dinner of the Maccabaeans was held at the Royal Lancaster Hotel last night. The guests of honour were Mr Leon Brittan, QC, MP, and Mr Joel Barnett, MP. The Hon Ewen Montagu, QC, president, was in the chair and Mrs Ruth Winston-Fox also spoke.

Lincoln's Inn

The Rev Felix V. A. Boyse, chaplain at Hampton Court Palace, has been appointed preacher to Lincoln's Inn in succession to Canon Richard Tydeman, who has retired.

Silence a keynote of pilgrimage for the young

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

An army of young people will be crossing the English Channel and heading for the centre of London the day after Boxing Day, drawn by the magic of the word Taizé. From then until New Year's Day, their centre of attention will be the capital's three grandest churches, St Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and Westminster Roman Catholic Cathedral, united as one by opera radio links.

London, an unlikely place of pilgrimage during the bleak back end of the year, has already promised a welcome without precedence. Some 17,000 young people will be staying in private homes by night and by morning, converging on the centre for the afternoons and evenings.

Anyone can join in. Taizé is an idea rather than a movement and neither church membership nor any particular religious commitment is asked or expected. The nightly services at the three great churches, which could be considered one service held simultaneously in three places, will be distinguished from the normal church fare by long periods of silence.

It sounds a most unlikely sales pitch; there is no high-pressure evangelism, no conversions are envisaged, there is no movement to join, no such thing as membership, and nothing on offer but an experience.

Taizé is a village in France, which has given its name to a community of monks. It was founded by a French Calvinist, Brother Roger Schutz, and is unique for having no denominational criterion of membership. But the community is only 80-strong, and refuses to accept more than five new members each year.

Some are Roman Catholics, some Anglican, but most various kinds of Continental Protestant. They have their own liturgy, in which silence predominates. It is a critical, questioning, searching, fringe movement, and almost since its beginning has spontaneously attracted all sorts of young people, in ever-growing numbers.

They visit Taizé in their tens of thousands each year, and the London pilgrimage, like similar events in Rome last year and earlier in Paris and Barcelona, is staged for their benefit.

According to Brother Leonard, the monk who has headed the advanced guard working in London since the summer, the most common characteristic is an attraction to the basic idea of Christianity and disillusionment with the churches. Brother Roger's own motto, "Trust the young", proves that the attraction is mutual. He is an astonishing man, a Protestant equivalent of Mother Teresa and Dom Helder Camara rolled into one.

The annual pilgrimage, a recent development, is designed to achieve nothing that can be defined in words, but each one takes its place in the evolving Taizé tradition which is increasingly converging with the great issues of mankind: urban deprivation, North-South tension, poverty and unemployment, peace and war, communal violence, race, and all the ills that afflict the spirit of the contemporary world.

Before each one, Brother Roger takes a small group of his own to one of the "centres of crisis" in the world, so that he is fresh from that experience when he arrives to join the mass of pilgrims.

Recent events have caused the community to be clear about where this year's chosen centre of crisis might be, and equally about the possibility of a large party from Eastern Europe.

The programme arranged, if that is not too definite a word for something so unstructured, offers each participant a chance to get to know one London family. The families have been selected through all the major Christian denominations in London, and Brother Leonard says that the ease with which invitations have been forthcoming indicates that the event will be a great success.

The families are spread all over the capital, and each pilgrim will pay for his own board. They will visit places of "suffering and hope" and talk to the people confirmed. There seems to be no definition of what such a place might be, but examples range from Amnesty International to Salvation Army hostels. They will bring the diverse impressions to one of the multitude of small meetings which will take place in many buildings in the centre of the city.

Each day contains several opportunities for group prayer or private meditation, and Brother Roger will produce a series of points on the theme of peace and reconciliations, for pilgrims to consider as they will. At the end of it they go home, to make whatever they like of it all.

Marquees are being erected at Westminster Abbey and St Paul's to provide day shelter and food during the week for those from outside London, but there is no bar to Londoners joining in the event.

Less than a quarter of the pilgrims are from Britain or Ireland, and the arrival on the morning of the first day has been reckoned to be the largest organized mass crossing of the Channel since World War II. Those from Britain have been invited to begin their journey to London at one of the 70 churches and cathedrals around the country which have agreed to make their departure with some sort of ceremony, and similar provision has been made in most major cities on the Continent.

Organizers' headquarters are at 5, St Martin's Place, WC2; and telephone inquiries are being handled on 01-359 3920.

Chandler cruises to chess victory

From Harry Golombek Chess Correspondent Brighton

First prize in the Sci-Sys international chess tournament at Brighton was won by Murray Chandler, the New Zealand international master, who took his last two games in impressive style to finish with six points out of nine.

Jonathan Speelman and Short shared second place with 5½ points, followed by Taulbut, 4½ and one adjourned, Arnason, Sigurjonsson and Tisdall 5, Westerinen 4½, Burger 4, and Conquest ½.

Short, who seemed to have excellent chances of coming first after six rounds, blotted his copybook by failing to win his game against Westerinen in round 7, and then was demolished by Chandler in round 8 in a game full of sparkling sacrifices by the New Zealander.

In the last round Chandler easily disposed of Westerinen, who played recklessly and lost all his queen-side pawns.

Results in round 8: Speelman ½, Westerinen ½, Reti opening 16 moves; Chandler 1, Short 0, French def, 27; Taulbut ½, Burger ½, Caro-Kann defence, 41; Arnason 1, Conquest 0, Pirc def, 20; Sigurjonsson 1, Tisdall 0, QP Queen's Indian def, 28.

Results in round 9: Short v Taulbut adj.; Ruy Lopez; Conquest 0, Sigurjonsson 1, QP Benoni def, 34; Burger 0, Arnason 1, English opening, 52; Tisdall ½, Speelman ½, QP King's Ind def, 26; Westerinen 0, Chandler 1, Caro-Kann def, 41.

Adjourned games results round 5: Conquest 0, Burger 1; round 4, Taulbut 0, Arnason 1; Round 7, Short ½, Westerinen ½.

Church news

Appointments

Canon K F Middleton, Vicar of St Matthew with St George, Leicester, diocese of Leicester to be Team Rector of Bridgnorth Group of Parishes, diocese of Hereford.

The Rev N J Monk, Vicar of Ashton Keynes with Leigh, diocese of Bristol is also to be Priest in Charge of Minety, same diocese.

The Rev A G Morton, Vicar of Swallowbeck, diocese of Lincoln to be Rector of Little Munden and Sacombe, diocese of St Albans.

The Rev R O H Eppingstone, Vicar of Beer, diocese of Exeter is also to be Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral, same diocese.

The Rev R A Ewbank, Team Vicar in Sutton-in-Holderness, diocese of York, to be Rector of St Mary, Bramshott, diocese of Portsmouth.

Canon G. R. O'Loughlin, Vicar of St Martin with St Helen, York, and Director of Post-Ordination Training, diocese of York, to be Vicar of St Andrews, Bromley, diocese of Rochester.

The Rev J. M. Preston, Vicar of Aveley, South Ockendon, diocese of Chelmsford to be Asst Priest in Charge of Boyatt Wood, Eastleigh, diocese of Winchester.

The Rev H. Priestner, Curate of St Bartholomew, Long Benton, diocese of Newcastle to be Curate in Charge of Eglingham and South Charlton within the Glendale Team Ministry, same diocese.

The Rev A. Scott, Vicar of St Andrew with St Luke, Grimsby, diocese of Lincoln to be Vicar of Petney, same diocese.

The Rev J. F. Shearer, Rector of Nuffield, diocese of Oxford to be Vicar of St Peters, Old Woking, diocese of Guildford.

The Rev C. J. Shipley, Vicar of St Michael with St John and Holy Trinity, Blackburn, diocese of Blackburn to be Vicar of St Peter-in-the-Forest, Walthamstow, diocese of Chelmsford.

The Rev A. Siddall, Vicar of St Paul's, Low Moor, Clitheroe, diocese of Blackburn to be Vicar of St Gabriels, Brownhill, same diocese.

The Rev J. T. Spence, Rector of Falstone, diocese of Newcastle to be Vicar of Dinnington, same diocese.

The Rev G Sunderland, Vicar of Plymstock, diocese of Exeter is also to be Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral, same diocese.

Canon W. K. Thomas, Honorary Canon of Bristol Cathedral and Vicar of Minety with Oaksey, diocese of Bristol to be Honorary Canon of Bristol Cathedral and Priest in Charge of Oaksey, Crudwell and Ashley, same diocese.

The Rev B. P. Thompson, Curate of St Marys, Cottingham, Hull, diocese of York to be Vicar of Swine, Humberside, same diocese.

The Rev R. T. Urwin, Team Rector of Littleham with Holy Trinity, St Andrew, St Saviour and St Mary, Exmouth, diocese of Exeter is also to be Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral, same diocese.

OBITUARY

SIR THOMAS ELLIS

Judicial service in Pakistan

Sir Thomas Ellis ICS who was Chief Justice of the High Court in Dacca, 1953-54, died on December 12, aged 87.

Thomas Hobart Ellis was born on October 11 1894 at Farsley, Yorkshire, the son of the Rev Herbert Ellis of the Northern Baptist College, Manchester. He was a Foundation Scholar at Manchester Grammar School, winning a further scholarship to Queen's College, Oxford, graduating in Classics in 1917 and taking his MA in 1920.

He joined the Indian Civil Service in January 1919, becoming a member of the Judicial Branch of the Service in January 1924. In this capacity he worked in different districts of Bengal, later being Registrar of the Calcutta High Court until his appointment to the Bench of the Calcutta High Court in 1944. During this time he tried many famous cases, including the sensational Pakur murder case.

During the War he was responsible for the organisation of the ARP Control Centre in Calcutta until the end of hostilities.

In 1947, having opted to serve in Pakistan, he was appointed a Judge of the Dacca High Court and presided over a number of important judicial enquiries. He became acting Chief Justice in 1952 and was appointed permanent Chief Justice on October 9 1953. He was knighted in 1953.

In 1954 he became Acting Governor of East Bengal, as East Pakistan was officially known, at a time when the Government had been dismissed from office. He, therefore, governed a population of 43 million people until elections could be held. He was Chancellor of Dacca University. After retiring to the United Kingdom at the end of 1954, he returned to Pakistan as Officer on Special Duty to the Government of Pakistan from 1955 to 1957 when he finally retired to Manchester.

His interests outside his work were in photography and in travelling in the hill states of Northern India and in Tibet. He was always surrounded by children and retained strong ties with his old school and college.

PROF SCOTT SIMPSON

Isabel Ross writes:

I would like to place on record an appreciation of Emeritus Professor Scott Simpson, FGS, who died recently in Devon, at the age of 66.

There are many able professors, many distinguished and learned men and Professor Simpson could well be included amongst them all, but in addition he was a gentle, generous minded and good man. Born in 1915 the eldest son of Sir George C. Simpson, KCB, CBE, FRS, he was married with two sons and a daughter and five grandchildren who all survive him.

Professor Simpson began his career as a lecturer in geology in the University of Aberdeen from where he moved to Bristol in 1949. As Reader in Geology there he moved to Exeter in 1959 to the Chair of Geology, where he contined until 1975.

New universities require able men to develop new departments. Professor Simpson took over a small one with only a staff of three and created an honours school with a place for postgraduate research. This included mapping of various areas in Devon in conjunction with the geological survey and his staff did research work in Greenland.

Amongst all his publications on pleistocene geology and geomorphology and on the stratigraphy and fossils of Devon in particular, he will be most remembered for his outstanding work on trace fossils. He was joint editor, then editor of the volumes for England, Scotland and Wales of the *Lexique Stratigraphique International* and a founder and first chairman of the Ussher Society.

Unfortunately ill health compelled him to retire prematurely but he will long be remembered in the University of Exeter as one of the pioneers who helped to make that small university a place of scholarly excellence.

THOMAS A. REEDY

Mr Thomas A. Reedy, a former war correspondent for the Associated Press died on December 15, at the age of 71.

Reedy was a native of Reading, Pennsylvania, who joined the AP at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1936. After working in offices in Philadelphia and Washington, he transferred to Frankfurt, West Germany, in 1946.

He became AP correspondent in Berlin in 1951 and was appointed head of the Stockholm bureau in 1956; and in 1958, head of Scandinavian services. He transferred to London in 1960, was a war correspondent in Vietnam in 1965-66, and then returned to London before going to Seattle in 1972. He retired in 1973.

Reedy is survived by his wife, Ruth, of Sarasota, Florida, and two sons.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. J. Adams and Miss D. C. Street

The engagement is announced between Robert John, son of Mr and Mrs John Adams, of Bloxham, Oxfordshire, and Diana Clare, daughter of the late Major-General Vivian Street and of Mrs Street, of the White House, East Claydon, Buckingham.

Dr D. H. K. Chalmers and Miss C. Hill-Venning

The engagement is announced between David, son of Dr and Mrs W. G. F. K. Chalmers, of Richmond Hill, Isle of Man, and Claire, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. A. Hill-Venning, of Cookham, Berkshire.

Mr. M. H. Oram and Senorita E. Montesena

The engagement is announced between Matthew, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Harry Oram, of Wimbledon Common, and Elizabeth, daughter of Senora Rosairo Montesena, of Hongkong.

Mr N. R. Sumner and Miss L. Jackson

The engagement is announced between Nigel, elder son of the late Mr Noel R. Sumner and of Mrs M. S. Sumner, of Tenterden, Kent, and Lynne, elder daughter of Squadron Leader and Mrs Jacko Jackson, of Willow Lee, Boscombe Village, Wiltshire.

Marriages

Lieutenant R. W. D. Staveley, RN, and Miss N. A. Cornell

The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St Mary and All Saints, Droxford, of Lieutenant Richard William Doveton Staveley, son of Vice-Admiral Sir William and Lady Staveley, of Plaxtol, Kent, and Miss Nicola Anne Cornell, daughter of Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs H. R. Cornell, of Droxford, Hampshire. The Rev John Beaumont and the Rev Albert Braithwaite officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Claire Tyler, Sophie Bowhill and Miss Caroline Wemyss. Mr David Wallace was best man and naval officers formed a guard of honour.

A reception was held at the Garden House, Droxford, and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr C. W. King and Miss K. C. Seth-Smith

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Simon Zelotes, Chelsea, between Mr Charles King, younger son of Colonel and Mrs Charles King, of Hale House, Cucklington, Somerset, and Miss Kay Seth-Smith, eldest daughter of the late Mr Derek Seth-Smith and Mrs George Smith-Wright, of 34 Moore Street, London, SW3. The Rev O. R. Clarke officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Mr Frederick Seth-Smith, was attended by Deborah Macdonald, Becky North-Lewis, Lucy and Harry Briggs, Charles Wilson and Hamish Lubbock. Mr Andrew Lubbock was best man.

Mr D. H. Murchison and Miss T. H. Lee

The marriage took place on Saturday, November 28, 1981, at Johannesburg between Mr Donald Heikkinen Murchison, son of Mr and Mrs Roderick G. Murchison, of Johannesburg; formerly of Rocky Mount, North Carolina and Tanya Helen Lee, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Nicholas Lee, of Parkhurst, Johannesburg.



The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, carving a turkey that was distributed to the elderly in the city yesterday.

Dr Runcie to visit China during Far East tour

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, will visit China next month during a 16-day tour of the Far East. He is due in Nanking on January 8 and will have private talks with Bishop K. H. Ting, chairman of the Chinese Christian Council, and other Chinese church leaders.

Dr Runcie will stay in Nanking until January 10, when he will return to Hongkong.

The archbishop, the Rev Richard Chartres, his personal chaplain, and Mr Terry Waite, his assistant for Anglican communion affairs, are to leave Heathrow airport on December 28 for a private visit to the Anglican Church in Burma.

After Burma the archbishop will pay an official visit to Hongkong, where he will be the guest of the new Chinese bishop, the Right Rev Peter Kwong. On his return the archbishop will pay a brief visit to the Anglican Church in Sri Lanka.

Dr Runcie, yesterday outlined four principles to guide the Church of England and individual Christians in speaking out about national and world issues. He was replying in his diocesan newsletter to a charge that he and the Church were getting too political.

An archbishop must not become a politician, he writes. But he must tease out the implications of the faith for the day to day life of his community. "He must be grit as well as cement."

He suggests as principles:

Christian leaders, while not being partisan or associated with any political line, should discern the moral dimension in almost every policy or problem. They ought to contribute to discussions about divorce or abortion "but it is also vital that they should discern the moral implications of a housing policy or our defence posture."

The church has a "special obligation to speak on behalf of the vulnerable and the inarticulate and those whose bargaining power in society is weak."

Christians have a special charge to foster the idea that we are world citizens and that difficulties should be discussed in a global perspective. The questions of poverty and development must not be allowed to be dislodged from the political agenda.

Christians must yoke the passion they feel at starvation waste of resources on armaments and discrimination with a "love of cool reason."

He says "Any Christian contribution to a public debate should be constructive, mindful of the complexity of the major problems which confront us and not quick to impute malignity or discreditable motives to those from whom we differ."

ITV loses its prince as Collins leaves

By Kenneth Gosling

Mr Norman Collins, who was in the forefront of the long and historic battle to break the BBC's broadcasting monopoly, retires today as a director of Independent Television News.

He left ATV four years ago at the age of 70, in the same year that his novel, *London Belongs to Me*, was adapted for television.

"Leaving is painful, I have to admit but ATV becomes Central Independent Television on January 1 and it is only fair, as they have to pay their share of ITN, that their own representative should be on the board," he said.

When I met Mr Collins, who remains on the board of Associated Communications Corporation, he was studying a report by Mr David Nicholas, editor of ITN, for today's meeting. It was, inevitably, about Poland, and described the success of the UPITN link with ABC News Of America in receiving dispatches from Mr Nik Gowing, ITN's reporter there.

"ITN has a better reputation than the BBC. And having seen it establish itself I would like to have seen how it will work with Channel Four and breakfast television. It could become too sprawling, it rather depends on the degree of autonomy."

He was chairman of ITN at a time in the 1950s when the news operation was regarded as expensive, £500,000 a year (today it costs £21m), and he was warned about the budget.

He said that he was pleased he won the battle to allow the companies to provide the independent news service.

"We had a long-running discussion with the authority (then the Independent Television Authority) as to whether they should put out the news and not the companies. Politicians, public and press saw no reason why there should not be good programmes but they were slightly suspicious about news."

ITN has far fewer permanent overseas correspondents than the BBC. "We had no yardstick at all at the start, I had to decide whether it was worth sending X to Y and if we could afford it. The BBC has far more services to cover.

"The balance has been maintained by a succession of very able editors. Geoffrey Cox (now Sir Geoffrey) established the news as we have it today; Nigel Ryan added a note of sophisticated elegance, a complete contrast to David Nicholas, the most practical journalist I have yet encountered and a wonderful assessor of news values."

Mr Collins was chairman three times and pushed for more frequent interruption of programmes for news flashes than were truly practicable.

The principal difference between the two television news organizations is that ITN has newscasters and the BBC newsreaders, a difference that shows when someone like Mr Alastair Burnet comes in to control big news stories like Poland he says.

"Burnet's authority is greater than anyone else's, and he is also a director of ITN, a departure from tradition."

The transmission of news in future will be speeded by cable and satellite and is already being expedited by electronic news gathering techniques.

Obtaining the news through conventional means, beginning with the felling of trees in Canada and ending with "the vicar's son on a bicycle slinging the paper on your doorstep" is already beginning to look old-fashioned, he believes.

"Perhaps not our children but certainly our grandchildren will be able to take out a subscription to *The Times* and as a result there will be a piece of simple apparatus that prints a copy into the home. Simplicity itself."

British Museum buys Tibetan edict of 1777

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The British Museum was prominent among the bidders at Sotheby's New York sale on Saturday, of Tibetan, Indian and South-east Asian art. The museum paid $11,000 (estimate $10,000-12,500) or £5,882, for an edict issued in 1777 by the sixth Panchen Lama, inscribed and illuminated on yellow silk.

It is more than seven feet long and 30 inches wide, embellished with painted monks and deities. The edict is addressed "To all beings who exist" in the "great land marked by the Jambu tree", or in more familiar terms, the world.

It is in effect a begging letter aimed at raising money for good work. He announces that a monk "is being sent by me to different directions" to collect money. "Please give as much wealth as you can, necessary articles and some provisions ... If there are those who do the opposite, they will undoubtedly suffer great punishment and torture."

The sixth Panchen Lama was held in high esteem for his good works and closeness to the people. In 1772 he negotiated peace with Warren Hastings, Governor of India, on behalf of the Dalai Lama, to whom he was tutor.

The sale ran into some difficulties, with 72 lots, or 17 per cent, left unsold. The highest price was paid by a New York dealer at $30,800 ($18,000-22,000), or £16,471, for a 22-inch, sixteenth-century Tibetan bronze figure of a deity with three heads, four legs and six arms.

A twelfth-century Khmer bronze figure of Buddha standing 16 inches high sold for $18,700 ($15,000-25,000), or £10,000, to a New York dealer.

Sotheby's New York sale of English furniture and ceramics on Saturday saw selective bidding, with lesser items proving difficult to sell; some 13 per cent, or 68 lots, failed to find buyers.

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday December 20, 1956

Westminster, Wednesday.—The Government accept as a whole Lord Radcliffe's proposals for a constitution for Cyprus and will be prepared to introduce such a constitution as soon as they are satisfied that a situation exists in the island in which genuine elections can be held free from violence and intimidation. Lord Radcliffe's proposals provide for a dyarchy. Responsibility for defence, external affairs, and internal security would remain completely under the control of her Majesty's Government acting through the Governor. All other functions of government, subject to certain reservations, and would be controlled by a chief Minister and Cabinet drawn from a Legislative Assembly consisting of 30 elected (six Turkish and 24 Greek) and six unofficial nominated members, of whom one would be chosen to represent the non-Cypriot British residents and one the Maronites.

Birthdays today

Dame Rebecca West, the author and critic, who is 89.

Sir Robert Armitage, 75; Sir Arthur Benson, 74; Air Commandant Dame Jean Bromet, 69; Lord Caccia, 76; Mrs Chris Evert Lloyd, 27; Vice-Admiral Sir Raymond Hawkins, 72; Lord Justice Lawton, 70; Mr David McFall, 62; Sir Leslie H. Martin, 81; Mr W. M. M. Milligan, 74; Mr Merlin Minshall, 75; The Most Rev John A. Murphy, 76; Sir Kenneth O'Connor, 85; Mr Norman Peterkin, 95; Mr Anthony Powell, 76; Flight Lieutenant W. Reid, VC, 60; Mr Walter Spanghero, 38; Mr Greville Starkey, 42; Dr Kurt Waldheim, 63.

THE QUEEN TO APPOINT PROVOST

From Our Correspondent Oxford

The next Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, will be appointed by the Queen. The post was left vacant when Lord Swann, former chairman of the BBC, resigned last July after a year in office.

His successor would normally have been chosen by the fellows of the college, but Oriel's statutes say that if the appointment is not made within 90 days the matter is referred to the College Visitor, in this case the Queen.

Dr William Parry, the Vice-Provost of Oriel, which is the last all-male college in Oxford, said: "Obviously we would have preferred to have made the appointment. But the 90 days were mostly in the vacation, when it was very difficult to get meetings of the fellows."

Parliament this week

Commons Today (2.30): Proceedings on consolidated Fund Bill. Tomorrow (2.30): Hops Marketing Bill and Currency Bill, remaining stages. Debates on situation in Poland and situation in the Middle East.
Wednesday (9.30): Christmas adjournment debates.

Select committees: Today: Home Affairs: subcommittee on Race Relations and Immigration. Subject: The Department of Health and Social Security's proposals on the free use of NHS by foreigners. Witnesses: West Midlands Health Authority; National Union of Public Employees; National and Local Government Officers Association and Confederation of Health Service Employees. (11). Lloyd's Bill (10.30).
Tomorrow: Lloyd's Bill (10.30).

Lords. Tomorrow (11): Royal Assent. Adjourn for Christmas recess.

Progress of legislation

Commons: Dec 14: Civil Aviation (Amendment) Bill and Housing (Amendment) (Scotland) Bill both passed the remaining stages. Dec 15: Social Security (Contributions) Bill read a second time by 288 votes to 228. Dec 16: Local Government Finance (No 2) Bill and the Replica Firearms Bill both read a first time. Dec 17: Social Security (Contributions) Bill passed the committee stage and read the third time. The Oil and Gas (Enterprise) Bill was read a first time.

Lords: Dec 14: British Railways (No 2) Bill read the third time and passed. Constitutional Referendum Bill read a second time. Dec 15: Civil Government (Scotland) Bill further considered in committee (second day). Civil Aviation (Amendment) Bill and Housing (Amendment) (Scotland) Bill both read a first time. Dec 17: Nuclear Industry (Finance) Bill read the third time and passed. Fire Service College Board (Abolition) Bill and Housing (Amendment) (Scotland) Bill both read a second time.

Middle Temple

The Bishop of London has been elected an honorary Master of the Bench of the Middle Temple.

The following elections have been made for 1982: Treasurer: Sir John Arnold; Deputy treasurer: Mr M. A. L. Cripps, QC.

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

An extremely difficult quiz to cut out and keep for that moment over Christmas when somebody says: "You're not going to believe this, but they've got *Gone with The Wind* on all three channels".

1 The longest closing-down sale in British history, which has so far been going on for 5½ years, is being conducted by, a) Harry's Gent's Outfitters on the outskirts of Hendon, b) Everything Must Go! Ltd of Leeds, Bradford and York, c) The Royal Navy.

2 "Play it again, Sam" was not actually said by Ingrid Bergman in *Casablanca*, as everyone knows. But what did she say to Dooley Wilson? a) Please give us a further rendition of that melody, Sam, b) Maybe this five-dollar bill will refresh your memory, c) Hey, that's funny — the piano's playing, but your fingers aren't touching the keyboard.

3 As you probably know, Dooley Wilson's singing in *Casablanca* was done by Hoagy Carmichael and his piano playing was performed by Art Tatum. But who did the acting for him? And in that case, in which film was Dooley Wilson really appearing?

4 What is a zilp? a) An archaeological term for a stick which has been rubbed against another stick for a long time without producing any flame, b) A small blister found only on Anatolian shepherds, c) A word invented in panic by Robert Robinson at the end of one *Call my Bluff* on which they had run out of words, and now defined in dictionaries as "a word invented in panic by TV chairmen".

5 Can you name anything original said by Nigel Rees?

6 Which of the following unlikely teams has qualified for the World Cup Finals? (a) The South African Token Mixed Black 'n' White XI, (b) Sarawak, (c) The Provisional El Salvador Team in Exile, (d) The Unoccupied Territories of Antarctica, (e) England.

7 The world of money, now. Are the following statements true or false? (a) Nat West was a well-known music hall star in the 1930s, (b) The West Bank of Jordan is the only one in the world that stays open all Saturday, (c) The pound notes of the Bank of New Guinea have a shilling sellotaped to them.

8 It now seems more or less clear what a billion is. But what is a zillion? (a) The longest number in the English language, containing about twenty-seven noughts, nine commas, occasional @ and &s, together with added niacin and thiamin, (b) The amount of miles between here and the planet Krypton, (c) A small stringed folk instrument played in films starring Anthony Quinn.

9 To my surprise, the phrase "Vive la Difference!" does not appear in any dictionary of quotations that I know. Why do you suppose this is? (a) It is a sexist remark, (b) Nobody ever said it, (c) Dorothy Parker forgot to say it, (d) It is listed under Difference and I have been looking under Vive.

10 This column would like to wish all its readers a Happy Christmas. Why? (a) I am too stingy to send Christmas cards, (b) I cannot afford to take an ad in *The Times* personal column, (c) I could only think of nine proper questions.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):

Bond, Mr Brian David, of Alresford, Hampshire, £676,053
Boots, Mr Sydney, of Southport, Merseyside, glove manufacturer £329,399
Carter, Mr John Thomas, of Middlewich, Cheshire, farmer £226,892
Edwards, Miss Mary Elizabeth Van Dedem, of Watlington, Oxfordshire, £503,340
Fairweather, Dr Josiah William Chalmers, of Milford Haven £246,555
Hales, Mr Peter Henry, of North Chailey, East Sussex £233,888
Hannam, Mrs Betty, of Bexhill £212,048
Heading, Mr Harold, of Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, £822,163
McIntyre, Judge Frederick Donald Livingstone, of Finchley, North London, county court judge £87,200
Mackay, Mr Alan Albert, of Mapledurham, Oxfordshire £231,426
Pilkington, Mr Raymond Francis, of Eaton-on-Tern, Shropshire £2,408,974
Sargent, Mr Graham Charles, of East Grinstead, stockjobber £256,929

University news

Oxford
Elections:
CHRIST CHURCH: Boulter exhibition, C Knox, commoner. Bostock exhibition, P W Brown, commoner. S Foxall, commoner. P Lightfoot, commoner. Hawkins scholarships: J S Bickersteth, open scholar, and Miss K D Paul. Douglas Jerold scholar.
WORCESTER COLLEGE: Exhibition, S Triantafyllides, commoner, formerly of Pancyprian Gymnasium, Nicosia.

Exeter
Sir Rex Richards, FRS, has been elected chancellor in succession to the late Viscount Amory.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy
REAR ADMIRAL: D J Halifax to be Vice-Admiral, April, and to be Deputy Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic, June.
CAPTAINS: P Reeves, DGW(N) as Wpn Systems Mangr Type 23 Frigate Project, Jan 29; T M Bevan, Dartmouth, in Command as Capt Britannia Royal Naval College, June 1; N P Dingemans, Brazen as Senr Offr, Feb 2 and in Cmd on Comm; J Burgess, Sultan in Cmd, June 8; R E Maclachlan, Drake for duty with GM HM Dkyd Devonport as Project Manager (SM) Planning Jan 4; R R W Rumble, Sultan for duty with FOAIB as Board President, Feb 2.
COMMANDERS: G A Hogg, Heron for Staff of FONAC, April 30; B G Telfer, Intrepid in Cmd, Jan 1; C L Wreford-Brown, Conqueror (SM) in Cmd, March 13; A W Wainwright, Warrior for Staff of FOSM, May 18; R S Wraith, Neptune as Cdr SM 3, April 26; N Estyn-Jones, Thunderer for Grse Design Duties, Jan 1; P J Rootherstone, Staff of CBNS Washington, July 25; G A Cavalier, Nelson for Staff of FOF3, May 18; E M Hackett, Illustrious as Cdr (Air) July 31; S E Rankin, MOD with DNAW, Jan 26.
Retirements:
Surgeon-Captain P W Head, Feb 1; Surgeon-Commander G L Robertson, Feb 16.

Army
COLONELS: J D Sidmead, HQ UKLF as Col ov, Dec 24, 1981; J D Cormack, CMH Aldershot as Cons Med, Dec 12, 1981.
LIEUTENANT COLONELS: P J W Walker, DWR, MOD as GSO1, Dec 23, 1981.

Royal Air Force
GROUP CAPTAIN: M J C-W Dicken, RAF Hereford as OC, Dec 21, 1981.
WING COMMANDERS: A M Wills, MOD as Asst Sec COSSEC, Dec 21, 1981; K T Kennedy, HQRAFG as CATCO, Dec 21, 1981; M J Sudway, MOD (AFD) as Est 3 (RAF), Dec 21, 1981; S Ward, HQSTC as Est 1, Dec 21, 1981; J A Connell, MOD (AFD) as TG4 (RAF), Dec 21, 1981.

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GREECE

The Socialist victory in the recent general elections confirmed that democracy works smoothly in Greece, a country where the succession of political parties in power has rarely been uneventful. And, by offering to the Greek left its first opportunity to show its worth, it also gave the right time to expiate the hubris of complacency.

The future of Greek democracy would be well assured if political change can work also in reverse just as smoothly when the time comes. In any event, there is bound to be more democracy all round, perhaps not so much for reasons of principle, but of self-defence, as governments come to realize that they will not stay in power forever.

Already, in the first two months in office, the Socialists of Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Prime Minister, have taken steps to eliminate discrimination against the left, fossilized in legislation used by the right to force people into compliance by judging them and their needs according to their real or assumed political beliefs.

If the scales are now tipping in the opposite direction, this is understandable in the early stages of so momentous a change in decades. Provided, of course, that it does not get out of control.

The change of the guard in the administration, of course, was massive and very thorough. One assumes that the Government is trying to protect its policies from internal sabotage or untrusted officials; but this has slowed down the pace of adaptation, particularly as none of the 40-odd ministers and undersecretaries (except for the Prime Minister himself) has has any previous ministerial experience.

The feeling, in fact, is that some of the newcomers are just standing perplexed and overawed by the enormity of the problems inherited — problems which range from rampant inflation to acute air pollution in Athens, and from the crippling official bureaucracy to an almost primitive health system.

It is on this inadequate infrastructure that Mr Papandreou's Socialist Government has set out to implement a programme of ambitious but still vaguely-defined reforms. The 71-page statement of policy that Mr Papandreou read in Parliament four weeks ago sounded more like his vision of a better future than a description of how he plans to get there.

What is perhaps confusing is that the line between the strategic objectives of the Greek Socialists and their intermediate targets, is getting blurred. The long-term outlook in foreign affairs, for instance, is for a drastic change in the traditional pro-western orientation of Greece. The current programme, however, implies a willingness for compromise involving looser links with the West and its props — Nato, the EEC, and the Americans.

At home the emphasis is on a self-sustained economy to be planned with the active participation of the people. This would be facilitated by drastic decentralization, the full control of the sources of credit, the nationalization of big industries, and the creation of farmers' cooperatives. Local government and trade unions will play a major role in these developments, being, according to this socialist theory, together with Parliament, the three pillars of democracy.

The Government has promised to produce soon the five-year economic plan for 1983-87, but it has yet to unveil its intentions for the coming year. This lack of perspective two months after the Socialist takeover has prolonged agonizing uncertainty and slowed down economic activity to bare essentials.

These hesitations, however, may be well-intentioned. Greece, after all, is a country that has paid dearly for hastily-drawn or half-baked economic measures which were often scrapped soon after being applied. So for the time being, Greek businessmen have become avid readers of the news from Socialist France in the hope of gaining some insight, as it were by osmosis, into the intentions of the Greek Socialists.

Enter 'green guards'

Some opposition critics assert that the sluggishness may also be due to the practice of collective decision-making introduced by the new Government. Actually, decisions are now supposed to be taken jointly by the minister, the under-secretaries, and the secretary-general (also a political appointment), after consultation with the party's parliamentary liaison men assigned to that department.

These critics also speak of party stalwarts (whom they have branded "green guards" after the party's symbolic colour) stationed in Government departments and informally exercising some sort of suzerainty on behalf, it is alleged, of the party's Marxist hard core.

These Marxists are said to be trying to push through the transition to socialism faster than Mr Papandreou would consider it prudent to move. Their argument, which seems to reflect the Communist Party's thinking, is that if the Socialists hesitate they will be toppled in the manner of Chile's Salvador Allende, or corrupted into conformism by the very "system" they are vowed to dismantle.

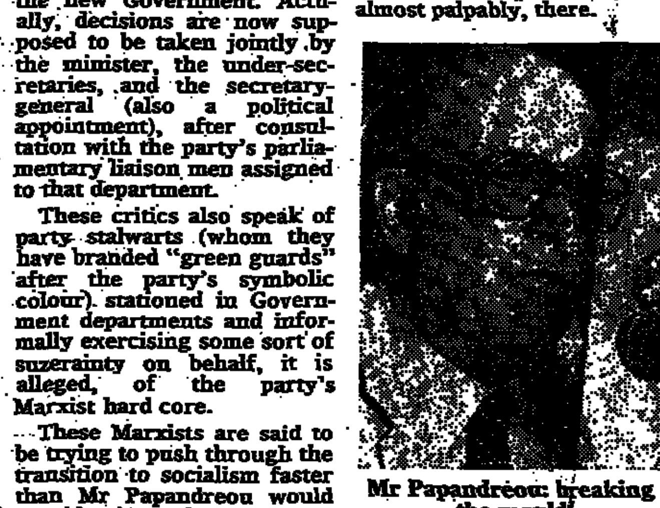
With the support of its 172 deputies in a Parliament of 300, the Socialist Government has little to fear during its four-year tenure, except its own mistakes. The Communists are too pleased over the fall of the right wing and too weak in Parliament (13 deputies in all) to cause anxiety. Their nuisance value relies exclusively on their control of the more militant labour unions.

The main opposition party, the conservative New Democracy having overcome its leadership crisis by choosing the dynamic ex-defence Minister, Mr Evanghelos Averoff to lead it, it is still groping for its ideological identity, and although with 112 deputies it is the strongest ever opposition in the Greek Parliament, it is not a threat to the ruling Socialists.

The threat of a military coup to deflect Greece from its democratic course is no longer discussed here as a serious possibility. Mr Papandreou, by taking personal charge of the Defence Ministry, has handled the transition there remarkably well. Some of his more patriotic foreign policy pronouncements are known to have flattered the susceptibilities of the military. And then there is President Karamanlis, whose presence at the top is seen by many Greeks as a guarantee of normality.

Recently Mr Papandreou announced hefty housing allowances to all officers and NCOs in the armed forces, which puts them one step ahead of all civil servants when salaries become index-linked on January 1. Will the Prime Minister have the same success when it comes to renewing the leadership of the armed forces, which is said to be due next month?

If there is a threat to Mr Papandreou's socialist regime, it comes from a possible disenchantment of those who turned to his party with expectations as high as the party's rising green sun. Mr Papandreou, with repeated warnings, tried to discourage these expectations. "We are not miracle workers," he would say, but in vain. The expectations are, almost palpably, there.



Mr Papandreou: breaking the mould

The average Greek yearned for a change of faces and and methods on the political scene. Having secured his quantitative happiness, he has a desperate hankering for improved quality of life — for an end to pollution, a check on inflation, and the uprooting of some of the worst bureaucratic practices.

If the new administration does not want disillusionment to creep in it will have to produce at least some progress by next spring. Already Mr Papandreou's tough talk on the external scene has won him unanimous applause at home. It is common knowledge that the views of President Karamanlis and Mr Papandreou do not coincide on some crucial issues, such as the country's overall foreign orientation, its place in Europe and Nato.

Mr Karamanlis's popularity is still very wide. Although he is the founder of the Conservative Party now in opposition, since his election by Parliament as head of state, he has shown commendable impartiality.

The President's constitutional prerogatives give him no power to influence the day-to-day course of Government business. But if a major issue emerged, affecting fundamental national issues, a total exit from Nato, for instance, or from the European Community, he would react.

Puzzle in policy

Mr Papandreou has indicated that if he cannot get satisfactory answers from the EEC, he will ask the president to exercise his exclusive prerogative to hold a referendum on giving up full membership in the Community.

What is puzzling in this line of conduct is that if he wanted to abrogate the Treaty of Accession he could do so through Parliament. That he chose to face the risk of a refusal from the President is interpreted by his critics as implying either that he now wants an excuse to stay in the EEC, or that he is preparing to have a confrontation with President Karamanlis at a time of his choosing.

His enemies contend that Mr Papandrou's ultimate intention is to impose a one-party system modelled on Ba'athist or Gaddafist prototypes. He himself vehemently rejects the accusation. In his policy statement he reaffirmed his own and his party's loyalty to a pluralistic parliamentary democracy.

In case of conflict, however, the President's alternatives would be either to call a referendum or dissolve Parliament and call for elections.

A referendum called to rule on a dispute between the President and the Government, held under the threat that if it turned against him, the President would resign, could be a powerful weapon. Not as powerful, perhaps, as it would have been if the Socialists and the Communists together could not muster the three-fifths majority of 180 votes in Parliament, needed to elect a new president. As it is they could.

All this, of course, lies in the realm of speculation. Mr Papandreou has promised the Greeks that he would not lead the country to adventures. "We are not looking for confrontations", he stated. The first signs are that, despite some verbal extremism, the path of moderation is still being followed.

Mario Modiano

Supporters of Pasok (the Panhellenic Socialist Movement) in the streets of Athens, celebrating its sweeping victory at the polls.

Foreign Policy

New sense of national pride

It is not Greek foreign policy that has changed under the new Socialist Government so much as the philosophy behind it and its basic motivation. Priority number one now goes to the national interest which is no longer automatically identified with the Western interest. Indeed it might often conflict with it.

This new dimension has stimulated in the Greeks a sense of national pride that transcends ideology, and has rallied them behind their new foreign policy with rare unanimity.

Having said this, evidently the Papandreou Government also realizes that there are some built-in constraints which, at this stage, force it to accept the compromise between what ought to be and what can be. It is chiefly considerations of national defence that now limit the scope of drastic changes.

The focus of Greece's foreign and defence policies is the assumed threat posed by Turkey to Greece's integrity and rights in the Aegean. The significance of this problem remains unchanged. The change is in the manner of confronting the threat.

The last Conservative regime believed that the protracted diplomatic dialogue between Turkey and Greece on Aegean differences was useful in averting crises, without prejudice to the Greek interests.

The Papandreou Government rejected the dialogue on the ground that Greece wants nothing from Turkey, and will cede nothing — whether of its sovereign territory, or its share of the Aegean continental shelf, or even its jurisdiction over Aegean air space.

"If Turkey has any claims against us, let it appeal to the International Court at The Hague", said Mr Papandreou in Parliament last month. But it is doubtful that Turkey will take this change of direction without argument.

So, like his predecessor, the new Greek Prime Minister is seeking from the United States, and Nato, so far without success, guarantees against a possible attack from Turkey, as well as assurances that the existing military balance will not be upset.

Such continuing dependence on the West to face the Turkish threat inevitably sets the limit to how far or how soon Mr Papandreou can alienate Greece from the Americans and the Nato alliance without risk to his own position.

What, then, will the new Government's position be on Nato? Intellectually, it is non-aligned. Nato and the Warsaw Pact are "cold war blocks" and should be dismantled. Until then, however, Greece could stay in under certain conditions.

The first condition is that safeguards must be given that the present Greek-Turkish frontier is inviolable. A reconfirmation that the Greek Air Force is Nato's sole representative in the Aegean (as it was until the pull-out in 1974) would be seen as a right step, but Turkey, which demands a bigger role in Nato air defence in the Aegean, has already vetoed it.

A second condition is a balanced flow of military supplies to Greece and Turkey which will respect the present military equilibrium — a superior Greek Air Force and naval parity that offset Turkey's three-to-one predominance on land.

These conditions are, in a sense, also tied up with the future of the American military bases in Greece. The Greek Armed Forces are 95 per cent United States-equipped. To keep them battle-ready the flow of United States military supplies, particularly of spares, must not be interrupted. It probably would be if the bases were closed.

Still, the ousting of the foreign bases is a strategic objective in the socialist platform. The Government announced that when negotiations on the bases are resumed in the spring, it will ask the Americans to agree to a timetable for their withdrawal.

What the duration of this timetable will be, nobody seems to know. But, as Mr Papandreou has stated, Greece will not quit Nato nor close the bases "if this would, in any way, weaken the nation's ability to defend itself."

Mr Papandreou insists that as long as the bases remain, their operations must be sufficiently controlled by the Greeks' own security or that of its friends in the area, particularly the Arabs.

A second demand is that there should be an annual revision of the status of the bases, which the Greek Communist Party saw during the policy debate in Parliament as an admission that the interim period would stretch over several years.

In one aspect of foreign and defence policy the new Prime Minister was quite categorical: his intention to get rid of the nuclear warheads stored in Greece, to open the way for a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans.

The Balkans is one of a triptych of key external interests outlined by the Government. The other two are the Mediterranean and Europe — Europe as a whole, free from the constraints imposed by the Yalta and Potsdam deals.

Within the context of its Mediterranean policy the Papandreou Government has promised to give active support to the Greek-Cypriots. Mr Papandreou, unlike his predecessors, treats Cyprus as a case of foreign occupation of an independent state, not as a dispute between the island's two communities.

He sees as a prerequisite for a solution, therefore, the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from the occupied north. In the same breath he points out that Greece is a guarantor power, implying that Greek troops could legitimately be dispatched to the island, if Turkey's inflexibility persists.

An ostensible feature of the Mediterranean policy is also the vigour with which the new Government supports the Arabs, and particularly the Palestinian cause. It would be wrong to attribute this dedication to Arab oil or to the affinity of the Greek Socialists to Ba'athist ideology.

One can certainly detect here a general rebuke against the amorality that prevails in international relations, which has been spurred by the sense of injustice that the Cyprus question has evoked among the Greeks.

It also offers, of course, an opportunity to channel radicalism to the less relevant aspects of foreign policy, in order to gain more leeway for major issues where *Realpolitik* is more suited.

The new Government seem determined to champion the Palestinian cause within the European Community, and this is one issue on which Athens promises to disregard the Community understanding on political consultations. There may be others.

Otherwise, the Greek relationship with the Community may not be as doomed as it seemed at the outset: Mr Papandreou made it clear at the London summit that although he does not believe the Greek economy can prosper under EEC rules, he is willing to explore how far the Nine are prepared to tolerate the systematic flouting of these rules as the price for keeping Greece in.

M.M.

The EEC

Cash rolls in for agriculture

One of the main economic advantages implicit in Greek entry into the EEC was the prospect of Community aid for Greek agriculture. This has now started rolling in, and at an accelerating pace: in the first nine months of 1981 the Greek balance of payments figures showed a net foreign exchange inflow of $42m from the Community, and by the end of this year the gross receipts in respect of income guarantee payments to olive-growers — to take just one example — are expected to amount to $50m. Community consent has also been given to the first Greek applications for funds to improve the food processing industries and the farm produce distribution and marketing system, two areas in which Greece is a long way behind the rest of Europe.

Thus EEC aid is now being made available for the construction, enlargement and improvement of food processing plants (for oilseeds and fruit and vegetables), for the construction of maize and wheat granaries in 18 of the country's 50 prefectures and for the opening up of local markets. A total of $89m had been earmarked for these purposes from the Community regional fund.

It is true that there have been cases of surplus Greek farm produce being destroyed during this first year of Community membership, and that countervailing duties have sometimes been imposed on Greek agricultural exports to other EEC countries (though it is only fair to add that the Community has reimbursed the Greek government for 20 per cent of what it paid in withdrawal prices for the 20,000 tonnes of peaches and the 10,000 tonnes of apples that were destroyed).

But in other cases the results have been more encouraging: Greek apricots, for example, have become the market leaders in the EEC this year and Greek exports of peaches to the Community countries have reached the record level of 80,000 tonnes, whereas exports to other countries have been hampered by excessively low selling prices, which has forced the government to choose between paying withdrawal prices or export subsidies.

These trends may become more pronounced towards the end of 1981 because of the heavy citrus crops expected in Greece this winter.

Before Greece joined the Community prophets of woe were to be heard predicting that small farm holdings and small manufacturing concerns would very soon go to the wall. This view was based on the fact that the average farming unit in Greece is barely five acres, as against 25 in the EEC, and there are no less than 120,000 manufacturing establishments in Greece that are classified as "small" by European standards.

Yet there has been no sign of the disappearance of small farm holdings in the past 12 months, nor any evidence of the formation of new farmers' associations or farming cooperatives. It would appear that there are too many obstacles to the enlargement of agricultural holdings in practice, whatever its undoubted advantages in theory.

Similar predictions of dramatic changes affecting small manufacturers in Greece "through the unrestrained working of free market forces", which had been voiced by a number of theorists, have likewise come

continued on next page

Economy

The new ministers who make it up as they go along

From the fifth century BC, when Aristides the Just was ostracised by his fellow-Athenians because they were tired of hearing him extolled as an honest and upright man, right up to our own century, when the people of modern Greece removed Eleftherios Venizelos from power with the rallying-cry of "small but honourable" (referring to their country's territorial ambitions), the Greeks have always been keen on the idea of change.

This persistent itch to try something different, so frequently manifested in Greek history, has often been regarded as a sign of political immaturity unexpected in so ancient a race. Others have seen it as a response to any failure to move with the times on the part of the government of the day, and others again have attributed it to an extraordinary popular instinct for what is actually feasible and necessary at any given time.

There is undoubtedly more to it than a desire for change for its own sake. The popular verdict at the 1981 general election, which brought the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok) to power, could well reflect popular disapproval of an economic and social policy whose targets were quantitative rather than qualitative. Only when the old regime has been found wanting is it time to try new men and new methods.

Even though the seven years of government by the New Democracy Party were a period of relative prosperity unmarked by international adventurism (in contrast to the previous seven years of military dictatorship which culminated in the Cyprus tragedy, a national disaster for mainland Greece as well), the fact is that there was little difference between the policies pursued before and after 1974: it was pretty much a case of the same treatment by the same doctors.

In economics, in particular, the New Democracy Government followed the same path as its predecessors by pinning its faith wholeheartedly to the final aggregate demand model. Public sector deficits amounted to as much as 12 per cent of GNP, and fixed investment was again heavily dependent on building construction and public works, where the rate of return on capital is low.

As a result, not only did inflation persist and even gather momentum (reaching 25 per cent in 1981, the second-highest annual inflation rate in Greece since the war), but the current account deficit widened to 7 per cent of GNP. This did more than anything else to put a brake on the Greek economy, and thus the economic growth rate, which until the mid-1970s had been the highest in Western Europe and the second highest in the world, had fallen to zero by the beginning of the 1980s.

Energy lavished on minor matters

Besides being worried by the fear of economic stagnation, the Greek electorate had had enough of the government's *ad hoc* policies — "firefighting policies", as they were dubbed by the press. To deal with mounting problems such as tax evasion, sluggish investment and profiteering, the authorities could find no better solution than to dust off such time-worn measures as taxation of presumptive income on the basis of evidence of wealth, nationalization (there are no less than 50 public corporations in existence today), price controls and the continuous expansion of the money supply (up 33 per cent this year).

Then there were other problems of a new and different kind: environmental pollution, damage to the ancient monuments, the erosion of the country's cultural identity, disastrous forest fires every summer and many more. At the same time very little attempt was made to modernize the public administration, while the attitude towards education and welfare was nothing short of niggardly, especially when it is considered that per capita income in Greece had risen to $4,000 by the end of New Democracy's period in power.

Pasok is a socialist party which, in the run-up to the election had very cleverly played on the electorate's disenchantment with the Government of the past seven years. After the election, however, is seems to have been taken by surprise by its own victory. The surprise was double-edged: gratified amazement at the size of the party's parliamentary majority; an unpleasant shock when the new Government discovered what it had inherited from its predecessors.

In the lucid intervals between spells of being blinded by power, the New Democracy Party cast its mind back with atavistic mania to the events of 1963, when its progenitor, the National Radical Union (ERE), had left the public coffers full, only to see them emptied by the Centre Union government of George Papandreou (father of the present Prime Minister), which distributed largesse in the form of welfare benefits. The consequence of this policy was that the Centre Union was elected to power with an overall majority of the popular vote (53 per cent as against the 48 per cent won by Pasok this year).

With this past experience in mind, certain crafty Machiavellians in the New Democracy Party suggested that this time they should leave the coffers empty and pursue what the left-wing press (then in opposition) described as "a scorched earth policy".

The result is that the new Minister of Finance, Mr Emmanuel Drettakis, discovered to his horror that the central goverment budget alone (which was presented at the beginning of this year as a balanced budget of Drs 560,000m (about £4,750m) is showing a deficit of approximately Drs 190,000m. The National Statistical Service has revealed that the inflation rate in the 12 months to October 1981 was 26 and not 20 per cent as claimed by the outgoing Government. And the new Minister of Coordination (responsible for overall management of the economy), Mr Apostolos Lazaris, has been brought face to face with the weaknesses of the balance of payments, which his predecessor insisted on describing as "running smoothly" despite Bank of Greece statements to the contrary.

Thus the legacy inherited by Pasok includes a large number of debit items, which are bound to lengthen the new team's "thinking time" when the situation calls for fast reactions and rapid decision-making.

All this, however, does not alter the fact that Pasok has shown itself unprepared to take initiatives. It came to power without having drawn up even the most rudimentary initial plan of action and its ministers are obviously extemporizing as they go along. So much has been made clear by some of the new Government's first acts, such as its decision to "freeze" Law 1116/1981 (which provides for state aid for certain private investment projects), its rescission of various contracts with private concerns (including the revocation of Shell's licence for seabed oil exploration in the Thermaic Gulf and of the permit for the construction of a coaling station at Kynossoura), its controversial handling of the case of the state-owned petrochemical complex at Mesolonghi, its threats to nationalize the cement factories at Volos and its ill-conceived interventions in the working of the Athens Stock Exchange.

A need for quick decision making

At a time when the Greek economy is faced with such crucial problems as the high inflation rate, the stagnation of industrial production, flagging exports, the financing of oil imports ($3000m in 1982) and the heavy burden of foreign debt servicing ($300m in 1982), the new Government is lavishing time and energy on matters of minor importance. Having taken two weeks to appoint new men to the state-controlled banks, the economic authorities then turned their attention to such things as the five-year plan, the "monetary target", qualitative credit controls, and the nationalization of loss-making enterprises. All these, however, are projects that will require at least a year's preparation.

In its policy statement of November 21, the Papandreou Government announced that it intends to "socialize" the energy and transport sectors, large mining concerns and shipyards, and the steel, cement, fertilizers, pharmaceuticals and armaments industries. Although the statement did not clarify exactly what is meant by the "socialization" of these sectors, the policy of nationalization — for that is what it is — will either cost the Greek taxpayer a great deal of money or else it is simply an empty form of words, since many of the industries on the list (such as energy, transport and armaments) are under state control already.

The Government did not make it clear what it intended to do about the ownership of ships flying the Greek flag and the composition of their crews. Nor did the policy statement say anything about the Government's attitude towards the business world and foreign investments. Reports and rumours abound. The Government has stated that it will insist that all ships flying the Greek flag are "genuinely Greek".

Reports in the pro-government press suggest that Pasok intends to review all the existing economic development legislation, even including Law 2687/1953, which provides constitutional safeguards for foreign capital investments in Greece, but the official policy statement contained only a vaguely worded allusion to the subject: "Foreign investments will be welcomed but their administration [must be] transparent", the meaning of which is as obscure in Greek as it is in English. So far nothing has officially been said about the expected tax reforms or the government policy on tax evasion.

Lastly, the Pasok Government is reintroducing price controls (but now *de jure* rather than *de facto*) and index-linked wage and salary rates, and it is also going to set up entirely new machinery for state intervention in the import and export trade.

Constantine Collmer

Agriculture

Some thorny fruits of the Market

Greece's accession to the EEC constitutes a major event in modern Greek history. The significant of this event, however, has been blurred by two facts. One is that the political party which brought Greece into the Common Market tried to make clumsy political capital out of it; the other is the disillusionment of many Greeks by the realization that the Government could have obtained better terms for accession and the administration could have coached the country better to withstand the shock.

The discussions that preceded accession rested on two main points: the quantitative relationships, and more particularly, the benefits expected to be received from the application of the Common Agricultural Policy for Greek farmers.

The first point was at the centre of discussions not only during the negotiations, but also after accession. By concentrating attention on the "net inflow" aspect of membership, on the grants and subsidies that could be obtained from the EEC, it was argued that membership would necessarily prove to be beneficial, and of course credit should be given to the party which was responsible for it.

The likely impact of accession on Greek agriculture has however been the favourite topic of discussion. At this point, it is worth remembering that Greek agriculture is a typical "Mediterranean" agriculture. It is a sector suffering from deep structural problems, such as the small size of holdings, low productivity, limited application of new technology, misuse of capital and land, to mention only the most obvious. The inevitable outcome is an agriculture with uncertain prospects.

Fundamental changes are therefore necessary to face up to the challenge of accession. This challenge has already come on a number of points.

In view of the new institutional and market conditions facing Greek agriculture, such adjustment as has or is taking place can hardly be considered satisfactory. Indeed, in the months after accession, adjustment has been proceeding at a slow and uneven pace. The preparation and approval of Government decrees to bring Greek law into line with Community law has either been delayed, or it has been happening in a haphazard way.

The application of Community directives and regulations in Greece is taking place in an unsystematic way. This has correspondingly reduced Greece's ability to absorb Community funds, which could otherwise play a positive role in the further development of the primary sector.

Certain major changes are now overdue

This restriction should come as no surprise for other fundamental changes ought to have come first. Some such overdue changes are: the creation of a land registry office, the creation of a national land organization, or land-bank, the adaptation of the Civil Code and in particular of the Heritage Law to the requirements set forward by the post-accession agricultural policy of Greece, and the encouragement of agricultural trade-unions and the cooperative movement.

As far as agricultural prices are concerned there are still complaints about the decisions taken in Brussels last April. The prices set then for basic products cannot be considered satisfactory by a number of producers and political parties.

In relation to tobacco, high prices were granted only to export varieties. It is argued that it is the exporter who receives the support offered by the Community, assuming that he pays producers a minimum price. With olive oil no provision was made to take account of the 7.5 per cent national tax producers have to pay on the prices received.

Finally, in relation to fruit and vegetables, a false start was made in the case of peaches and apples, by not even examining the export possibilities to third countries.

The application of the CAP in any member-state of the EEC limits the area for national action. For example, the Community agricultural structures policy represents an effort to harmonize national aid, so as to promote development objectives, as these are defined by the Community. These aids are given on the satisfaction of certain conditions.

The revision of the CAP may come at a time which is not the best for the interests of Greek farmers, as they were led to believe just before accession. This will be particularly the case if the EEC insists that the rate of expenditure on agriculture should be lower as a proportion of total expenditure in the Community.

One of the main problems of Greek agriculture, and a serious national and regional problem for Greece, is that of rural depopulation. The population exodus that began in the late 1940s and became massive in the following two decades was caused by many social, political and economic factors.

Hundreds of thousands of Greeks left the countryside. The movement of the rural population out of agriculture in the past helped for a better and more rational equilibrium among the various factors of production. However, if this exodus continues it will prove harmful. Employment opportunities in the urban centres are diminishing, while the size of cities, such as Athens and Thessaloniki, leads to a lowering of the quality of life. It is one of the most unfortunate developments in moden Greek society that cities such as Athens and a dozen smaller urban centres have been transformed into tragic and ugly agglomerations.

To the extent that the aid given under the CAP is combined with that given by the regional Fund in an effort to improve the social and economic infrastructure of the rural areas it may be possible to limit further depopulation. Only then may Greece's accession to the EEC prove to be to its benefit and help in reaching its development goals.

Adamantios Pepelasis

continued from previous page.

to nothing in the country's first year in Europe. But what about large-scale industry?

Oddly enough, although it is in the manufacturing sector that the first unpleasant consequences of Community membership have been felt, Greek industrialists were — and still are — the most fervent Marketeers of all. Such untoward developments as the closure of the country's only vertically-integrated steelworks or the restrictions placed on Greek exports of textile yarns to France have either been attributed to the overall economic situation or accepted philosophically as being better than what would have happened if the country had not been in Europe.

This does not mean that Greek businessmen have no complaints about the Community, but their main grievances are directed against the last government's handling of the entry negotiations rather than the actual fact of membership.

The feeling is that by making as many concessions as they did — allowing the country's Community partners an escape clause from the Treaty of Accession, agreeing to excessive reductions in protective import duties and failing to ensure that Greek interests were fully protected (as in the case of exports of processed livestock products to the EEC) — the negotiators showed themselves over-anxious to rush into an agreement at any price. However, the New Democracy Party, which was in power at the time, insists that it won the best terms obtainable, considering that it was involved in a race to enter Europe before the third enlargement of the Community, which was bound to affect Greece.

Other fears, too, had been raised by the prospect of Community membership:
that the Greek market would be invaded by multinationals;
that foreign doctors, lawyers and architects would come and settle in Greece;
that unemployment would increase;
that the Greek banking system (and bank employees) would be hit by foreign competition;
that Greece itself would be physically bought up by foreigners!

Needless to say, none of this has happened. In the 11 months since Greece joined the EEC not one major investment has been made in Greece by a multinational company, not one doctor from an EEC country has settled in Greece and not one worker has been dismissed to make way for an EEC national. On the whole this is not surprising, since wage rates in Greece are between 25 and 75 per cent lower than in the other Community countries, though that hardly explains why the multinationals have been so slow to invest in Greece.

In the banking sector there have indeed been some changes. An interbank foreign exchange market has been established (under the overall supervision of the Greek central bank) and one French bank has opened an office in Greece. At the same time, however, two new Greek banks have been formed and a third, the Bank of the Aegean, is in the process of being floated. As for the fears of the Greek banking establishment, these have turned out to have been excessive.

Many think Greece will suffer

The existing monopoly on agricultural and housing loans has beeen extended to 1984 and the narrow-mindedness of the monetary authorities has blocked attempts at easing the regulations on capital movement. Yet the Greek financial system is perhaps more in need of modernization and liberalization than almost anything else. If it continues to be preserved unchanged under hot house conditions, as it has been for the past 100 years, there must be some doubts as to its ability to survive in a new climate of crumbling international barriers — a climate which would benefit the other sectors of the Greek economy, which are suffering from a shortage of cheap funds.

As for foreigners buying properties in Greece, the high price of land has been quite enough to outweigh the little that has so far been done to relax the restrictions.

Meanwhile the Greek consumer has scarcely moved from square one. Apart from the scandal over hormones in meat (which was exposed through the action of consumer's associations in the Community countries) and the slight decline in the prices of some imported products, the average Greek can see little benefit to him from EEC membership. He still has to pay just as much for his car, he still cannot bring in a portable television set duty free (though he soon will be able to, and he certainly cannot buy riesling more cheaply than retsina. The only visible advantage is that he is now officially allowed to take more currency with him when he travels to the EEC.

Yet there have in fact been other improvements as well: the Greek Government has narrowed the range of advance cash deposits payable on imports, simplified customs clearance procedure and reduced import duties by one-fifth. There are two main reasons why the consumer has not felt the beneficial effects of these measures. First, the benefits have been marginal, and secondly they have been largely offset by the devaluation of the drachma against the dollar and other hard currencies.

For the Greeks, the greatest success resulting from Community membership has come as an unexpected bonus. This was in the form of the Fourcade Report, which recognized almost all of the Aegean Sea as Community customs waters, and thus gave implicit backing to Greece in its dispute with Turkey, which is not in the EEC.

The fact remains that about 35 per cent of the population, according to a recent opinion poll, believe that Greece's interests will suffer through membership of the Community. Some observers find even this relatively encouraging, and point to other countries where the anti-marketeers are numerically much stronger.

But the number of those who blame every misfortune on the Community is likely to grow in Greece in 1982 because the Papandreou Government maintains that "membership of the Community is exacerbating many of this country's economic problems and creating new ones."

C.C.

Shipping

A welcome pledge to private enterprise

Twelve months of closer acquaintance with the Brussels bureaucracy has reassured Greek owners of their ability to influence events inside a Community from which they now stand to gain more than they could lose. Their huge fleet (the EEC leader at about 70m dwt) logically led to a Greek, Mr George Kontogeorgis, being named as shipping commissioner, and their persuasive voice has most recently been heard arguing the case against closed liner conferences in the debate on the application to shipping of the competition rules of the Treaty of Rome.

Here they have not pleased British colleagues (whose declining fleet, now about 30m dwt, is still the EEC's second largest), and who are the Greeks' natural allies as the Community's only other major crosstraders — those who make their money lifting other people's cargoes to and from other nation's ports. Independent as always, perhaps the last real champions of a freedom of the seas, fast disappearing in a fog of flag discrimination and cargo-preference schemes at government level, the Greek owners' presence in Brussels may already have been instrumental in ensuring that the EEC and the wider OECD seatrading area remains a competitive commercial environment for bulk shippers, shipowners and end-consumers of the cheaper goods and raw materials transported as a result.

In Greece itself, still only weeks after a landslide victory at the polls which gives a Socialist Government a comfortable majority to push its Marxist-hued programme through Parliament over the next four years, shipowners are less sure where they stand.

Their first fears were for the privileged body of legislation elaborated for shipping over the past 14 years, under which they are able to operate offshore with all revenue and assets untaxed save for a modest levy on gross tonnage worth $58.7m to the Exchequer in 1979. Anxieties on this score appear largely to have been laid to rest, but other question marks remain.

A series of hurriedly arranged meetings with Pasok's young shipping minister, 41-year-old Mr Stathis Yiotas, and with the Prime Minister himself, have yielded a measure of reassurance, with both sides agreeing on the importance of a competitive merchant fleet to maintenance of invisible payments now running at $2,000m a year from the maritime sector. If there is a difference of opinion it is likely to emerge as Pasok acts out its theories on the cementing of closer ties between the shipping community and its homeland.

Presenting his political programme to Parliament on November 22, Mr Papandreou underlined the party's commitment to forging closer ties between Greek shipping and the national economy. One obvious element here is the priority Pasok has already said it will give to all-Greek crewing where possible of a fleet on which some 50,000 foreigners now serve. This makes it unlikely that owners will receive much encouragement in their bid to put foreign crewing on a more organized basis, and at lower than Greek rates of pay through bilateral manning accords entered into directly between the Union of Greek Shipowners (UGS) and representatives of Asian seamen's unions.

With the Panhellenic Seamen's Federation locked in negotiations with the UGS on claims for a 33% rise in basic pay for oceangoing crews we are now seeing the first signs on the streets of Piraeus of seafarers' unemployment.

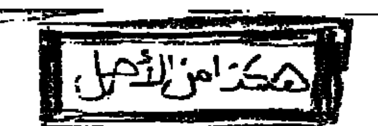
There is much else for owners to ponder. Will Pasok flesh out an election pledge to set up a special insurance grouping to cover Greek vessels? And just what degree of state intervention is implied by the Government's inclusion of major shipyards in its list of industrial concerns due for "socialization" — the party's version of nationalization?

The thought of having to pay over their hull premiums in Greece, as French-flag operators are required to do in France, would worry owners less (since re-insurance would almost certainly be sought in London) than the servicing aspect. How quickly would their claims be settled, and if in drachmas how easy would it be for them to switch into dollars for capital transfer?

It has been borne in on owners that some concessions will be expected of them. That in itself is a situation they have handled before.

All is well probably as long as Pasok makes no unilateral move to restrict the shipowners' present enviable freedom of business action.

Stephen Farrant
Managing Director
Naftiliaki Shipping Journal



PRIME MINISTER ANDREAS PAPANDREOU PRESENTS HIS GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME TO THE GREEK PARLIAMENT

Goals and institutions

In introducing his programme Mr Papandreou listed the general goals which would determine the course his government intended to follow. They were: national independence and territorial integrity, popular sovereignty and democracy, self-sustained economic and social development, cultural regeneration, the revitalisation of the provinces, a radical improvement of the quality or urban and rural life, social justice and ultimately social liberation. "The vision of change", the Prime Minister said, "will be made a reality." The government's sole commitment is to the national interest, and its basic principle is that social benefit outweighs individual gain. This does not mean that the government is against private initiative: any effort that contributes to the development of the country will be encouraged. At the same time popular participation in decision-making will ensure the people's consent on the road to social liberation. "The institutions on which we shall base ourselves", Mr Papandreou declared, "are the following: (a) Parliament; (b) Local Self-administration in the framework of substantial decentralisation: (c) Trade Unionism and the mass movement of the people; (d) Democratic Planning; and (e) a public administration democratised and restored to health. Productive and Agro-industrial Cooperatives will also have an important role to play in the rural areas." Through these institutions, he went on, Greece will proceed to self-sustained national development in parallel to balanced regional development. "In this effort the role of the National Assembly will be decisive. Democratic dialogue, with full information and constructive criticism, will open new horizons for the country."

National Defence

"The first priority of the government's defence policy is to maintain the effectiveness of the Greek armed forces and to make sure that they are in a constant state of readiness. . . . The mission of the armed forces is to defend our national independence and territorial integrity and to discourage any designs on our inalienable national rights. Greece claims nothing from any other country, but equally is not prepared to make any concession at the expense of her national territory." In this framework the government intends to improve the organisation of the armed forces, and to ensure the well-being of all their personnel. Particular attention will be paid to the personal needs of the conscripted ranks. Expenditure on defence will have absolute priority, and the aim will be to secure maximum benefits at the minimum cost: "Our primary goal will be the continuous modernisation of equipment and the gradual diversification of sources of supply in order to avoid dependence in any one direction. At the same time we shall give particular attention to the development of an up-to-date Greek arms industry." Research in the field of defence technology will be encouraged, and a state agency will be set up to handle sales of defence equipment abroad.

Foreign Policy

"The foremost concern of the government is the formulation of an independent and genuinely multi-dimensional foreign policy. Friendly relations will be developed in particular with the Balkans, the peoples of the Mediterranean, with Europe (both West and East), and with the Arab world. More broadly, the government intends to contribute to detente, disarmament and world peace. Its foreign policy is one of peace, of realism, of solidarity with peoples fighting for their national independence, and of recognition that Greece belongs simultaneously to Europe, the Balkans, and the Mediterranean. On the major national issues the government will follow a different policy from that of its predecessor."

The Aegean

"On the issue of the Aegean it must be made clear, not only to our neighbours but also to the Atlantic Alliance, that our land, air and sea borders, as well as the limits of the Greek continental shelf in the Aegean, are not negotiable. They are safeguarded by international treaties and agreements and also by international practice. We have clearly indicated to Ankara our wish that our peoples should live in peace and friendship. Both countries must sooner or later at last consider seriously putting an end to their costly arms race and channelling funds instead to health, to education, and to raising their standards of living. We have also made it clear, however, that we are not prepared to concede even an inch of Greek soil. Our dialogue with Turkey is meaningful and potentially fruitful only in so far as it does not relate to concessions of inalienable sovereign rights or of arrangements, based on international agreements under which competence or jurisdiction has been allocated to Greece."

Cyprus

"It must be remembered that the Cyprus question primarily is one of foreign occupation. This is a vital issue for Greece. At the same time it has become a critical international problem following the Turkish invasion and military occupation of a large part of an independent and non-aligned member of the United Nations. Our government has not forgotten that Greece remains a guarantor power and has the legal right and the obligation actively to support the struggle of the Cypriot people for the withdrawal of all foreign troops, for freedom of movement and settlement throughout the island, and for the formulation of a constitutional charter which will not only safeguard the unity and independence of the Cyprus Republic but will also confer equal rights and obligations on all its citizens, both Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot. At the same time the government will undertake a crusade to inform world opinion and to mobilise all those forces capable of contributing to a just solution of the Cyprus problem. It is also necessary for us to open the 'Cyprus file' so that the Greek and Cypriot people may at last learn who is responsible for the tragedy of Cyprus."

NATO

"On NATO, our strategic position derives from our vision of the eventual dissolution of both cold war blocs, NATO and the Warsaw Pact. As far as NATO is concerned, quite apart from the matter of principle and the nature of the Alliance, the Greek people cannot forget that NATO supported the seven-year dictatorship in Greece, and that it did nothing to prevent the Turkish invasion of Cyprus. However, there is a still more immediate issue: there is no point in our belonging to an alliance which does not guarantee our eastern borders from all possible threats, and which at the same time tends to disrupt the balance of power in the Aegean by its unrestrained provision of military equipment to Turkey. Furthermore, the government considers that the Rogers Agreement, as interpreted for the past year, places the limits of Greece's operational control in the Aegean in question. This we consider unacceptable. In other words the Alliance does not guarantee our borders, while the Rogers Agreement is detrimental to our national interest. The vote of confidence which this government will obtain from Parliament will also be a mandate for us to take steps to safeguard our borders and protect our interests. The procedure of disengagement from the Rogers Agreement is one of these."

US Bases

"During the negotiations on the American bases to be held early in 1982, we shall suggest — as we have stressed before — a time-scale for their removal from our country. Until then the operation of the bases will be governed by the following conditions: (a) Greek control and supervision of base activities; (b) the possibility of annual review and annulment of the relevant agreements so as to safeguard our national interests; (c) suspension of base activities whenever Greek interests are at risk, whether these relate to our national security or to our relations with friendly countries in the region as a whole."

International relations

The Prime Minister stressed the need for peaceful resolution of international disputes. "It is for this reason", he added, "that alliances and blocs which might be turned against peace and popular self-determination, and which could lead to world-wide polarisation — especially in the European and Mediterranean area — are incompatible with the philosophy of our foreign policy." On Europe the government is guided by the principle that the continent is an integral whole, and that the ultimate goal should be the creation not of a new super-power but of a Europe of the working people. As it did when in opposition, the government intends to continue to work for the promotion of peace, friendship and cooperation among the peoples of the Mediterranean region, which should be free of super-power fleets and of military exercises that endanger peace. Relations with the Arab world are developing favourably, and the government intends to continue to broaden their scope. In addition, "we firmly support the struggle of the Palestinians for self-determination, for the acquisition of their own homeland, and for the return of all the refugees to their homes." As far as the Balkans are concerned, the intention is again to pursue friendship and cooperation. And because it has long been a sensitive region subject to foreign influence, it is imperative that a zone of peace be created here, so that the Balkans may be denuclearised and disengaged from politico-military blocks: "We shall endeavour to strengthen the existing political relationships with a view to establishing institutions that will ensure permanent cooperation. More specifically, as a first step the government proposes the creation of a denuclearised zone in the Balkans. After the necessary consultations, Greece will shortly be the first to apply this principle by removing nuclear weapons from her territory." The government will also seek to develop relations with the Third World and substantially to promote cooperation with non-aligned countries.

The Common Market

"The rules and the machinery of the European community, to which the accession treaty obliges us to conform, intensify many of the economic problems we face and create new ones. This situation is worsened by the terms of entry as they were agreed. Our aim is to hold a referendum according to the constitional procedures so that the Greek people may pronounce on this serious issue. We note that the decision or holding a referendum or not is among the prerogatives of the President of the Republic. Naturally our position remains firm on the need to establish a special agreement with the European Community which will permit the implementation of our development plan, especially in the industrial and agricultural sectors, and which will safeguard our national independence. The government, however, will honour the verdict of the Greek people, no matter what this verdict is, when the time comes. In any case until the Greek people pronounce on the issue, we will fight within the institutions of the European Communities to protect the interests of the Greek people. We will make full use of the escape clauses and of every margin for manoeuvre offered by the Treaty of Rome or even the Treaty of Accession, but we will not hesitate to take the measures necessary for the protection of the working people and the producers, and for the development of our country independently of Community commitments. We will put these views in all sincerity to the European Community summit meeting to be held in a few days in London. This first summit meeting in which the new government will take part has a main item on its agenda the reshaping of the Common Agricultural Policy and other Community Policies, as well as the restructuring of the Community Budget. I do not underestimate the importance of the fact that the inequalities within the Community are beginning more and more to be perceived. I consider this problem of inequalities to be of absolute priority and to concern, not just the prestige but the very cohesion of the Community. We shall put our problems to the summit meeting in a concrete way. This does not mean that I am optimistic about their speedy solution. We shall of course follow these developments very closely and with great attention. Our basic aspiration is to develop many-sided trade and economic relations with all countries."

A Government of all Greeks

In order to ensure the genuine exercise of popular sovereignty and democracy the government will undertake certain institutional changes. Parliament will be strengthened, but at the same time the other two pillars of democracy will be reinforced, namely Local Government and the Trade Union movement both in urban and in rural areas. The full and objective information of citizens through the mass media and the free circulation of ideas also has a decisive role to play here. As befits a government of all Greeks, everything necessary will be done to secure national reconciliation and consensus, in particular the ratification of the recognition of the National Resistance as a whole during World War II, the abolition of commemorative events which divide the people, the destruction of security files on citizens, and the return of political refugees.

Parties and elections

Legislation will be introduced concerning the financing of political parties. An electoral system based on simple proportional representation will be introduced while the preference cross system will be abolished. The minimum voting age will be lowered to 18. Provisions will be made for emigrants, seaman and Greek students abroad to be able to vote in parliamentary elections.

Justice

Equality before the law and the constitutional provisions on civil rights will be applied irrespective of party loyalties or religious beliefs. The government will take steps to ensure the independence of the judiciary. Legislation will be gradually reviewed and reshaped. First priority will be given to family law with the aim of ensuring equality of men and women. Civil marriage will be introduced and will have the same legal status as religious marriage. The death penalty will be abolished and special safeguards will be introduced against the use of torture. Rehabilitation centres will be reorganised and humane living conditions created. In the field of public order, the government will take steps to bring about a closer rapprochement between the security forces and the people. The Church will be allowed to pursue its own goals without interference from the State. Church and State will be totally separated as regards administrative fuctions.

Decentralisation

The government will soon introduce a new institutional framework for decentralisation. Municipalities and local communities will be granted additional powers and responsibilities, while second and third tiers of local government will also be established in stages. There will be a gradual transfer of powers, resources and technical infrastructure from the centre to the regions. Municipalities and local communities will enjoy administrative and financial autonomy. Decentralisation and delegation of authority will be introduced throughout the public administration in order to minimise bureaucracy and improve efficiency. Party favouritism and corruption will be eliminated.

Trade Unionism

Undemocratic and anti-union legislation, as well as all means of state and employer interference in the trade unions, will be abolished. Trade union leaders will be protected and those that have been persecuted for trade union activities will be reinstated. Trade unionism is envisaged as a movement which fights for its rights but also participates constructively in the development process.

State of the economy

The economy of the country faces several major problems, inherited from the previous (New Democracy) governments, namely inflation, declining levels of productive investment, an enormous public sector deficit, a widening balance-of-payments deficit and growing foreign indebtedness, growing inequalities in income distribution, a cumbersome, inefficient state machine, and increasingly acute social and environmental problems in both town and countryside.

The economy: goals and methods

The main goal of economic policy is to achieve self-sustained economic and social development, full use of existing productive forces, and a fair distribution of national income. Although key sectors of the economy will be socialised, the government recognises the positive role which private enterprise can play. The new government will introduce democratic planning, which will ensure cooperation between the central organs of state planning and elected "development committees" operating at local government level. A 5-year (1983-87) plan will be drafted and put to parliament before the end of next year. Until then short-term measures will be applied, aimed at curbing inflation, reflating the economy, and ensuring a redistribution of income.

Incomes and prices

Wages will be index-linked. New taxation measures will be applied to help the lower-income groups. Minimum pension levels will be gradually increased. At the same time price controls will also be gradually introduced, and will be enforced on firms which occupy a predominant market position, and on basic consumption goods. A public import-export agency will be set up in an effort to combat monopoly practices in foreign trade.

Monetary and fiscal policy

Credit policy will be altered to ensure the most efficient allocation of scarce funds. The financing of small and medium-sized companies will be viewed with particular favour. While eschewing monetarist policies, the government will nonetheless regulate money supply in accordance with production and productivity increases as well as overall structural economic improvements. The government seeks to rationalise public finance and ensure a more equitable distribution of the tax burden. Measures will be introduced to combat tax evasion and public spending will be reviewed. Radical changes will also be introduced to increase the efficiency of public enterprises with the aim of reducing the public sector deficit.

Socialisation and private initiative

Key sectors of the economy will be brought under social control. These include energy, public transport, mineral extraction, shipyards, steel, cement, fertilisers and pharmaceuticals, as well as those industries directly related to defence. At the same time the government will encourage private initiative within the framework of the national development programme. To this end it will employ an appropriate credit policy, and review the entire system of incentives, subsidies and grants. The government will also take steps to help any potentially viable firms currently undergoing financial difficulties.

Agricultural policy

A fundamental principle of the new government's policy is the balanced development of agriculture. Our aim is to ensure that the basic food requirements of the country are met by domestic production. The main guidelines of agricultural policy are the participation of the farmers in decision-making processes; the rational development and mechanisation of agriculture; the reduction of inequalities within the agricultural sector; and the improvement of the quality of rural life. The government will ensure that farmers receive a fair income by securing prices which will cover the production costs plus a reasonable margin of profit; by a system of grants and income subsidies; by regulating supplies and improving the marketing system through cooperatives; and by increasing the productivity of the agricultural sector through reducing costs and creating opportunities for supplementary employment. The terms under which farmers can borrow from the Agricultural Bank of Greece will be gradually improved. Land belonging to the State and monasteries as well as large private land holdings will be socialised and will be distributed to landless farmers, within the framework of a cooperative. The chief means for the implementation of agricultural policy will be the voluntarily formed agricultural and agri-industrial cooperatives.

Industry, energy and research

The government's aim is to achieve balanced regional development, to introduce new technology to support existing viable industrial units and to help establish new competitive ones which will raise productivity levels, extend the vertical integration of industrial production and create new employment opportunities. Due attention will be given to environmental considerations. Planning contracts will be drawn up between the various development agencies and the firms financed by them. Full use will be made of the country's energy potential, although every effort will be made to preserve domestic sources of energy and to protect the environment. Exploration for oil will be stepped up, and all possibilities of cooperation with the Arab countries will be exploited. In the field of research priority will be given to defence, energy, and mineral extraction as well as agricultural and industrial development. Research in economics and social science will also be promoted. A new institutional framework including a new Ministry for Research and Development will be created in order to implement the government's research programme, and due weight will be accorded to post-graduate studies in the universities and the repatriation of Greek scientists working abroad.

Public works and Transport

Policy on public works will seek to make the best possible use of the country's natural resources and achieve a balanced development of the country's regions. Special measures will be taken against natural disasters. The transport system will be improved in order to facilitate the government's regional development policy. Shipping will receive strong state support in order to maintain its competitiveness. The shipbuilding industry will be extended and reorganised so as to provide new employment opportunities in the region.

Tourism, housing and the environment

Services in tourism will be improved. A new construction policy will be introduced favouring small units that are in harmony with the environment. Greek land will not be sold to foreign interests. Housing policy will seek to prevent profiteering and help those wishing to buy a home of their own. Special long-term measures will be introduced for the protection of the environment.

Education and Health

Changes in educational policy will include: (a) the reorientation of education in line with the country's production needs; (b) abolition of private education, para-education and privileged schools; (c) improvement of the standards of education especially in deprived areas, where local government will run open university courses; and (d) special emphasis on technical education and postgraduate studies. A national health system will be introduced which will provide improved hospital services in both urban and rural areas throughout the country. A national pharmaceutical industry will be created to rationalize the production and distribution of pharmaceutical products.

Employment and Youth

Youth unemployment will be tackled by creating new jobs and reorganising the existing employment agencies. A five-day, 40 hour week will be gradually introduced in all sectors. Working conditions will be improved by legislation, and emigrants will be encouraged to return home. Equality between men and women will be established at all levels of political, social, economic, cultural and family life. Special care will be given to motherhood and family planning. Military service will be reduced and measures will be taken to reduce delinquency among the young.

Athens, 22nd November 1981

Supplied by the General Secretariat of Press and Information

On this page **Mario Modiano** profiles the members of the new Greek Cabinet and **John Crossland** discusses the outlook for Greece's threatened environment.

These are the members of the first Socialist Cabinet in Greek history



Andreas Papandreou



Andreas Papandreou, the Greek Prime Minister, revealed in a recent interview that the idea that one day he would rule Greece entered his head at the age of 20 while he was being roughed up by security men of the Metaxas dictatorship for handing out Trotskyite literature.

Today, at the age of 62, he has shed that precocious revolutionism but he remains an inveterate non-conformist. In his 17-year uphill struggle for power, he displayed a perseverance and a resilience that is rare in Greek politics.

It was his father, George Papandreou, who, on becoming Premier in 1963, induced him to go into politics. In doing so, he gave up a brilliant career as a professor of economics in the United States, where he had fled after that incident with the security police.

His vision of democracy, after 20 years in American universities, was far removed from the rigid models that the right wing had imposed on Greece for decades. The clash was inevitable.

It came first in 1965 when the King eased his father out of power; and again in 1967 when the prospect that he and his father would win the election prompted a junta of colonels to impose a dictatorship lasting seven years.

Returning to Greece from exile after the fall of the junta, he set up his radical Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok), which made socialism respectable in Greece. Between 1974 and 1977 he doubled his following and by 1981 he had doubled it again, riding to power in last October's election with 48 per cent of the votes.

Affable and soft-spoken in private, he has the gift of galvanizing crowds with an articulate oratory that he evidently inherited from his father. He likes to keep his options open but rarely loses sight of the goal. His ambition is to develop a model of orthodox socialism that is fairer than the capitalism of the West and free from the dogma of the East.

Married. One daughter and three sons, of whom the eldest, George, is now an MP.

Yannis Haralambopoulos



An ex-army officer turned politician, Yannis Haralambopoulos, the new foreign minister, is one of Premier Papandreou's most trusted men. Tall and handsome at 62, his carriage is still military and is emphasized by an impressive cavalry moustache. His bearing, however, betrays none of the ordeals he experienced at the time of the dictatorship.

Arrested, jailed and banished several times after the 1967 coup for his role in the anti-regime resistance in 1972 he assumed the leadership in Greece of Andreas Papandreou's Panhellenic Liberation Movement. After the polytechnic uprising in 1973 he was rounded up together with his son and both were subjected to savage tortures at the infamous Special Interrogation Section of the Military police.

Born in the south of Greece in 1919, he graduated from the Army Officers' Cadet School in 1939. He saw action in the Albanian front and later, when Greece was overrun by enemy forces, in the Middle East.

After the war he obtained an engineering degree on a scholarship in England at Woolwich Polytechnic. In 1953 he taught at the cadet school.

He had reached the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1961 when he decided to go into politics under the banner of Papandreou's father. He was elected Centre Union deputy from his native Messinia, in south Greece, in 1963 and 1964.

After the downfall of the dictatorship in 1974, he joined Pasok and was re-elected in every election since. Earlier this year, he was leader of the Greek Socialist contingent in the European Parliament.

Married, he has one son and a daughter.

Apostolos Lazaris



Professor Apostolos Lazaris was perhaps the natural choice for the post of Minister of Coordination, which carries full responsibility for the Government's overall economic policy. Before the election he was the coordinator of the party's brains trust which elaborated Pasok's impressive programme.

A Manchester-trained economist, he first met Andreas Papandreou in 1959 when they were both working as economic experts for the Bank of Greece. Dismissed from his post by the junta, he went abroad and between 1968 and 1975 was employed by the United Nations as an adviser on economic planning and development.

Back in Greece after the fall of the junta, he retrieved his post as Professor of Economic Analysis at the Graduate School of Industrial Studies in Piraeus. At the same time he was helping Mr Papendreou as the party's chief economic expert.

As Minister of Coordination, he is No 2 in the Government hierarchy and acts as Prime Minister in Mr Papandreou's absence. A gentle but unsmiling man, and an articulate speaker, he is widely respected by fellow economists, even those who question his socialist ideas about the active participation of the people in planning decisions and a self-sustained national economy.

Born on the island of Lefkas in 1921, he was elected deputy on the party's state list. Married. His daughter is studying economics in Canada.

Costas Simitis



Costas Simitis believes that as Minister of Agriculture in the new Socialist Government, his mission is twofold: to bring about major structural reforms including the creation of new, voluntary farmers cooperatives (SMCLN) and to prepare the long-term programme for agriculture which, he says, "unfortunately does not exist today".

One of the most challenging aspects of his work will be to defend the Greek farmer from eventually detrimental EEC rules, until Greece decides whether to stay in or leave the Community.

A professor of commercial and comparative law in Germany (Giessen) and Athens (Panteios), he was a member of the team that elaborated the party's original platform. He was for long regarded as Pasok's theoretician.

Born in Athens in 1936, he studied law and economics at Marburg in Germany and at the London School of Economics. He first met Papandreou in 1965, the year he set up a progressive group to study Greek political problems.

During the dictatorship he was active in the Democratic Defence, an anti-regime resistance organization. In 1969 he managed to evade arrest and flee abroad, but his wife was jailed instead. He is a founding member of Pasok and a member of its central committee, but did not stand for Parliament in the last elections.

He is married, with two teenage daughters.

Melina Mercouri



It would not be fair to describe Melina Mercouri, the new Minister of Culture, only as the most glamorous member of the Papandreou cabinet. A renowned film star with an international reputation but also a hard-working politician who has at heart the problems of her destitute Piraeus constituency, the setting of her most successful film *Never on Sunday*.

Born into a family of Athenian politicians in 1925, she graduated from the National Theatre's drama school and made a spectacular career as an actress on the stage and the screen.

During the dictatorship from 1967 to 1974 she became an ardent anti-Junta activist abroad and was successful in arousing international opinion against the Greek regime.

Returning home after the restoration of democracy, she joined Andreas Papandreou's Pasok Party but failed in her first bid to get elected to Parliament in 1974. She was elected in 1977 and became the party's expert on cultural issues.

Tall, blonde and beautiful, she has a captivating, ebullient personality and a great drive for work. She is married to Jules Dassin who directed most of her films.

Stathis Yiotas



At 41, Stathis Yiotas, the Minister of Merchant Marine, is the youngest minister of the Papandreou Government, but his background as a political activist dates back to 1962 when he was president of the powerful Law Students Union.

He became active in the political youth movement of the Centre Union, which played a key role in the dramatic political developments of the mid-1960s. But it was after the 1967 military coup that Yiotas hit the headlines: he was involved with the late Alexander Panagoulis in the abortive plot to assassinate the dictator George Papadopoulos in 1968.

Captured, he was tortured to confess and later court-martialled. He received a 10-year sentence of which he served five. An amnesty set him free in 1973. One year later the dictatorship collapsed.

Yiotas, a lawyer, was a founding member of Pasok. He was elected to Parliament three times since 1974 for the Attica constituency. He was well-liked in Parliament, because of his methodical work focusing mainly on labour problems.

This experience is likely to be useful as he will have to solve the intractable problem of how to secure full employment for Greek seamen in the face of stiff competition from low-cost Asian crews.

Manolis Drettakis



Greece gets its first socialist budget in 1982 and the delicate task of balancing it belongs to Manolis Drettakis, the new Minister of Finance.

Having studied economics at the Graduate School of Commercial Studies in Athens and obtained his doctorate in econometry at the London School of Economics, Drettakis seems eminently qualified for the job.

While in London he worked for six years in the Greek service of the BBC. Some of it, significantly, while Greece was under military rule. In 1970 he became lecturer in econometry at Leeds University.

He returned to Greece after the fall of the dictatorship and since 1974 he has held the chair of econometry in his alma mater, the School of Commercial Studies.

Silver-haired, with gold-rimmed spectacles and a protruding black goatee à la Trotsky, he was born in Herakleion, Crete, in 1934. He is a respected economist who has been extremely active in Parliament since his election as a Pasok deputy in 1977. He was the opposition rapporteur on the 1978 budget.

His top priority now will be to catch the tax evaders who according to the party's platform, deprive the state of £1,500m in unpaid taxes a year. It needs the money to make salaries index-linked, reduce taxes, and nationalize key industries.

Antonis Tritsis

What will eventually make or break Antonis Tritsis, the energetic new Minister of the Environment, Town Planning and Housing is the "cloud", that yellowish-brown cloud of smog that shrouds Athens on windless days, making the life of its three million inhabitants miserable. He says: "We will take drastic action soon."

A town-planner who graduated from the Athens Polytechnic and obtained his doctrate at Illinois University, Tritsis is one of Pasok's founding members. He was largely responsible for drafting the section on the environment and town-planning in the party's programme.

Born on the island of Cephalonia in 1936, he was a first rate athlete and Greek decathlon champion. During the dictatorship he joined Andreas Papandreou's clandestine resistance organization PAK, and after 1974, he joined the party.

He is professor of planning at the post-graduate institute of regional development in the Panteios Graduate School, and, after experiencing one failure in the 1977 elections, he became deputy for his native Cephalonia this year.

Environment

Can the glory that was Greece be restored?

Politicians as a breed are peculiarly prone to selective memories, if not amnesia. Party manifestos change complexion and content at the whiff of a change in the political wind. There is every chance, however, that the new Greek Government is preparing to act on a very important clutch of promises it made to the electorate. If it falters it has its own party banner there to remind it — the green of growth, of life, and the symbolic young family with its face turned to the rising sun.

Last week Mr Papandreou outlined his Government's policy on conserving the environment, an issue which although already legislated on, has so far seen little action. He said that their goal would be ecological and demographic reconstruction of the regions, involving a long-term strategy to reverse "the catastrophic course" that had led to a waste of natural resources. Immediate steps would be taken to combat pollution, and first and foremost "the cloud", as the Athenians describe the cloak of smog which regularly envelops their city. It has provided Greece with its single most emotive issue to catch the international conscience, the steady erosion of the Parthenon by diluted sulphuric acid, the notorious "black rain", by which Athenians get back interest on the 150,000 tons of sulphur dioxide they pour into the atmosphere each year.

Greek Philotimo (love of honour) has persuaded the Government to withdraw gracefully from the embarrassment of the Unesco Acropolis appeal and to underwrite the rest of the renovation itself. Titanium metal supports have been inserted in the Erechtheum and in the porch of the Caryatids, the mould for the replacement statuary of which was provided by the British Museum. The museum also sent Professor George Dontas, Director of Antiquities of the Acropolis, resinous glass-fibre casts taken from moulds made by Lord Elgin of a group of figures from the west pediment, which have since deteriorated badly.

While attention has focused on, and available funds have been channelled into, the fight for the Acropolis, another site, as important for its period as the Parthenon is for fifth century Athens, has languished, important restoration work uncompleted. It is the group of churches in Thessaloniki, which possess the finest collection of early Byzantine mosaics outside Kariye Camii, in Istanbul. The churches were grievously damaged in the 1978 earthquake; including the Rotunda, the largest surviving circular Roman building after the Pantheon. Ironically, the staircase, which had been built into the thickness of the wall to enable visitors to get a close look at glittering tesselation, portraying saints, peacocks and temples, also weakened the structure. Architects are strengthening the brick barrel with great iron hoops, and adding bracing, as in Aghia Sofia, the other major casualty, where, again, visitors could climb up to a gallery running round the dome, which showed an Ascension scene of fine quality.

Unfortunately, lack of skilled hands in the trickier aspects of mosaic restoration and shortage of money are likely to postpone the day when the mosaics are seen again.

Elliniki Etairia, the Greek National Trust, is playing an important part in stimulating an awareness of environmental issues, particularly among the young, and has cooperated with the National Tourist Board in its plan to restore five villages, each with a wealth of traditional architecture, and parts of which have been converted into hospice accommodation.

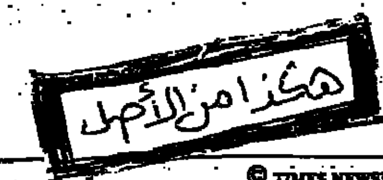
Another initiative is to sponsor young architects, like Alexander and Haris Kalligas, who have won a Europa Nostra award for their work at the lovely Byzantine port of Monemvasia (from which the original Malmsey wine was exported). The society would also like to be able to sponsor restoration on a bigger scale — no less than the old town of Rethymnon in Crete. With its minarets and town beach it offers a challenge, particularly as decay is still not beyond redemption.

But many Greeks now see whole stretches of their country, with or without ancient ruins, as inately valuable sites. In a statement to *The Times*, Melina Mercouri, the new Minister of Culture said: "We do not separate culture from everyday life. Culture is the way we live; whether people shake hands or talk to each other. It is the way we protect the air we breathe, or destroy that air."

The "cloud", of course, makes the minister's point perfectly, but for a country so closely linked with the sea, the crisis of ecology of the Mediterranean is a particularly emotive issue. The algae which made the Aegean so "wine-dark" in Homer's day are under attack from widely-dispersed pollution.

Tourists complain about prices in fish tavernas. Yet if they go to a village which has not yet lost its traditional dependence on the sea — I have in mind the delightful village of Makrygaleos on the south-east coast of Crete — they cannot fail to get the point. We saw a caique crew's reward for a whole night's fishing; two small baskets of diminutive fish and two small dog sharks.

The Government has a plan, part of the "blue plan" for cleaning up the Mediterranean, which will establish marine parks, areas where fishing is prohibited and the sea bed is replenished with fish and plant life by means of gene banks. Anti-pollution laws may be expected to be applied much more rigorously.



Dance in Washington

A score of problems

Wild Boy

Kennedy Center

American Ballet Theatre eagerly awaited a new work from Kenneth MacMillan; but, as Clive Barnes reports, they were doomed to disappointment

Although Kenneth MacMillan has produced comparatively little for American Ballet Theatre over the years, he always seems to have maintained some kind of honorary relationship with the company: a sort of resident choreographer in almost permanent absentia. In 1967 he did create *Winter's Eve* for them and also *Journey*, in a workshop production which was later taken into the company repertory. The company has also had revivals of his Berlin Opera Ballet creation, *Concerto*, which remains in the current repertory, as well as short-lived productions of his *Danses Concertantes* and *Las Hermanas*.

The prospect of a new MacMillan for the company was nevertheless an exciting one, particularly as the creation came after a fallow season during Mikhail Baryshnikov's first year as Ballet Theatre's artistic director, when it was decided to have no creations, concentrating merely on revivals and the old repertory. So much for hopes. They were almost ignominiously dashed to the ground at the Kennedy Center with the world première of *Wild Boy*, the whole project appearing not so much wild as crazy.

What one suspects went wrong was, in the first place, the choice of music. The score, by Gordon Crosse, was commissioned by the Oxford University Press to mark its quincentenary in 1978, and it was apparently inspired by Truffaut's film *L'Enfant sauvage*.

Whatever the music sounds like in the concert hall — it was first performed in the Queen Elizabeth Hall — as the background to a ballet it does not have very much substance. Its wan eclecticism, and its relentless mediocrity, cast a pall over the whole proceedings. MacMillan seems hamstrung in the monotony of his musical choice, which must dictate the form and substance of the ballet.

While rejecting earlier concepts by Truffaut and Werner Herzog, MacMillan maintains the idea of the wild boy, the savage child brought up by animals and then forced into the apparent straitjacket of supposed civilization. To MacMillan the character must have seemed familiar. So many of his ballets have beeen concerned with the outsider, and who could be more of an outsider than this child of nature?

In several of his ballets, MacMillan has demonstrated what at times has seemed an almost prurient interest in bacchanalian sex. This element perhaps first appeared in the bizarre divertissement in *The Invitation*, reaching what appeared to be its apogee in the sweaty clinches of *Isadora*. The wild child is apparently appalled by the sexual freedom and brutality of the gypsy culture that captures him. First ensnared by two brutalized men, and then seduced by a lissom woman, only to be beaten up and generally abused by all three of them, he is not unexpectedly disenchanted with "civilization".

This trio is — according to the programme note — a man, his wife and his best friend. Both men have sex with the wife, and with each other. Apart from this no-holds-barred *ménage à trois*, and the nature child, there is also a corps de ballet of furry animals. These do not do very much, except line up in an orderly group across the stage and perform calisthenics: probably a lot better for them than the activities of the gypsies.

Also, during the boy's seduction, they watch in the shadows. Once again I was reminded of the clowns in *Laiderette* nearly 30 years ago — who also stood and watched a betrayal and a disillusionment, that failure of an outsider to come in out of the cold.

Oliver Smith's decor is somewhat gloomy — it looks like the second act of *Giselle* transposed into a primeval rain forest — but Willa Kim's skimpy costumes, resembling couturier-designed underwear for chic orgies, have their effectiveness. And the choreography is far from unimaginative.

In his solos, particularly those for Baryshnikov in the title role, MacMillan is in top inventive form. By pushing classic forms slightly out of shape he has contrived some striking dances, which one accepts with gratitude. There is no doubt that MacMillan can still choreograph like a genius, but, with all respect, should he not now forget about literary resonance and even dramatic impact, and simply concentrate on the stage, the dances and the music? Even self-appointed outsiders can come home, when home is where their art is.



Baryshnikov's Wild Boy, with Makarova (right)

Dance in London

Chances for youth

Royal Ballet

Covent Garden

There were so many newcomers to leading roles in all four works on the Royal Ballet's mixed bill at Covent Garden on Saturday that the programme could almost have been subtitled *Opportunity Knocks*. Jerome Robbins's two-hander, *Afternoon of a Faun*, was completely recast twice, matinee and evening, and (at the choreographer's insistence, one gathers) entirely with very young dancers, still in or only just out of their teens.

Robbins's modern-day setting, you may remember, replaces and parallels Debussy's faun and nymph by two dancers, innocently involved on a hot afternoon in an otherwise empty ballet studio. Ravenna Tucker, at the matinée, brought out particularly well the narcissistic quality of the girl, wrapped up in the effect of her own movements, with Guy Niblett catching the sensuousness of the young man.

They were good, but the other new pair was even better. Alessandra Ferri finds a hint of completely innocent wantonness in the girl, almost willing her unexpected rehearsal partner to plant the kiss on her cheek that ends the idyll. She and David Peden both seemed to be experiencing the event rather than performing it, so complete was the absorption with which they watched their own and and each other's tentative gestures in the imaginary studio mirror across the front of the stage.

In *Illuminations*, Stephen Jefferies brought a new and entirely convincing emphasis to the poet, struggling with an almost apopletic rage to impose his own interpretation on the chaotic world around him, using anger and mockery as weapons. The final, wounded departure took on a keener intensity.

Unfortunately his two contrasted muses, also new to their parts, proved less convincing. Pippa Wylde achieved a degree of serenity in the "Being Beauteous" interlude; closer acquaintance with the part, together with a less bland make-up, could make a big difference. But Marguerite Porter's flouncing coquetry completely misses the point of the poet's profane love. Kenneth Bowen's careful account of the songs is also no substitute for Robert Tear's expressive understanding.

The solos from *Napoli* had one newcomer each time: Stephen Sheriff starting the third solo exceptionally well but not sustaining that all through, and Nicola Roberts confirming the promise she has shown in smaller parts. The *Napoli* dances as a whole are beginning to draw a welcome liveliness from all their performers.

In MacMillan's Shostakovich *Concerto*, Ashley Page's strong attack brightened the first movement and Genesia Rosato's zest was notable in the third, both at the matinée. At the evening performance, the main interest shifted to established dancers, Jennifer Penney and Lesley Collier demonstrating that some of the company's old hands can bear comparison with the bright new talent that is emerging.

John Percival

Television

An inert pudding

An air of dull worthiness overhangs Yorkshire Television's *Celebrity Playhouse*. Beginning last week with Graham Greene's gauche and thin tale *The Potting Shed*, it continued last night with J. B. Priestley's *Eden End*, an everyday story of two bad actors who come into conflict with the outstandingly boring family of a Yorkshire doctor.

"Something happened that started me thinking about life," intones Dr Kirby, wearily planting one of Priestley's clumsy structural signposts in our path. The virtue of this one is at least that it signals some directional momentum away from the interminable clodhopping exposition to which the author initially subjects us; but finally we are only led with deadening inevitability back to the drab *leitmotif* of the ringing telephone and an unthinking acceptance along the lines of "it takes all sorts."

But the acting did bring traces of flavour to this inert pudding. Georgina Hale was the best as Lilian. Conceived by Priestley as the sour spinster consumed with bitterness at her actress sister's pursuit of glamour, the character was broadened by Hale's nasal and incisive delivery into a more intellectual and rigorous dimension. She thus sharpened the point of the contrast between cosmopolitan and provincial and permitted Eileen Atkins as Stella, the actress, a broader range in which to operate, a task she duly fulfilled.

Robert Stephens, one of the few actors to have mastered fully the correct use of saliva, was suitably roguish as Charles, Stella's extranged husband, but Priestley's somewhat narrow conception of shallow worldliness left him little scope to raise the temperature much beyond tepid.

John Willis, who brought us *Johnny Go Home* and *Rampton — the Secret Hospital*, has now delivered a dramatized vision of suffering humanity with **Brother to the Ox** (ITV), based on the autobiography of a farm labourer, Fred Kitchen. Set in 1904, it shows how Kitchen was introduced to the trade, rejected it to become a railway navvy but finally returned to the land. Willis's cameras stare bleakly at the physical hardships and lyrically at the lush rural landscape in which only the humans seen to be having a rough time. The 14-year old hero, stolidly played by Graham Hill, is consoled by his love for the "osses" with which he finally learns to plough but oppressed by the sadictic Missus who employs him.

It is all straightforwardly adequate stuff but no more vivid or enlightening than many another television recreation of the bad old days. And Kitchen's explicitly political conclusion, that there was something wrong with a system that allowed a farmer to buy a year of a boy's life for £15, sat uncomfortably alongside the film's depiction of his returning to the land as a good life after the railway.

Bryan Appleyard

Music in London

Muti's move

Riccardo Muti, principal conductor of the Philharmonia Orchestra, will become conductor laureate when his contract expires at the end of the current season. He will continue to work with the orchestra, but will pass his administrative functions to the board of management.

Nash Ensemble

Wigmore Hall

Tchaikovsky's string sextet *Souvenir de Florence* is no picture postcard from Tuscany; rather, an expression of the warmth and vitality that the city aroused in the composer. Understandably this lengthy work, hugely demanding on its exponents' energy and skill, is a rarity. In its latter half especially uncommonly keen advocacy is needed, for the invention is fairly slender, both in the intermezzo-like scherzo and the finale, where, however, fugal excursions lend weight and density.

Intellectual density, that is; of physical density there is nowhere a shortage. In fact the almost constant activity of all six players provides excessively full and busy textures, with long stretches pursuing particular patterns. Sometimes these pose difficulties; the Nash Ensemble, though they carried off the work with splendid verve, brought limited imagination to the handling of Tchaikovsky's sonorities, and to the elucidation of his argument. But they played generously, and gave a good idea of the exuberance of spirit of the first movement; if their leader, in particular, played coolly in the Adagio, its richness of sentiment was clear enough.

Saturday's recital was in the Nash's Russians-cum-Mozart series. The other Russian was Balakirev, represented by the surviving movement of an early octet. For piano, flute, oboe, horn and strings, it belongs in a line of descent through Hummel and Mendelssohn: for the most part the piano provides a busy background of passage-work while the others partake of various kinds of dialogue. But Balakirev's folk-music proclivities were already there, as witness the curious, unmistakably Russian twist to the second subject.

Felicity Lott sang a Tchaikovsky group. The loveliness of her voice, its softness, its ease, its warmth of line, came a little unexpectedly here, for this is music made for tauter, more vibrant east European voices. The soaring climax of "Why Did I Dream of You?" justified her, if that were needed, but in "If Only I'd Known" she did indeed harden and intensify the tone quality, as the sense demands. Ian Brown was the sensitive pianist, more persuasive here and in Balakirev than in his over-attentive reading of Mozart's K617 quintet.

Stanley Sadie

Regent Sinfonia/Vass

St John's

Of course an aspiring conductor needs work, exposure and experience. But nothing in this programme by the Regent Sinfonia called for the participation of that modern invention. Mozart's *Eine kleine Nachtmusik* is a string quintet and should properly be played as such. Likewise Vivaldi's *The Four Seasons*, a set of four violin concertos, was intended to be directed by the soloist. In Bach's fifth Brandenburg Concerto the principal soloist is the harpsichord, though the solo violinist may well deputize for a busy keyboard player.

So a batonwaver must justify his presence on the plaform when these three works, or others like them, monopolize the programme. George Vass did not. Doubtless his timebeating helped his young and fairly able string band to keep together. But already Mozart's serenade betrayed a heavy directorial hand, the first movement not joyous but staid and bemused, the second prosaic, inattentive to emotional contrast, the Minuet unsparkling, the finale much too slow, almost tedious.

In the concertos his soloists manifested discontent. Peter Lea Cox did his utmost to instil some spirit into the fifth Brandenburg and would himself, I decided, have led a happier performance from the harpsichord: he clearly jibbed at the dull tempi set for him and his colleagues. Tina Gruenberg also showed impatience, in the Vivaldi, with the lack-lustre tempi set for these marvellous evocations of mankind amid changing nature.

William Mann

Robin Canter

Wigmore Hall

Word has not got about that Robin Canter is an oboist of the front rank, to judge by the pitifully small audience assembled for this recital. Or perhaps the prospect of a whole evening of oboe music looked too much of a sour thing. It was not at all, though, and not merely because Mr Canter had the notion of playing his romantic repertory on a period instrument and his twentieth-century pieces on a modern one, even going to the trouble and expense of providing himself with two accompanists: Richard Burnett on a cheerful mid-nineteenth-century piano and Linn Hendry on the customary Steinway.

One unfortunate effect of this was that it compartmentalized the programme. Another was that it obliged Mr Canter to play the whole first half on an instrument that was less than perfectly reliable and certainly less than ingratiating, with its habit of sounding like a muted trumpet. Thus, although it was possible to admire some long-spanned phrasing in Schumann, there were too many barriers of efficiency and taste for the performance to be comfortably enjoyed. As so often, the period instruments were much more happily engaged in third-rate music: a dashing sonatina by Walmisley, Cambridge professor and close contemporary of Schumann.

There were other novelties. Elisabeth Lutyens's *Morning Sea*, commissioned for the occasion, began with sluggish movement in the oboe d'amore and rose to flights of violent fantasy in the oboe. And then came a small masterpiece: a concertino by Skalkottas, intended to have a wind ensemble accompaniment but left in piano score. The rather Bergian march that starts the work and the sprightly finale are neat; the slow movement is something more, and here it appeared that time itself stopped to listen to Mr Canter in its unbroken, continuously voyaging melody.

Paul Griffiths

Jane Ginsborg

Purcell Room

The soprano Jane Ginsborg included Berg's early songs, Op 2, youthful settings of somewhat Freudian poems by Hebbel and Mombert. The performance, with George Nicholson at the piano, was a lovely, brooding one, suggestive of the texts' inner world of dreams and finally nightmare, and it was typical of the devotion that went into this absorbing programme. As a complement to this, the clarinettist Philip Edwards joined Mr Nicholson in a refined interpretation of Berg's highly expressionistic *Vier Stücke*, Op 5.

Miss Ginsborg was partnered by Mr Edwards in *Drei Morgensternlieder*. It is always a pleasure (a rare one, alas) to hear Mátyás Seiber's music, and these, dated 1929, belong to his post-Schoenberg, pre-jazz phase. They are technically very adept, almost achieving a self-mockery that parallels Christian Morgenstern's pertly surrealistic verses.

With Corey Field's *Into the Twilight* the relation between notes and words is less satisfactory, for the sheer density of Yeats's poems is such that the richness of their imagery overpowers the music, no matter how much it protests through violent gestures and dissonant harmony. Justin Connolly's Op 14 offered a wide-ranging selection of Wallace Stevens's poems, set in a nervous, fragmentary and again violent way. Here the important clarinet part was brilliantly executed.

Alla Luna, an interesting group of Leopardi settings, was Mr Nicholson's contribution, and here one could particularly admire the fullness and consistency of Miss Ginsborg's voice. These songs demand great flexibility on the singer's part, and, despite quiet passages, are, yet again, often violent in their expression. John Casken's *Ia Orana* was more elusive, particularly in the style of its word-setting, with curious verbal distortions. But I should like to hear it again, and not only to determine the significance of its three references to Debussy's Baudelaire songs.

Max Harrison

Theatre

The Pickle Family Circus

Round House

For any Riverside spectator who may have thought the San Francisco Mime Troupe a freak exception to the American rule, here is another West Coast group — partly composed of Mime Troupe defectors — who give a far more impressive display of traditional theatre skills.

Whether or not this has any connexion with the move from political satire into social work (on its home ground the circus operates as a fund-raising charity), the show transmits the unfakeable sense of dazzling individual talents held together by a common purpose. As their name suggests, size has something to do with this. This is a pocket show, on the same scale as the Round House's *Circus Oz*. There are no animals, no exploding motor cars, no plastic smiles: there is simply a company of specialists who know their business and also know how to act, backed with a band who can take flight with Charlie Parker or improvise tarantellas for the clowns.

Larry Pisoni and Peggy Snider set the opening pace with competitive juggling, building up speed and difficulty, filching each others' clubs, and winding up with a piece of marksmanship to make William Tell eat his heart out. From this level the show proceeds to build with unicycle riding on the slack wire, multiple simultaneous trampoline back somersaults, and the trapeze work of Wendy Parkman at which it is quite hard not to shut your eyes and send up prayers for her survival.

Between most of these numbers, Mr Pisoni staggers on from behind the curtain carrying a large box on his back (the number of boxes increases every time) and dropping it with a grateful thump. Out of the box appears a nose, the size and shade of a frankfurter, shortly followed by the yellow-clad figure of Geoff Hoyle, alias Mr Sniff. At one point in the evening there are no fewer than five Mr Sniffs popping out of the boxes and round the curtain, but there is no mistaking the real one. Here is a genuine living mask from which the National Theatre's *Oresteia* company could learn a thing or two. The dislocated walk, the furtive eyes, the way the body swells in hope and shrivels in defeat, all derive from the nose.

In his main number, Sniff sets out to play a piece of Bach, for which he erects a 12-foot music stand which he can only reach with the help of his box and a chair. The imaginary perils he develops from those two props are as alarming as the trapeze act, and exhaust every comic permutation. In the end, triumphantly extracting a midget violin from a double bass case, he gets to play his gavotte. Which goes to show that noses are hopeful and get what they want in the end.

Irving Wardle

Cinders

Theatre Upstairs

Caught between Poland and an English borstal, Janusz Glowacki's play never arrives in one place or the other. So thoroughly is it adapted into English by Hanif Kureishi, from a translation by Christina Paul, it only occasionally shows flashes of the strangeness of another country. With many plays, the transfer of cultures would be desirable, but *Cinders* is a hybrid of Polish forms, rife with specific references to the liberal West and a film festival in West Germany, and politically allusive in the honoured Eastern European tradition of absurdism.

It takes place in a Polish reform school for girls, and the basic idea quickly crosses borders: the voyeurism of the media is under attack. A school production of *Cinderella* has captured the imagination of a film-maker, who sees his chance to probe into the lives and crimes of the girls acting out the fairy tale. The deputy head of the school, a corrupt, ambitious bureaucrat, sees the film as an advertisement for himself and coaches the girls into singing his praises, meanwhile procuring them for the film's director.

The flaw in their ambitions is the will-power of Cinderella, who refuses to cooperate in her own humiliation. All the cruel and absolute powers of the miniature state are brought to bear against her, to make her crack before the cameras, and it is that microcosm of political absolutism which becomes diffuse in the Theatre Upstairs.

If that missing dimension is ignored, there are ample rewards. Four professional actors share the performance with 14 performers from the Royal Court's young people's theatre scheme and Danny Boyle coaxes reality and laughter from all the personal confrontations. Clive Merrison's slimy director is a vivid characterization, but the important principal of Toby Salaman is more affecting. From among the girls, it is Kate O'Connell who rages into life with a frighteningly good performance. The centre of the play, however, is the petty dictator created by Tony Rohr, a mad, dangerous educator who destroys the solidarity of the girls.

Ned Chaillet

Music in Paris

Does Boulez really need electronics?

There is a certain grim earnest in Pierre Boulez's choice of title for his latest composition: *Répons*. On one level the name simply draws attention to the musical questioning and answering, presenting and transforming, that goes on here as in so many of his other works. But more deeply the piece is a first response by Boulez to the electronic technology with which he has chosen to surround himself for the last four years in his institute for musical research in Paris. And, still more significantly, it is a determined reply to all those who have declared him finished as a composer.

Suddenly, after five years of total silence, he has produced in *Répons* a big work for six instrumental soloists, small orchestra and extremely sophisticated electronic apparatus, one lasting for 20 minutes with the firm promise of a similar length still to be added. It would be wonderful to report that this is the breakthrough for Boulez we have been hoping for. But, on the evidence of last week's performance, conducted by the composer, in the Maison de la Culture in the Paris suburb of Bobigny, following the world première at the Donaueschingen Festival in October, the achievement does not quite match — at least not yet — the huge investment of mach- inery, expertise and effort.

Répons does, however, give us a reason for Boulez's very limited output since the bright days of the late Fifties. What he was waiting for were the facilities for using electronics reliably and subtly, with fine control. Unlike Stockhausen he was not prepared to make do with equipment that was still rudimentary, and the history of his dealings with electronic music became one of disappointment.



Boulez: determined reply

In *Répons* the mastery of the electronic medium is complete, thanks to the long period Boulez has given himself to become acquainted with the computer equipment in his laboratories, and thanks also to the interface between composer and technology provided for him by his assistant Andrew Gerzso. However, Boulez has tamed the electronic beast only by relegating it to a small corner of his work. *Répons* is essentially an orchestral work in its conception and its substance; the electronic contribution, despite the banks of machinery, the bevy of operators and the dozen loudspeakers surrounding the audience, is hardly more than decorative.

Indeed, for the first ten minutes of the piece there is nothing electronic to be heard at all. Instead we are offered a beutifully woven skein of music by the 24 players in the central orchestra, a tangled play of suggestion and counter-suggestion, preparatory in the sense that it seems to call for more, and does so with wave-like increases in urgency. Yet, when something more at last arrives, the effect is electrifying beyond all expectation. In jangled concord from around the hall come the resplendent resonances of the soloists — two pianos, harp, cymbalom, vibraphone and xylophone — all amplified and bathed in further reverberation by the electronics.

Boulez himself has described the zig-zag as a principal image of *Répons*, and indeed the work is filled with arpeggio figures that criss-cross spectra of pitch and timbre. Here, at the point where the soloists enter, the impression is of a fork of lightning reflected many times over in coloured mirrors.

It is a risk that the remainder of *Répons*, as we have it so far, does not wholly avoid. Boulez has already demonstrated in his *Eclat/multiples* what can be achieved when chiming, percussive instruments are made to interact with strings and wind. In *Répons* he goes over much of the same ground, with the same prismatic development of musical figures, even the same racing toccata motion once the music starts to get off the ground. The difference is that the soloists of *Répons* are inevitably smeared with an electronic garishness that is barely offset by the computerized transformations.

Of course, nothing definitive can be said about *Répons* until we have it complete: I understand that the composition of the remaining 20 minutes is now well advanced, and that the work will be performed whole for the first time at the Proms next September. However, it is no less encouraging to learn that Boulez is working towards fulfilling a commission from the Berlin Philharmonic for an orchestral work with solo voice but no electronics, to be performed a year from now. *Répons* may well have been a useful experience for Boulez if it proves to him at last that he can manage very well without the new technology.

Paul Griffiths

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Dec 7. Dealings End, Dec 22. § Contango Day, Dec 23. Settlement Day, Jan 4

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock outstanding £	Stock		Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
SHORTS						
400m	Treas	3% 1982	98⅞	+⅛	3.056	14.388
600m	Treas	14% 1982	99¹¹⁄₁₆	+⅛	14.044	15.035
800m	Treas	8¼% 1982	96½	•+¼	8.550	15.331
1600m	Exch	9¼% 1982	95⅝	+⅛	9.673	15.505
800m	Exch	8¾% 1983	94¼	• ..	9.284	14.893
1000m	Exch	3% 1983	90⅝	+⅛	3.319	11.984
1550m	Treas	12% 1983	96¼	..	12.483	15.542
800m	Treas	9¼% 1983	92⅞	•+⅛	9.961	14.507
800m	Exch	13½% 1983	97	−⅛	13.918	15.350
900m	Exch	10% 1983	92	−⅛	10.867	14.803
500m	Fund	5½% 1982-84	87	• ..	6.324	12.824
1100m	Exch	11¼% 1984	92	−⅛	12.226	15.687
1100m	Exch	14% 1984	96⅞	−⅛	14.467	15.665
1250m	Exch	3% 1984	80⅜	−¼	3.733	12.350
1050m	Treas	12% 1984	91⅝	−⅛	13.098	15.825
1000m	Treas	15% 1985	97	−⅛	15.465	16.300
1000m	Exch Cv	12% 1985	89½	−½	13.404	16.275
1350m	Treas	3% 1985	72¾	+¼	4.126	13.137
1100m	Treas	11½% 1985	87⅝	•−½	13.121	16.233
1300m	Exch	12¼% 1985	89⅛	−⅛	13.738	16.083
1150m	Exch	11¾% 1986	86¼	−⅛	13.626	16.389
500m	Treas	3% 1986	68½	..	4.380	12.494
1150m	Treas	12% 1986	87⅛	−⅛	13.776	16.156
MEDIUMS						
600m	Treas	8½% 1984-86	80¾	•−¼	10.526	14.425
500m	Exch	13¼% 1987	90¼	• ..	14.479	15.754
559m	Fund	6½% 1985-87	73¼	−⅛	8.902	13.760
1250m	Treas	12% 1987	85⅛	−⅛	14.298	16.365
500m	Treas	7¾% 1985-88	76	−¼	10.622	14.567
1052m	Trans	3% 1978-88	60⅜	•−¼	4.980	11.938
600m	Treas	11½% 1989	83	−½	14.508	16.508
601m	Treas	5% 1986-89	62⅝	−¼	8.097	12.904
850m	Treas	13% 1990	85⅞	•−⅛	15.010	16.024
1000m	Exch	12½% 1990	85¼	−½	15.129	16.505
600m	Treas	8¼% 1987-90	70¼	−¼	11.751	14.457
2000m	Treas	11¾% 1991	77¾	•−½	14.971	16.405
400m	Fund	5¾% 1987-91	59⅝	−¼	9.633	13.816
800m	Exch	11% 1991	76¼	−½	14.739	16.243
850m	Treas	12¾% 1992	81¾	• ..	15.407	16.319
600m	Treas	10% 1992	73¾	−½	14.183	15.939
1150m	Exch	12¾% 1992	83¼	−½	15.430	16.378
1000m	Exch	13½% 1992	88½	−½	15.826	16.457
1100m	Treas	12½% 1993	80¼	• ..	15.424	16.191
600m	Fund	6% 1993	56¼	−⅛	10.965	13.953
1350m	Treas	13¾% 1993	87¾	−½	15.686	16.291
600m	Treas	14½% 1994	94⅛	−½	16.051	16.353
1000m	Exch	13½% 1994	86⅝	−½	15.988	16.481
1350m	Exch	12½% 1994	82⅝	−½	15.704	16.345
900m	Treas	9% 1994	66⅛	−⅛	13.686	15.078
1500m	Treas	12% 1995	81⅛	−½	15.607	16.304
214m	Gas	3% 1990-95	43	−¼	7.039	11.515
800m	Exch	10¼% 1995	69⅞	• ..	14.783	15.818
900m	Treas	12¾% 1995	82¾	−½	15.627	16.100
800m	Treas	14% 1996	86¼	• ..	15.960	16.293
600m	Treas	9% 1992-96	65⅞	−⅛	13.936	15.136
1350m	Treas	15¼% 1996	96¼	−½	16.163	16.277
800m	Exch	13¼% 1996	86⅞	−⅛	15.643	16.007
LONGS						
1000m	Treas IL	2% 1996	93	..	2.162	2.617
41m	Rdmptn	3% 1986-96	43⅝	−⅛	6.969	10.779
1500m	Treas	13¼% 1997	83½	• ..	15.850	15.993
1000m	Exch	10½% 1997	73⅛	−⅛	14.955	15.689
800m	Treas	8¾% 1997	63⅞	−½	13.938	14.961
1000m	Exch	15% 1997	94	−½	16.284	16.379
1000m	Treas	6¾% 1995-98	54¼	−⅛	12.639	14.127
1100m	Treas	15½% 1998	98¼	−½	16.158	16.212
2100m	Exch	12% 1998	78	−¼	15.584	15.950
600m	Treas	9½% 1999	66⅞	•−½	14.262	14.974
2900m	Exch	12¼% 1999	81	−½	15.658	15.995
800m	Treas	10½% 1999	71	−½	14.962	15.497
1050m	Treas	13% 2000	82½	•−⅛	15.650	15.863
1250m	Treas	14% 1998-01	88⅛	−½	15.951	16.078
1550m	Exch	12% 1999-02	76½	• ..	15.453	15.703
1800m	Treas	13¾% 2000-03	92	−½	15.880	15.958
800m	Treas	11½% 2001-04	78	−½	15.304	15.492
443m	Fund	3½% 1999-04	33⅝	•−¼	10.406	12.200
2050m	Treas	12½% 2003-05	81¼	−½	15.466	15.573
1000m	Treas IL	2% 2006	88⅞	• ..	2.247	2.607
600m	Treas	8% 2002-06	58⅛	−⅛	13.764	14.116
2500m	Treas	11¾% 2003-07	75⅝	• ..	15.306	15.438
1250m	Treas	13½% 2004-08	90	−½	15.529	15.573
1000m	Treas	5½% 2008-12	49¼	−½	12.978	13.324
600m	Treas	7¾% 2012-15	59⅝	−⅛	13.816	13.931
1000m	Exch	12% 2013-17	81	−½	14.848	14.870
381m	Consols	4%	29¼	−⅛	14.554	..
1909m	War Ln	3½%	26⅜	−¼	13.288	..
216m	Conv	3½%	31⅞	−¼	11.344	..
58m	Treas	3%	21⅛	−⅛	14.708	..
273m	Consols	2½%	17⅞	•−⅛	13.982	..
476m	Treas	2½% Aft 75	17¼	−⅛	14.623	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

Stock outstanding £	Stock		Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
20m	Aust	5½% 81-82	98⅞	+⅛	5.651	16.187
10m	Aust	6% 81-83	85½	+⅛	7.035	15.107
8m	E Africa	5¾% 77-83	86⅞	+⅛	6.616	16.162
—	Hungary	4½% 1924	37	..	..	..
—	Ireland	7½% 81-83	88½	• ..	..	..
—	Japan Ass	4% 1910	230	..	..	..
—	Japan	6% 83-88	68	..	..	..
4m	Kenya	5% 78-82	98⅜	+⅛	5.094	18.021
7m	Malaya	7¾% 78-82	98⅜	+⅛	7.960	17.865
14m	N Z	7¾% 88-92	57½	•−¼	12.562	15.560
12m	N Z	7½% 83-86	74½	..	10.056	15.671
—	Peru	6% Ass	150	..	..	..
20m	S Rhd	2½% 65-70	137	−1	..	..
8m	S Rhd	4½% 87-92	82	..	..	..
—	Spanish	4%	40½	..	..	..
4m	Tang	5¾% 78-82	99½	+⅛	5.875	17.766
—	Uruguay	3½%	94	..	..	..
—	Zimbabwe Ann	81-88	338	..	..	26.933

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Stock outstanding £	Stock		Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
26m	L C C	3% 1920	19¼	−¼	15.948	..
25m	L C C	5% 80-83	88	..	5.677	15.606
30m	L C C	5½% 82-84	79½	• ..	6.918	15.476
25m	L C C	5¾% 85-87	64⅞	−1½	8.494	15.253
25m	L C C	6¾% 88-90	57	−1	11.712	16.081
40m	G L C	6¾% 90-92	56⅛	−1	12.373	15.946
25m	G L C	9½% 80-82	95½	+¼	9.936	15.496
75m	G L C	12½% 1982	98⅞	−¼	12.654	15.882
100m	G L C	12½% 1983	95⅛	−⅛	13.112	15.941
16m	C of L	6½% 80-82	95½	• ..	6.812	15.413
17m	Ag Mt	7¾% 81-84	79⅝	−½	9.698	17.341
20m	Ag Mt	7¾% 91-93	58	−1	13.792	16.250
12m	Ag Mt	6¾% 85-90	58	−1	11.762	16.166
20m	Glasgow	9¼% 80-82	94⅞	−⅛	9.750	15.719
27m	Met Water B	34-03	25	−1	12.397	14.778
20m	N I	7% 82-84	82½	−½	8.472	18.053
8m	N I Elec	6¼% 81-83	85⅛	−½	7.317	17.276
10m	Swark	6¾% 83-86	71¼	−½	9.481	15.300

DOLLAR STOCKS

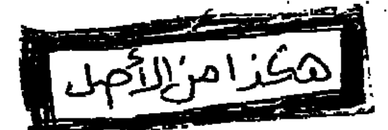
Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
271.6m	Brascan	£11⅝	−¼	71.1g	6.4	21.4
—	BP Canada	£14⁵⁄₁₆	−½	..	..	..
1,366.0m	Can Pac Ord	£19¼	+½	84.6	4.4	6.1
357.2m	El Paso	£13⅝	−⅜	41.7	3.1	25.4
—	Exxon Corp	£16¼	−½	..	..	..
1,314.6m	Fluor	£16	+¼	42.4	2.6	13.4
—	Hollinger	£13⅝	−¼	..	..	..
416.1m	Hud Bay Oil	£22⅞	+¼	28.9	1.3	42.8
—	Husky Oil	500	−5	..	..	..
573.2m	INCO	£7¹⁷⁄₃₂	−¼	11.0	1.5	6.4
256.3m	IU Int	£7⅝	..	4.7	0.6	2.5
344.9m	Kaiser Alum	£8⅞	..	58.4	7.2	3.0
23.8m	Massey-Ferg	87	−8	..	..	..
—	Norton Simon	970	+19	60.5	6.1	..
—	Pan Canadian	£30½	+¼	..	..	..
—	Steep Rock	207	..	..	..	..
—	Trans Can P	£10¹³⁄₁₆	−¼	..	..	..
—	US Steel	£16¼	+¼	..	..	..
623.8m	Zapata Corp	£16¹¹⁄₁₆	−1⅜	16.6	1.0	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
11.8m	Alexs Discount	242	..	24.3	10.0	9.6
136.1m	Allied Irish	96	+3	9.6	9.8	3.4
13.3m	Ansbacher H	13¼	−½	0.2	1.5	18.3
287.0m	ANZ Grp	338	..	16.8	5.0	7.2
1,720.3m	Bank America	£11½	−½	70.1	6.1	5.9
112.9m	Bk of Ireland	258	..	13.9	5.4	3.5
402.7m	Bk Leumi Israel	5	..	0.1	1.2	15.6
7,200,000	Bk Leumi UK	240	..	14.5	6.0	14.0
162.0m	Bk of Scotland	500	+33	27.9	5.6	4.1
1,224.1m	Barclays Bank	433	−8	28.2	6.5	3.5
26.4m	Brown Shipley	225	..	9.3	4.1	16.5
22.0m	Cater Allen Hldgs	318	−10	33.0	10.4	..
115.5m	Charterhse Grp	76	+1	6.7	8.8	8.6
903.6m	Chase Man	£28⅛	−⅜	129	4.6	7.7
1,760.1m	Citicorp	£13½	−½	69.3	5.1	7.5
4,512,000	Clive Discount	21	−2	..	..	4.9
—	Commerzbank	£31⅞	+¼	37.0	1.2	41.7
244.2m	Cp Fn Paris	£18⅛	+⅛	255	13.9	7.5
163.8m	CC De France	£14¼	+¼	149	10.4	12.8
6,435,000	Dunbar Grp	495	+5	9.8	2.0	18.1
44.0m	First Nat Fin	35½	+½	..	..	5.5
40.8m	Gerrard & Nat	273	−5	20.0	7.3	7.0
8,056,000	Gillett Bros	222	−2	25.3	11.4	10.6
69.0m	Grindlays Hldgs	203	+7	5.9	2.9	9.1
58.9m	Guinness Peat	88	−10	8.7	8.5	..
30.0m	Hambros £	£15	• ..	67.5	4.5	10.4
133.9m	Do Ord	155	•+2	6.8	4.4	10.8
106.7m	Hill Samuel	156	−7	10.4	6.7	9.0
2,074.7m	Hong K & Shang	133	−5	5.6b	4.2	11.9
8,177,000	Jessel Toynbee	62	−3	7.1	11.5	..
6,387,000	Joseph L.	243	• ..	14.9	6.1	10.5
76.5m	King & Shaxson	85	−3	8.2	9.7	8.7
121.0m	Kleinwort Ben	224	−1	12.9	5.7	6.4
751.8m	Lloyds Bank	423	−8	26.0	6.2	3.1
34.2m	Mercury Secs	213	..	10.0	4.7	7.4
545.1m	Midland	330	..	31.4	9.5	3.5
25.2m	Minster Assets	76½	−½	5.9	7.7	10.3
442.2m	Nat of Aust	172	..	13.2	7.7	5.8
933.2m	Nat W'minster	393	+7	31.3	8.0	2.9
23.0m	Ottoman	£45	−½	375	8.2	3.8
16.6m	Rea Bros	102	r +12	2.4b	2.3	21.2
982.7m	Royal of Can	£11¹³⁄₁₆	+⅛	54.3	4.5	7.1
407.6m	Ryl Bk Scot Grp	181	•+1	7.7	4.3	6.1
66.0m	Schroders	422	−3	15.0	3.6	8.4
3,220,000	Seccombe Mar	230	..	25.7	11.2	9.5
14.5m	Smith St Aubyn	135	−6	15.0	11.1	..
563.2m	Standard Chart	652	−20	49.0	7.5	5.2
41.8m	Union Discount	418	−30	32.9	7.9	12.5
10.8m	Wintrust	125	•−1	4.6	3.7	9.1

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
440.3m	Allied-Lyons	71	•+2½	7.1	10.1	6.8
668.9m	Bass	209	+5	13.5	6.5	7.2
164.5m	Bell A.	150	+6	6.8	4.5	7.8
52.8m	Boddingtons	157	−2	4.6	2.9	18.4
33.1m	Brown M.	162	r ..	9.1b	5.6	9.7
31.0m	Bulmer HP Hldgs	300	−10	14.2	4.7	8.8
9,360,000	Devenish	268	+2	12.1	4.5	7.6
500.2m	Distillers	165	−18	15.4	9.3	5.0
130.8m	Greenall	126	• ..	4.9	3.9	10.1
58.8m	Greene King	284	+2	9.0	3.2	15.6
116.2m	Guinness	66	+5	7.0	10.6	6.3
14.5m	Hardys & H'sons	363	−5	16.7	4.6	14.8
47.8m	Highland	78	+1	3.7	4.8	11.0
29.8m	Invergordon	152	+1	5.7	3.8	7.4
22.9m	Irish Distillers	50	• ..	3.4	6.9	4.4
34.7m	Marston	68	+6	2.6	3.8	10.8
136.6m	Scot & Newcastle	48½	−1	5.2	10.6	5.4
1,074.2m	Seagram	£30⅛	−⅛	79.1	2.6	20.0
464.8m	SA Breweries	209	+8	17.0	8.1	6.6
3,645,000	Tomatin	54	−1	0.1e	0.2	..
44.7m	Vaux	137	−2	10.2	7.4	7.0
330.4m	Whitbread 'A'	91	s −½	6.5	7.2	6.4
1,326,000	Do B	92	s −½	6.5	7.1	6.5
232.1m	Whitbread Inv	96	..	6.4	6.6	21.8
67.1m	Wolverhampton	206	..	7.9	3.8	12.7



COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
A — B						
27.3m	AAH	95	+2	6.7	7.1	8.6
4,705,000	AB Electronics	121	−2	5.7	4.7	..
42.2m	AE PLC	43	+3½	..e	..	..
57.3m	AGB Research	239	+5	7.9b	3.3	24.4
1,170,000	AI Ind Prod	12	..	0.0e	0.1	..
62.5m	APV Hldgs	236	+1	12.9	5.7	5.5
12.9m	Aaronson Bros.	47	+1	3.0	6.4	17.3
23.3m	Acrow 'A'	38	..	1.1e	2.8	..
16.6m	Advance Serv	58	..	4.7	8.4	7.3
36.3m	Adwest Group	178	−10	10.7	6.0	19.3
8,400,000	Aeron't & Gen.	210	+10	5.0	2.4	14.3
—	AKZO	485	−5	..	..	..
1,785,000	Allen W. G.	46	..	4.4	9.3	10.7
56.9m	Allied Colloids	132	−3	3.9	3.0	23.1
1,989,000	Allied Plant	13	−½	..	..	2.6
35.0m	Amal Metal	358	..	5.6	1.5	11.9
2,391,000	Amber Day	15½	−1	..	..	..
22.8m	Amstrad	245	−5	5.6	2.3	16.8
41.9m	Anderson Strath	88½	−1	5.9	6.6	9.9
13.0m	Anglia TV 'A'	100	+5	7.4	7.4	3.7
220.5m	Anglo Amer Ind	£13	..	90.3b	6.9	4.2
4,526,000	Aquascutum 'A'	27	..	2.9	10.9	9.0
37.8m	Argyll Foods	90	−5	4.6	5.2	12.6
10.4m	Ash & Lacy	250	..	17.9	7.1	6.4
10.9m	Ass Book	300	..	11.7	3.9	19.6
499.7m	Ass Brit Food	139	−2	5.4	3.9	7.8
32.5m	Ass Comm 'A'	60	..	..	..	..
12.3m	Ass Fisheries	70	..	1.4	2.0	26.5
22.2m	Ass Leisure	85	+4	7.5	8.8	6.1
55.0m	Ass News	181	−9	14.9	8.2	5.1
6,616,000	Ass Paper	43	+1	2.9b	6.7	9.4
1,792,000	Atkins Bros	56	• ..	7.1	12.8	6.9
583,000	Audiotronic	5	..	..	..	..
487,000	Do Pref	9¼	−¼	..	..	..
5,501,000	Ault & Wiborg	28	+1	1.7	6.1	..
3,628,000	Aurora Hldgs	18	+1	..e	..	..
1,102,000	Austin E.	26	..	1.9	7.2	..
30.3m	Automotive Pd	54	+1	2.9	5.3	..
7,169,000	Avon Rubber	108	+8	4.3	4.0	..
1,257.8m	B.A.T. Ind	346	+8	30.0	8.7	5.4
20.7m	BBA Grp	36	+1	2.5	6.9	..
201.4m	BET Dfd	135	+5	10.8e	8.0	6.6
517.1m	BICC	275	+1	14.8b	5.4	11.6
52.0m	BL Ltd	16	..	..	..	..
500.3m	BOC	182	+4	7.3	4.8	9.0
309.0m	BPB Ind	322	• ..	13.6	4.2	7.5
32.7m	BPC	27½	..	..e	..	..
1,260,000	BPM Hldgs 'A'	90	..	8.3	9.2	7.5
10.8m	BSG Int	16½	+1½	0.1	0.8	..
89.8m	BSR Ltd	78	−1	0.7	0.9	..
811.1m	BTR Ltd	338	−2	11.3	3.3	17.8
88.7m	Babcock Int	81	−1	10.0	12.3	10.2
2,320,000	Baggeridge Brk	58	−2	5.4	9.2	12.0
3,298,000	Bailey C.H. Ord	6	+¼	..	..	..
31.8m	Baird W.	193	•+3	18.5b	9.6	4.9
29.5m	Baker Perkins	89	+8	7.3	8.2	..
19.7m	Bambers Stores	55	−2	2.4	4.4	7.5
3,354,000	Banro Cons	62	..	4.3	6.9	8.0
7,998,000	Barker & Dobson	6½	..	..e	..	..
568.1m	Barlow Rand	446	+5	38.6	8.7	4.1
156.2m	Barratt Devs	211	s +4	17.6b	8.4	5.8
8,197,000	Barrow Hepbn	32	−1	3.1	9.8	13.2
7,201,000	Barton Grp PLC	30	+1½	3.4b	11.4	12.6
12.2m	Bath & P'land	64	..	4.3	6.7	10.5
1,241.7m	Bayer	£26½	−1	146	5.5	13.6
9,629,000	Beatson Clark	170	+1	11.4	6.7	9.3
780,000	Beauford Grp	24	..	1.0	4.2	25.3
7,334,000	Beckman A.	72	−1	8.2	11.4	6.7
1,416.3m	Beecham Grp	217	..	10.4	4.8	16.0
103.6m	BeJam Grp	107	−3	3.9b	3.7	22.0
9,461,000	Bellway Ltd	73	−4	10.0	13.7	7.3
5,283,000	Bemrose Corp	47	+1	4.3b	9.1	8.0
5,833,000	Benn Bros	87	−1	5.4	6.2	12.2
209.3m	Berisf'ds S. & W.	125	+1	9.8	7.8	6.7
2,713,000	Berisfords	67	+2	5.4	8.1	11.7
52.3m	Bestobell	325	+2	17.9	5.5	28.3
6,150,000	Bett Bros	41	+2	4.4	10.8	5.7
76.9m	Bibby J.	300	+10	10.5	3.5	9.6
9,008,000	Black & Edg'tn	48	+9	1.4e	3.0	..
14.4m	Blackwd Hodge	18⅛	−2	1.8	9.8	..
10.0m	Blagden & N	94	−4	8.6	9.1	5.6
515.6m	Blue Circle Ind	486	+6	22.5	4.6	6.5
5,413,000	Blundell Perm	85	+3	6.9	8.1	11.4
4,800,000	Bodycote	57	..	5.7	10.0	6.5
71.2m	Booker McCon	57	−1	4.6	8.1	6.9
711.5m	Boots	196	..	10.7	5.5	9.9
7,737,000	Borthwick T.	15	−1	..e	..	..
3,095,000	Boulton W.	7½	−1	0.1	1.9	..
326.6m	Bowater Corp	207	..	16.4	7.9	10.2
72.2m	Bowthrpe Hldgs	179	−3	4.4	2.5	15.6
4,242,000	Braby Leslie	42	+1	..e	..	..
1,920,000	Braid Grp	32	+2	..e	..	..
2,781,000	Braithwaite	103	..	11.0	10.7	5.6
2,208,000	Bremner	40	•−4	6.1	15.4	7.5
46.8m	Brent Chem Int	123	+1	3.0	2.4	28.1
3,920,000	Brent Walker	56	−1	2.5	4.5	17.2
5,693,000	Brickhouse Dud	38	•−1	4.6	12.0	4.3
395.9m	Brit Aerospace	198	−2	11.1b	5.6	6.9
17.0m	Brit Car Auctn	78	•−½	5.0	6.4	11.3
244.6m	Brit Home Strs	119	−2	6.4	5.4	9.1
241.8m	Brit Sugar	403	+5	35.7	8.9	5.4
2,939,000	Brit Syphon	29	−1	..	..	..
37.9m	Brit Vita	142	−4	7.6	5.3	7.7
2,104.7m	Broken Hill	635	−20	24.8	3.9	6.2
2,791,000	Brook St Bur	27	..	..	..	..
147.9m	Brooke Bond	47½	+1	5.6	11.7	6.2
3,085,000	Brooks Tool	28	−1	2.6	9.3	3.5
6,683,000	Brotherhood P.	148	−4	4.3	2.9	19.2
13.0m	Brown & Tawse	126	−1	9.1	7.3	10.7
10.3m	BBK (H)	19	+4	..	..	35.8
13.0m	Brown Bros Cp	28½	h ..	..e	..	..
77.2m	Brown J.	59	−2	6.1b	10.3	6.2
29.6m	Bryant Hldgs	74	..	4.8	6.5	5.2
40.0m	Bunzl Pulp	153	−2	10.7	7.0	6.0
1,032,000	Burgess Prod	48	..	5.0	10.4	4.5
137.4m	Burnett H'shire	£9⅞	•−¼	18.4	2.0	18.3
3,205,000	Burt Boulton	210	+10	7.1	3.4	..
106.4m	Burton Grp	134	+2	9.2	6.9	8.4
3,107,000	Butterfld-Harvy	21½	−1	1.4e	6.7	..
C — E						
371.9m	Cadbury Sch	83¾	−1¼	6.0	7.2	7.7
4,471,000	Caffyns	136	..	6.4	4.7	..
1,837,000	C'bread R'by 'A'	35	+1	3.7	10.6	3.9
33.4m	Cambridge Elec	93	+3	5.3b	5.7	15.2
38.6m	Can O'seas Pack	220	+5	9.4	4.3	6.8
7,888,000	Canning W.	57	−2	5.7	10.0	5.3
15.5m	Capper Neill	54	..	6.0	11.1	4.4
1,608,000	Caravans Int	19	+1½	..	..	..
2,359,000	Carclo Eng	59	−3	3.7	6.3	..
5,683,000	Carpets Int	24	..	..	..	..
19.8m	Carr J. (Don)	60	•−1	2.4	4.0	8.7
22.6m	Carr'ton Vly	15½	+½	..e	..	..
3,451,000	Causton Sir J.	32	+2	3.1	9.5	4.7
100.4m	Cawoods	208	•−2	5.8	2.8	10.3
9,282,000	Cen & Sheer	14½	+½	1.5	10.3	..
2,386,000	Centreway Ltd	130	+17	7.1	5.5	..
1,406,000	Ch'mbn & Hill	41	..	3.9	9.6	3.3
658,000	Change Wares	20	..	..e	..	..
30.4m	Chloride Grp	24	+1	..e	..	..
16.4m	Christies Int	136	−4	10.0	7.4	8.9
58.2m	Chubb & Sons	96	+7	7.8	8.1	18.8
9,130,000	Church & Co	175	−5	11.4	6.5	6.2
3,500,000	Cliffords Ord	200	..	6.1	3.0	11.2
12.2m	Do A NV	118	−2	6.1	5.1	6.6
103.1m	Coalite Grp	120	+11	6.0	5.0	6.0
156.3m	Coats Patons	69½	−2	5.7	10.1	5.3
8,775,000	Collins W.	213	..	10.7b	5.0	10.7
16.0m	Do A	166	+3	10.7b	6.5	3.3
14.2m	Comben Grp	35	..	3.6	10.4	2.6
17.9m	Comb Eng Strs	37	−1	4.5	12.2	25.2
10.9m	Comb Tech	18	+1½	..	..	..
45.2m	Comet Radiov'n	112	−1	5.7	5.1	6.7
4,976,000	Concord R'Flex	45	..	2.9b	6.4	10.4
6,592,000	Conder Int	80	..	5.0	6.3	6.1
13.4m	Cope Allman	34	−2½	2.9	8.4	..
684,000	Copson F.	19	..	2.0	10.5	5.8
4,380,000	Cornell Dresses	146	+6	..	..	..
131.2m	Costain Grp	236	+2	15.8b	6.4	5.5
28.8m	Do Dfd	206	+2	..	..	..
202.2m	Courtaulds	74	• ..	1.4	1.9	..
4,244,000	C'wan de Groot	31	..	5.0	16.1	11.3
3,552,800	Cowie T.	23½	−½	2.3	7.8	..
34.7m	Crest Nicholson	84	+6	3.5	4.2	7.5
72.8m	Croda Int	69	h +26½	4.4	6.4	16.6
3,800,000	Do Dfd	35	h +16	..	..	9.8
2,144,000	Cropper J.	134	+1	3.6	2.7	25.8
17.5m	Crouch D.	141	..	7.2b	5.1	25.7
3,840,000	Crouch Grp	96	+4	6.3e	6.6	17.6
15.7m	Crown House	70	+3½	7.5	10.7	13.5
11.7m	Crystalate Hldgs	78½	−2	2.5	3.2	15.1
1,121,000	Cum'ns En Cv	£73	−3	375	5.0	..
7,703,000	Dale Electric	58	..	3.6	6.2	28.2
212.7m	Dalgety	289	−2	31.4	10.9	10.5
536.4m	Dana	£14½	..	79.5	5.5	12.6
3,631,000	Davies & New	64	..	..e	..	2.2
12.9m	Davis G. (Hldgs)	93	..	5.0	5.4	2.8
135.9m	Davy Corp	130	+11	9.6	5.3	11.2
206.2m	De Beers Ind	£15	+1	123b	8.2	7.0
89.5m	Debenhams	67	−5	9.1	13.6	..
256.9m	De La Rue	675	+15	30.0	4.4	10.6
59.2m	Delta Grp	41½	+1½	5.2	12.5	5.0
1,236,000	Derritron	7	..	..e	..	..
17.4m	Dewhirst I. J.	73	..	1.8	2.5	13.3
1,010,000	Dewhurst Dent	10	..	..	..	..
1,961,000	Dixon D	108	•+1	14.2	13.2	11.7
85.5m	Dixons Photo	170	+10	5.0	2.9	10.5
68.6m	Dobson Park	83	−1	7.4	9.0	9.7
4,300,000	Dom Hldgs	56	..	6.1	10.9	..
10.9m	Douglas R. M.	72	−1	4.8	6.6	6.2
8,163,000	Dow'd & Mills	27	−1	2.4	8.7	10.1
266.9m	Dowty Grp	132	−7	4.8	3.6	8.9
7,690,000	Drake & Scull	42	−1	3.9	9.4	7.7
8,492,000	Dundonian	57	•−1	5.1	8.9	7.7
94.9m	Dunlop Hldgs	66	+1	4.3	6.5	..
4,420,000	Duple Int	43	• ..	4.1	9.6	97.7
3,831,000	Duport	9	−½	..	..	..
133.5m	EBES	£14½	..	363	23.6	..
9,185,000	ERF Hldgs	44	+3	0.1	0.3	..
2,507,000	E Lancs Paper	46	..	5.0	10.9	4.7
21.3m	E Mid A Press 'A'	92	+4	5.0	5.4	8.4
494.0m	Eaton Corp	£17⅛	+¾	77.7	4.5	8.7
10.3m	Eleco Hldgs	71	−8	4.9	6.8	8.1
18.3m	EIS	124	−1	5.9	4.8	7.3
148.0m	Electrocomps	148	+5	2.8	1.9	19.2
159.9m	Electrolux 'B'	£8⅝	..	73.4	8.5	8.6
155.6m	Electr'nic Rent	86	−2	6.2	7.2	13.7
17.1m	Elliott B.	100	+4	4.6	4.6	..
9,292,000	Ellis & Everard	116	..	8.4	7.3	15.4
8,068,000	Ellis & Gold	22¼	−1	3.1	13.8	6.8
1,782,000	Elson & Robbins	18	−4	0.1	0.8	..
29.1m	Empire Stores	66	..	3.6	5.4	6.5
9,411,000	Energy Serv	25	−½	1.1	4.6	9.5
254.4m	Eng China Clay	157	+2	8.8b	5.6	8.1
533.5m	Ericsson	£20¼	−1	82.4	4.0	32.2
6,714,000	Erith & Co	71	−1	5.7	8.0	6.8
16.2m	Esperanza	138	h −5	9.6	6.9	11.9
167.4m	Euro Ferries	69	−3	4.4b	6.4	5.5
30.9m	Eurotherm Int	370	+2	8.4	2.4	22.1
2,526,000	Eva Industries	27	..	1.4e	5.3	..
12.2m	Evode Hldgs	77	..	2.5	3.2	7.9
25.0m	Excel Grp	225	•−3	11.4	5.1	10.9
13.0m	Expand Metal	60	+3	6.4	10.7	..
F — H						
5,800,000	FMC	58	..	2.9	4.9	..
32.3m	Fairview Est	100	..	5.7	5.7	3.3
3,080,000	Farmer S.W.	122	−2	13.1	10.7	..
4,445,000	Feedex Ltd	34	+1	1.2	3.6	15.7
48.6m	Fenner J. H.	158	+1	12.9	8.1	11.9
16.3m	Ferguson Ind	78	..	7.9	10.1	10.8
260.2m	Ferranti	610	+10	10.0	1.6	15.3
25.1m	Fine Art Dev	43	•−1	4.3e	10.0	5.5
58.3m	Finlay J.	97	+1	6.0	6.1	11.9
—	Finsider	2	..	..	..	..
7,177,000	First Castle	90	−10	2.8	3.1	18.3
60.0m	Fisons	161	+25	8.2	5.1	..
45.6m	Fitch Lovell	74	−2	7.4	10.0	7.8
6,611,000	Fogarty E.	80	−4	5.7	7.2	11.8
—	Ford Mtr BDR	48	..	2.5	5.2	1.7
4,269,000	Forminster	115	+8	6.0	5.2	7.2
155.2m	Foseco Min	191	−9	12.7b	6.6	9.5
23.9m	Foster Bros	52	..	4.8	9.2	5.0
13.7m	Fothergill & H	112	..	11.1	9.9	9.1
8,115,000	Francis Ind	72	..	7.1	9.8	5.2
80.8m	Freemans PLC	116	−6	5.6	4.8	10.5
3,750,000	French T.	100	..	7.5	7.5	4.3
43.9m	French Kier	92½	•+1	4.9	5.3	6.9
5,306,000	Friedland Doggt	85	−1	6.9	8.1	10.0
13.4m	Gallifd Brindley	53	..	3.6	6.7	6.3
1,845,000	Garford Lilley	28	..	1.9	6.9	5.8
5,409,000	Garnar Booth	77	+1	8.9	11.6	..
8,815,000	Geers Gross	106	..	6.4	6.1	13.4
4,438.9m	GEC	809	+25	15.7	1.9	16.3
111.0m	Do F Rate	£98⅝	−¼	1361	13.9	..
—	Gen Mtr BDR	97	−4	5.1	5.3	..
21.8m	Gestetner 'A'	47	..	3.8	8.0	3.6
1,527,000	Gieves Grp	26	−3	..e	..	..
105.3m	Gill & Duffus	160	+3	12.0	7.5	10.5
528,000	Glasgow Pavilion	44	−2	..	..	..
5,962,000	Glass Glover	106	+1	3.4	3.2	19.7
700.9m	Glaxo Hldgs	414	−2	16.1	3.9	12.3
3,307,000	Glossop Ltd	69	−1	6.6	9.6	13.5
65.2m	Glynwed	100	+1½	10.5	10.5	6.1
3,739,000	Gomme Hldgs	29	..	..e	..	..
6,764,000	Gordon & Gotch	148	•+12	10.7	7.2	15.2
1,726,000	Gordon L. Grp	32	−1	0.7	2.2	38.8
4,467,000	Grampian Hldgs	44	+1	6.4	14.6	22.2
322.5m	Granada 'A'	208	−2	6.9	3.3	15.4
927.3m	Grand Met Ltd	175	−4	9.9	5.7	8.0
40.9m	Grattan PLC	92	..	5.9	6.4	11.0
23.0m	Gt Univ Stores	423	..	18.2	4.3	10.9
1,016.4m	Do A	418	..	18.2	4.4	10.7
2,901,000	Gripperrods	116	+6	7.5	6.5	2.8
283.2m	GKN	171	+5	11.4	6.7	..
42.0m	H.A.T. Grp	69½	..	3.9b	5.7	10.2
10.5m	HTV	104	+8	14.3	13.7	5.5
51.9m	Habitat	120	−20	5.1b	4.3	21.1
31.4m	Haden	203	+2	9.2	4.5	7.5
21.3m	Hall Eng	155	+4	10.9	7.0	3.6
65.9m	Hall M.	196	•−7	6.3	3.2	7.6
14.6m	Halma Ltd	79	+1	1.7	2.2	19.9
5,289,000	Halstead J.	49	+2	3.8	7.7	5.9
2,044,000	Hampson Ind	9½	−½	1.1	11.3	6.7
13.1m	Hanimex Corp	58	..	6.4b	10.1	7.5
630,000	Hanover Inv	42	−2	2.6	6.3	12.9
634,000	Do NV	41	−1	2.6	6.4	12.6
324.5m	Hanson Trust	298	+6	14.3	4.8	9.5
16.1m	Hargreaves Grp	46	•+3	4.6b	9.9	18.3
75.1m	Harris Q'nsway	129	+5	5.7	4.4	28.8
445.1m	Harrison Cros	762	..	40.0	5.2	17.8
10.7m	Hartwells Grp	91	+5	7.7	8.4	8.8
638.4m	Hawker Sidd	324	+2	12.7	3.9	9.2
1,735,000	Hawkins & T'son	20	+1	1.4	7.2	..
2,073,000	Hawtin	6	..	0.4	6.0	8.6
6,900,000	Haynes	138	..	11.4	8.3	17.1
1,662,000	Headlam Sims	57	+3	4.1b	7.3	8.6
8,732,000	Helene of Ldn	18	..	2.1	11.7	6.3
551,000	Helical Bar	19	+1	..e	..	3.9
16.2m	Henly's	116	+38	8.6	7.4	..
153.4m	Hepworth Cer	97½	−2	7.5	7.7	9.5
44.9m	Hepworth J.	101	..	5.4	5.4	14.8
1,875,000	Herman Smith	27	−1	0.7	2.6	4.3
6,209,000	Hestair	34	−1	1.4	4.2	9.5
27.3m	Hewden-Stuart	31	+1	1.8	5.9	11.2
1,012,000	Hewitt J.	45	..	2.6	5.7	2.4
1,786,000	Hickng P'cost	70	..	8.6	12.2	10.8
38.7m	Hickson Welch	190	..	10.7	5.6	11.2
10.6m	Higgs & Hill	119	−3	7.6	6.4	7.3
2,919,000	Hill & Smith	39	−1	4.7	12.0	3.4
1,689,000	Hill C. Bristol	140	h −6	..e	..	..
38.7m	Hillards	152	..	3.8	2.5	12.6
10.9m	Hinton A.	248	•+6	8.6	3.5	12.8
—	Hoechst	280	−5	20.8	7.4	10.9
10.6m	Hollas Grp	83	+1	8.6	10.3	5.2
2,062,000	Hollis Bros	23	−3	..e	..	..
20.5m	Holt Lloyd	57	+4	4.5	7.9	10.9
16.9m	Home Charm	121	+1	3.8	3.1	11.0
6,112,000	Hoover	80	+5	..e	..	..
9,036,000	Do A	74	+7	..e	..	..
10.5m	Hopkinsons	94	..	8.1	8.6	8.0
58.0m	Horizon Travel	275	−8	7.1b	2.6	15.2
257.6m	Hse of Fraser	170	..	9.4	5.5	11.1
6,622,000	Howard Mach	23	−1	..	..	..
9,222,000	Howard Tenens	58	−1	1.5	2.6	32.4
44.9m	Howden Group	151	..	5.7	3.8	8.7
218.8m	Hudsons Bay	£9⅝	+¼	52.7	5.8	12.5
3,046,000	Hunt Moscrop	13	..	1.8	9.9	12.1
14.3m	Huntleigh Grp	109	+2	2.3	2.3	9.6
58.0m	Huntley & Palmer	81	+4	6.3	7.8	1.8
—	Hutch Whamp	157	−16	..	..	..
I — L						
58.7m	ICL	44	−3	..b	..	..
5,549,000	IDC Grp	82	+1	7.4	9.0	14.9
147.6m	IMI	55	+½	6.4	11.7	5.5
18.5m	Ibstock Johns'n	65	−6	6.4	9.9	9.0
1,675.3m	Imp Chem Ind	280	−4	18.2	6.5	..
507.7m	Imperial Grp	71	−2½	10.4	14.6	7.4
2,516,000	Ingall Ind	39	..	3.6	9.2	11.7
693,000	Ingram H.	21	−2	..	..	..
129.6m	Initial Services	244	+1	12.6	5.6	11.3
156.7m	Int Paint	213	• ..	6.5	3.0	10.5
109.2m	Int Thomson	305	•+24	13.0	4.3	21.6
287.7m	Do Conv Pref	278	• ..	15.0	5.4	..
25.0m	Int Timber	87	−1	5.7	6.6	..
53.3m	Itoh BDR	£9⅞	−½	8.6	1.0	..
10.0m	JB Hldgs	100	−2	5.0	5.0	8.7
865,000	Jacks W.	16	..	..e	..	15.2
2,977,000	James M. Ind	22½	−½	1.4	6.4	5.5
743.6m	Jardine M'son	169	−11	6.5	3.8	..
2,046,000	Jarvis J.	202	..	18.9	9.3	4.2
1,436,000	Jessups Hldgs	34½	..	2.9	8.3	44.8
16.9m	Johnson & F B	18	−2	..	..	..
22.9m	Johnson Grp	212	−2	10.2	4.8	8.0
372.1m	Johnson Matt	280	•+5	13.6	4.8	10.1
8,000,000	Jones (Ernest)	80	−1	5.6	7.0	6.8
2,687,000	Jourdan T.	66	−2	7.5	11.4	6.9
7,002,000	Kalamazoo	38	..	3.6	9.4	11.4
5,289,000	Kelsey Ind	138	+6	11.4	8.3	7.9
33.4m	Kenning Mtr	74	+4	7.8	10.6	..
9,228,000	Kode Int	207	−8	9.6	4.6	9.9
24.1m	Kwik Fit Hldgs	48	..	2.0	4.1	11.0
145.4m	Kwik Save Disc	214	•−2	7.1	3.3	13.1
29.5m	LCP Hldgs	59	+1	6.1	10.4	12.9
36.7m	LRC Int	41	+½	3.6	8.7	9.2
18.9m	LWT Hldgs 'A'	118	+4	14.4	12.2	7.9
182.3m	Ladbroke	185	..	10.6b	5.5	5.8
12.6m	Laing J. Ord	46	..	4.1	8.9	12.6
11.8m	Do 'A'	45	..	4.1	9.1	12.4
98.5m	Laird Grp Ltd	125	−2	5.7b	4.6	6.2
3,977,000	Lake & Elliot	40	+5	3.1	7.7	7.4
1,530,000	Lambert H'wth	51	..	5.8	11.4	3.5
2,670,000	Lane P. Grp	40	..	3.8	9.5	6.4
71.1m	Laporte Ind	123	..	10.0	8.1	59.7
6,508,000	Lawrence W.	130	..	10.7	8.2	5.0
940,000	Lawtex	47	−3	2.1	4.6	..
65.8m	Lead Industries	158	−5	13.8	8.7	..
4,969,000	Lee A.	16	+½	..e	..	..
19.8m	Lee Cooper	128	..	4.1	3.2	8.2
10.6m	Leigh Int	106	•−5	8.0	7.6	9.0
19.6m	Lep Grp	280	+5	23.6	8.4	8.3
4,960,000	Lesney Ord	17	−1	..e	..	..
64.7m	Lex Services	100	+5	10.0	10.0	5.6
36.5m	Lilley F. J. C.	153	−3	7.9	5.1	6.5
1,485,000	Lincroft Kilg	31	..	..	..	..
71.8m	Linfood Hldgs	162	+4	17.1b	10.6	11.3
28.4m	Link House	245	+4	14.3	5.8	13.2
8,182,000	Lloyd F. H.	34	+1	0.7e	2.1	..
15.1m	Ldn & M'land	91	•−5	11.1	12.2	8.7
21.0m	Ldn & N'thern	37	−1½	5.4	14.5	4.4
43.8m	Ldn Brick Co	70½	−1	6.2	8.9	4.4
2,448,000	Longton Inds	39	−1	1.4	3.7	..
208.4m	Lonrho	77	−3	12.9	16.7	..
3,322,000	Lonsdale Univ	37	+2	0.7	1.9	6.2
3,558,000	Lookers	48	+2	5.5	11.5	6.0
18.5m	Lovell Hldgs	240	..	10.4	4.3	6.2
20.6m	Low & Bonar	148	..	20.7	14.0	5.8
190.1m	Lucas Ind	210	−7	15.7	7.5	..
2,614,000	Lyles S.	72	+1	8.9	12.4	..
M — N						
94.1m	MFI Furn	55	−1	3.7	6.8	10.1
38.5m	MK Electric	240	•+5	17.1	7.1	9.1
11.5m	ML Hldgs	310	+5	10.0	3.2	9.9
4,968,000	MY Dart	28½	..	2.6	9.2	4.9
21.3m	McCorquodale	151	−4	11.4	8.7	6.4
8,457,000	Macfarlane	70	..	5.3	7.6	8.4
2,811,000	McInerney Prop	23	..	2.2	9.7	8.3
2,127,000	Mackay H.	43	−1	5.2	12.0	15.7
47.5m	McKechnie Bros	96	−3	10.4	10.8	7.7
12.1m	Macpherson D.	67	−2	6.0	9.0	25.3
144.2m	Magnet & S'thns	138	−2	7.1	5.2	9.7
9,627,000	Man Agcy Music	128	+1	12.5	9.8	9.4
4,120,000	Man Ship Canal	108	+3	..e	..	..
2,691,000	Mang Bronze	24	−1	3.1	12.9	..
36.3m	Marchwiel	110	−1	8.6	7.8	..
1,634.0m	Marks & Spencer	125	−2	5.8	4.6	17.0
80.6m	Marley Ltd	39½	..	3.2	8.1	12.9
4,827,000	Marling Ind	32	..	1.4	4.4	22.4
444,000	Marshall T Lox	37	..	4.0	10.7	3.3
1,477,000	Do A	34	−2	4.0	11.7	3.6
16.9m	Martin News	255	+28	13.9	5.4	6.1
28.7m	Martonair	221	..	10.9	4.9	12.9
1,300,000	Medminster	65	• ..	5.3	8.1	7.0
98.5m	Menzies J.	211	−5	5.8	2.7	10.5
117.3m	Metal Box	156	•−4	16.5	10.6	13.7
8,418,000	Metalrax	39	−2	3.1	8.0	6.4
2,107,000	Metoy	13	−1	0.1	1.1	..
39.8m	Meyer M. L.	68	−2	3.1	4.6	..
7,224,000	Midland Ind	56	..	3.7	6.6	..
4,316,000	Milletts Leis	83	−3	9.9	12.0	8.1
27.0m	Mining Supplies	113	−2	2.9	2.5	12.7
28.8m	Mitchell Cotts Gp	48½	−½	5.2	10.8	13.4
7,822,000	Mixconcrete	84	+2	5.8	6.9	..
7,069,000	Mobsn Grp	16	+1	..e	..	5.4
630,000	Modern Eng	21	..	4.3	20.4	..
44.5m	Molins	152	−1	11.3	7.4	7.0
6,593,000	Monk A.	61	..	3.9b	6.4	6.9
—	Montedison	9	..	..	..	..
1,205,000	Montfort Knit	48	..	3.9	7.2	..
21.4m	More O'Ferrall	131	..	4.7	3.6	10.6
62.9m	Morgan Cruc	119	+1	10.7b	9.0	7.7
112.8m	Mothercare	135	h +5	7.1	4.1	13.3
35.5m	Mowlem J.	181	+1	12.5	6.9	6.6
9,871,000	Muirhead	114	..	1.4	1.3	..
30.3m	NCC Energy	93	−2	2.5	2.7	..
26.1m	NSS News	154	+4	5.4	3.5	8.0
5,018,000	Neill J.	28	+1	..e	..	..
540,000	Nelson David	9½	..	..	..	..
11.4m	Newman Tonks	61	+1	7.3	12.0	14.7
9,190,000	Newmark L.	310	+7	15.7	5.1	8.1
39.0m	News Int	98	−8	5.0	5.1	..
86.1m	Norcros	89	+1	7.9b	8.9	6.1
4,745,000	Norfolk C Grp	28	..	..	..	..
2,880,000	Normand Elec	58	−6	..e	..	..
162.4m	NEI	78	+2	5.5	7.3	7.0
307.4m	Nthn Foods	150	+7	7.1	4.8	10.3
88.5m	Notts Mfg	126	−1	5.9	4.7	7.7
79.5m	Nurdin & P'cock	136	..	3.5	2.6	12.8
6,700,000	Nu-Swift Ind	33½	..	3.1	9.1	11.8
O — S						
10.3m	Ocean Wilsons	39	•+1	4.1	10.4	7.5
72.9m	Ogilvy & M	£17¼	−⅝	36.0	3.4	11.0
19.4m	Owen Owen	208	−8	6.1	2.9	7.5
1,020,000	Oxley Printing	13	..	..	..	..
7,741,000	Parker Knoll 'A'	115	+1	10.0	8.7	4.7
33.2m	Paterson Zoch	135	−5	6.2	4.6	4.1
31.2m	Do A NV	136	−5	6.2	4.6	4.1
30.5m	Paula & Whites	184	..	10.0	5.4	5.9
70.4m	Pearson Long	171	..	11.9	7.0	5.9
149.1m	Pearson & Son	211	+8	14.3	6.8	5.4
65.2m	Do 4% Ln	£29½	..	400	13.6	..
57.3m	Pegler-Hatt	188	..	13.6	7.2	8.6
6,922,000	Pentland Ind	67	−2	2.4	3.6	7.0
6,794,000	Pentos	15	..	..e	..	..
14.2m	Perry H. Mtrs	79	+1	5.0b	6.3	7.8
8,238,000	Phicom	20	+2	0.5	2.4	7.1
7,104,000	Philips Fin 5%	£44½	..	575	12.9	..
711.5m	Philips Lamps	415	•−15	16.0	3.9	..
5,625,000	Pifco Hldgs	225	..	7.5	3.4	8.9
5,000,000	Do A	200	−10	7.5	3.8	7.9
440.9m	Pilkington Bros	263	−10	15.0	5.7	..
7,706,000	Plaxtons	130	+5	12.1	9.3	7.0
17.8m	Plessurama	273	+2	10.6	3.7	8.0
816.0m	Plessey	350	+17	10.9	3.1	18.5
134.7m	Do ADR	£34¹¹⁄₁₆	+1⅜	..	..	..
13.0m	Plysu	106	+11	2.1	2.0	11.1
27.3m	Polly Peck	375	..	5.1	1.4	25.8
92.9m	Portals Hldgs	515	+8	18.2	3.5	9.7
11.4m	Portsmth News	95	..	4.6	4.9	7.4
71.8m	Powell Duffryn	230	+1	20.4	8.9	6.7
4,204,000	Pratt F. Eng	77	−4	8.6	11.1	..
5,299,000	Preedy A.	60	..	5.0	8.3	9.7
39.1m	Press W.	65	−1	4.1	6.3	8.1
22.4m	Prestige Grp	124	..	9.8	7.9	6.5
65.9m	Pretoria P Cem	370	..	26.2	7.1	3.4
4,906,000	Priest B.	29	..	3.4	11.8	..
32.5m	Pritchard Serv	172	−4	7.1b	4.2	19.9
10.0m	Pullman R & J	48	−2	5.4	11.3	8.4
406.8m	Quaker Oats	£19⅝	•−¼	97.6	5.0	7.3
12.9m	Queens Moat	36	+1½	1.6b	4.4	12.2
5,315,000	R.F.D. Grp	39	+1	4.0	10.3	10.1
1,142.2m	Racal Elect	428	+13	6.5	1.5	22.9
337.3m	Rank Org Ord	167	+6	15.4	9.2	6.0
165.9m	RHM	60½	•−3½	5.5	9.1	5.3
21.8m	RHP	62	−1	5.7	9.2	13.9
12.1m	Ratners	41	..	3.3	8.0	7.0
14.6m	Raybeck Ltd	40	−2	3.2	8.1	..
165.8m	RMC	206	+4	12.9	6.2	7.1
308.6m	Reckitt & Colmn	250	+6	12.6	5.0	11.7
7,525,000	Redfearn Nat	124	+3	11.8	9.5	..
151.1m	Rediffusion	175	•−3	7.9	4.5	15.5
190.6m	Redland	156	•−1	10.5	6.7	9.9
8,188,000	Redman Heenan	44	+5	6.0	13.6	..
1,656,000	Reed A.	66	..	4.8	7.3	9.1
9,036,000	Do A NV	60	−4	4.8	8.0	8.8
3,045,000	Reed Exec	29	−1	0.1	0.5	..
263.7m	Reed Int	236	−16	18.6	7.9	4.6
41.6m	Rennies Cons	195	+5	..	..	..
16.1m	Renold Ltd	40	−2	..e	..	..
141.1m	Rentokil Grp	149	..	3.8	2.6	19.1
9,422,000	Renwick Grp	86	..	..	..	..
4,230,000	Restmor Grp	82	..	7.1	8.7	6.1
15.3m	Ricardo Eng	428	..	12.1	2.8	18.9
3,061,000	Richardsons W.	24	−½	2.1	8.9	..
11.0m	Rockware Grp	50	+1	..	..	3.5
506,000	Rotaprint	10	−1	0.1	1.4	..
100.1m	Rothmns Int 'B'	72½	−1½	5.4	7.5	5.5
8,304,000	Rotork Ltd	44	−1	3.1	7.1	4.6
1,607,000	Routledge & K	141	+8	5.7	4.0	12.5
5,245,000	Rowlinson Con	42	..	0.9e	2.1	12.9
229.8m	Rowntree Mac	160	−2	10.6	6.7	7.6
5,342,000	Rowton Hotels	141	..	10.0	7.1	11.8
11.2m	Royal Worcs	170	+10	12.3	7.2	4.7
92.5m	Rugby Cement	77½	+½	6.9	8.9	6.3
54.8m	SGB Grp	132	..	7.6	5.7	4.6
111.4m	SKF 'B'	£14	..	68.8	4.9	5.7
29.0m	Saatchi	361	−6	8.6	2.4	19.2
834.9m	Sainsbury J.	495	• ..	11.8	2.4	16.9
463.4m	St Gobain	£13⅝	−½	157	11.8	37.7
2,406,000	St Georges Grp	87	−1	4.3	4.9	9.8
8,879,000	Sale Tilney	183	..	11.1	6.0	5.1
44.7m	Samuel H. 'A'	100	−1	8.9	8.9	7.1
3,508,000	Sangers	37	+1	..	..	..
45.1m	Scapa Grp	141	•−5	9.6	6.8	8.8
9,639,000	Scholes G. H.	225	+5	23.6	10.5	9.9
6,576,000	Scotcros	94	−2	7.9	8.4	6.2
3,069,000	S.E.E.T.	77	..	4.3	5.6	4.2
4,036,000	Scottish TV 'A'	78	−1	8.5	10.9	4.0
98.9m	Sea Cont Inc	£11⅛	−⅜	162	14.6	7.2
430.5m	Sears Hldgs	48	−2	3.3	6.9	10.2
5,549,000	Securicor Grp	188	..	2.4	1.3	16.9
33.5m	Do NV	181	..	2.4	1.3	16.7
49.7m	Security Serv	186	+8	4.0	2.2	16.7
50.2m	Do A	183	..	4.0	2.2	16.4
1,860,000	Sekers Int	19	−1	0.3	1.5	..
5,047,000	Selincourt	9¼	+¼	1.6	16.7	11.1
24.3m	Serck	57	h ..	4.9e	8.5	10.4
3,207,000	Shaw Carpets	18	+½	..e	..	..
18.1m	Siebe Gorman	175	−1	10.4	5.9	7.4
19.3m	Silentnight	86	+2	6.4	7.5	..
97.8m	Simon Eng	376	−4	17.1	4.6	8.0
27.0m	Sirdar	113	+1	5.0	4.4	8.2
30.6m	600 Group	68	•+1	7.5	11.0	11.3
42.8m	Sketchley	282	•−8	13.4	4.8	14.4
5,195,000	Smith D. S.	96	−½	10.0	10.4	7.8
200.1m	Smith & Neph	98	+½	5.0	5.1	11.9
111.0m	Smith W. H. 'A'	157	−6	6.7	4.3	15.2
283.8m	Smiths Ind	358	−23	15.0	4.2	9.5
101.4m	Smurfit	76	−1	5.7	7.5	8.9
12.1m	Snia Viscosa	28	..	..	..	..
2,880,000	Solicitors Law	25	..	..e	..	..
46.2m	Sotheby P.B.	406	−5	17.9	4.4	28.6
54.8m	Spirax-Sarco	147	+2	6.3	4.3	12.3
1,912,000	Staffs Potts	34	..	0.0	..	..
7,256,000	Stag Furniture	94	+5	7.1	7.6	8.0
26.0m	Stakis (Reo)	47½	..	2.1	4.4	8.1
425.0m	Standard Tel	425	+5	15.0	3.5	13.9
11.9m	Stanley A. G.	47	+1	3.6	7.6	7.8
24.8m	Steel Bros	224	+5	11.4	5.1	3.5
102.4m	Steetley Co	160	−2	15.0	9.4	7.7
3,523,000	Steinberg	27	+1½	..	..	..
5,205,000	Stonehill	93	−3	12.1	13.1	32.0
4,443,000	Stone Platt	11	+1	..	..	..
1,481,000	Streeters	28	..	..	..	6.8
5,594,000	Strong & Fisher	51	+1	7.1	14.0	..
11.6m	Sunlight Serv	98	..	3.6	3.7	8.0
1,632,000	Sutcliffe S'man	46	−1	..e	..	..
—	Swire Pacific 'A'	103	−6½	..	..	..
5,428,000	Syltone	172	+12	12.9	7.5	19.1
T — Z						
1,026,000	TACE	22	+1	..e	..	6.6
6,583,000	TSL Therm Synd	93	..	10.0	10.8	5.1
3,359,000	Takeda BDR	123	•−¼	17.6	0.8	26.1
1,363,000	Talbex Grp	5½	+½	..	..	..
250.9m	Tarmac Ltd	384	+2	23.3	6.1	6.6
102.5m	Tate & Lyle	188	+2	15.0	8.0	7.7
149.1m	Taylor Woodrow	505	+5	19.0	3.8	9.0
127.2m	Telephone Rent	328	−8	14.6	4.5	16.2
178.3m	Tesco	55½	−2	3.8	7.1	5.7
3,467,000	Textured Jersey	91	..	7.9	8.6	4.3
792.9m	Thorn EMI Ltd	455	+9	20.9	4.6	14.0
5,621,000	Tilbury Cont	285	+5	32.0	11.2	..
395.6m	Tilling T.	148	+8	10.7	7.3	7.5
17.6m	Time Products	35½	−1½	3.2	9.0	6.4
666,000	Titaghur Jute	39	+2	..	..	..
4,000,000	Tomkins F. H.	15¼	+½	1.6	10.6	6.8
54.9m	Tootal	31	+2	3.4	10.8	..
41.3m	Tozer Kemsley	77	..	6.6	8.6	28.3
242.1m	Trafalgar Hse	101	..	8.6	8.6	4.9
1,673,000	Trans Paper	23	+2	..e	..	..
87.8m	Transport Dev	65½	−1	6.1	9.3	6.6
27.9m	Travis & Arnold	164	..	5.6	3.4	7.1
30.3m	Trident TV 'A'	64	+5	5.7	8.9	10.0
2,520,000	Triefus & Co	63	−7	..	..	7.9
2,061,000	Triplex Found	25	−1	1.4e	5.7	..
441.0m	Trust Hse Forte	115	−8	8.6b	7.5	7.8
69.9m	Tube Invest	118	+14	4.3	3.6	..
94.1m	Tunnel Hldgs 'B'	510	•−15	23.7b	5.0	11.4
93.4m	Turner Newall	86	−1	8.6	10.0	..
5,243,000	Turriff	120	−6	5.7	4.8	4.2
51.6m	UBM	54	−1	2.1	4.0	..
157.3m	UDS Grp	72	+1	8.9	12.3	21.9
4,356,000	UKO Int	31	−2	..e	..	4.9
218.5m	Unigate	100	−1	8.9	8.9	6.6
1,113.0m	Unilever	606	+5	34.2	5.6	9.7
1,624.8m	Do NV	£19⅝	−⅛	146	7.6	6.6
41.4m	Unitech	222	+7	10.0	4.5	15.1
354.7m	Utd Biscuit	115	+2	6.8	5.9	9.6
11.6m	Utd Gas Ind	80	•+5	7.0	8.8	10.0
26.6m	Utd News	176	−2	17.1	9.7	11.1
109.5m	Utd Scientific	543	+25	8.6b	1.6	38.9
7,165,000	Valor	59	•+1	2.9	6.6	7.3
21.6m	Vereeniging Ref	425	..	28.3	6.7	4.2
10.8m	Vibroplant	180	+5	20.8	11.5	11.9
112.1m	Vickers	135	+2	27.1	11.1	6.4
—	Volkswagen	£30¼	−1¼	..	..	..
7,268,000	Vosper	125	−4	..	..	..
8,072,000	WGI	104	•−4	12.0b	11.5	..
3,370,000	Wade Potteries	32	..	2.9	8.9	11.1
5,188,000	Wadkin	55	..	4.6b	7.9	4.8
12.3m	Wagon Ind	64	−2	7.1	11.2	6.1
5,003,000	Walker J. Gold	56	−1	5.7	10.2	7.0
6,230,000	Do NV	55	−1	5.7	10.4	6.9
18.0m	Ward & Gold	106	+1	7.9	7.4	7.5
117.8m	Ward T. W.	202	h −12	11.1b	5.5	8.5
14.1m	Ward White	46	..	6.0	13.0	4.6
2,736,000	Warrington T.	91	..	7.6b	8.4	7.1
44.6m	Waterford Glass	21	−1	1.8	8.7	6.3
17.1m	Watmoughs	178	−3	7.8	4.4	6.9
29.3m	Watts Blake	177	+8	4.8	2.7	10.5
13.6m	Wearwell	63	+½	3.9b	6.2	5.4
4,725,000	Webstera Grp	40	−1	3.6	8.9	7.3
12.4m	Weir Grp	50	+7½	0.1	0.2	..
19.9m	Do 10% Conv	49	+2	2.5	..	..
1,844,000	Wellco Hldgs	15½	+½	1.4	9.2	6.1
8,438,000	Wellman Eng	49	−2	4.8	9.8	..
65.3m	Westland Air	110	−2	10.0	9.1	3.8
—	Wh'lock Mar	59	−8	..	..	..
1,988,000	Whessoe Watson	7	..	0.1	1.0	..
12.1m	Whitecroft	61	+3	5.7	9.4	10.5
8,111,000	Whittingham	130	+2	9.6	7.4	4.1
27.9m	Wholesale Fit	200	+5	5.9	3.0	14.9
7,442,000	Wigfall H.	143	..	8.6	6.0	14.9
4,921,000	Wiggins Constr	75	+1	3.6	4.8	3.3
5,120,000	Wills G. & Sons	85	..	7.1	8.4	6.8
240.6m	Wimpey G	94	..	0.9	0.9	14.6
48.5m	W'sley Hughes	305	+12	19.6	6.4	7.6
1,395,000	Wood S. W.	24	..	1.4	6.0	..
37.0m	Wood Hall Tst	151	−2	8.9	5.9	..
187.3m	Woolworth	49½	−1½	6.9	13.8	..
11.4m	Yarrow & Co	285	• ..	11.6	4.1	..
5,973,000	Zetters	85	−1	3.9	4.6	8.0

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
26.4m	Akroyd & Sm	165	+2	19.3	11.7	6.1
38.1m	Boustead	114	+3	1.8	1.6	67.9
37.2m	Brit Arrow	48	−½	1.4	3.1	15.4
276.3m	C Fin de Suez	£29⅛	+¼	298	10.2	8.6
18.8m	Daily Mail Tst	378	−8	37.1	9.8	8.5
18.3m	Do A	368	−10	37.1	10.1	5.4
78.0m	Electra Inv	32½	..	4.3b	3.1	18.7
13.0m	Eng Assoc Grp	145	..	4.3	3.0	13.1
3,977,000	Exploration	33	..	1.5	4.5	7.4
3,150,000	First Charlotte	10½	..	..	..	..
8,166,000	Goode D & M Grp	34	..	1.1	3.1	7.2
239.7m	Inchcape	271	−2	25.9	9.6	9.3
112.8m	Independent Inv	138	..	0.7	0.5	..
28.8m	M & G Grp PLC	320	−2	14.3b	4.5	15.3
11.2m	Manson Fin	58	−2	3.7	6.3	15.1
40.3m	Martin R.P.	300	..	11.8	3.9	10.2
72.6m	Mercantile Hse	415	..	12.5	3.0	19.5
38.2m	Mills & Allen	448	−10	28.6	6.4	9.8
517.8m	Sime Darby	72	−1	2.5b	3.5	11.1
3,406,000	Smith Bros	39	+5	4.3	11.0	3.9
5,328,000	Tyndall O'seas	£22½	..	25.0	1.1	..
9,380,000	Wagon Fin	41	..	5.8	14.2	16.9
15.6m	Yule Catto	89	..	3.1	3.8	..

INSURANCE

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
49.5m	Britannic	258	..	20.6	8.0	..
526.1m	Com Union	128	..	16.1	12.6	..
456.8m	Eagle Star	334	−3	17.9	5.3	..
1,435,000	Edinburgh Gen	17	+1	1.4b	8.4	17.0
77.4m	Equity & Law	386	−2	19.3	5.0	..
526.3m	Gen Accident	330	−4	21.1	6.6	..
468.5m	GRE	298	+2	23.2	7.8	..
313.9m	Hambro Life	313	+8	14.4	4.6	..
86.6m	Heath C. E.	280	•+5	15.7	5.6	12.4
37.0m	Hogg Robinson	100	..	8.6	7.9	8.7
123.1m	Howden A.	135	h −5	10.0	7.4	10.3
303.9m	Legal & Gen	263	−3	14.3	7.9	..
107.7m	Lib Life SA R1	£9⅞	..	80.7b	8.2	10.3
58.2m	London & Man	254	−2	15.6	6.1	..
19.0m	Ldn Utd Inv	216	−2	12.9	6.0	12.1
665.9m	Marsh & McLen	£18	−2	105	5.8	12.4
71.9m	Minet Hldgs	141	+9	6.8	4.8	15.4
3,643,000	Moran C.	21	f ..	..	..	38.2
144.0m	Pearl	400	−10	30.7	7.7	..
142.0m	Phoenix	234	−6	22.4	9.6	..
666.3m	Prudential	224	−1	16.4	7.3	..
47.1m	Refuge	226	−6	10.5	4.7	..
637.2m	Royal	338	−2	35.0	10.4	..
311.4m	Sedgwick	148	+2	7.5	5.1	14.4
37.5m	Stenhouse	99	+6	7.3	7.4	..
40.9m	Stewart W'son	223	+8	17.1	7.7	13.1
411.3m	Sun Alliance	£9⅜	−⅜	58.6	6.4	..
179.7m	Sun Life	312	−1	17.1	5.5	..
11.9m	Trade Indem'ty	165	..	9.3	5.6	..
146.4m	Willis Faber	363	..	17.9	4.9	15.3

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
21.4m	Alliance Inv	96	..	3.9	4.0	..
138.0m	Alliance Trust	270	−2	15.0b	5.6	..
49.6m	Amer Trust Ord	61	−1	3.0	4.9	..
74.6m	Ang-Amer Secs	131	..	7.1	5.4	..
3,640,000	Anglo Int Inv	44	+½	7.1	16.2	..
3,920,000	Do Ass	196	+2	..	..	..
19.9m	Anglo Scot	61	−½	3.4	5.6	..
19.5m	Ashdown Inv	180	..	8.9	4.9	..
2,100,000	Atlanta Balt	70	−3	1.4	2.0	..
71.1m	Atlantic Assets	61	+1	0.4	0.6	..
27.2m	Bankers Inv	70½	+½	5.6	8.0	..
79.0m	Border & Sthrn	80½	+½	3.9	4.9	..
4,058,000	Bremar Trust	54	..	3.0	5.6	..
24.0m	Brit Am & Gen	48	..	3.4	7.0	..
90.0m	Brit Assets Tst	95	−8	5.8	6.1	..
13.8m	Brit Emp Sec	14	..	1.2	8.6	..
113.5m	Brit Invest	182	..	12.6	6.9	..
27.3m	Broadstone	200	+4	10.1	5.1	..
24.0m	Brunner	75	+1	4.0b	5.4	..
22.9m	Capital & Natl	153	+1	9.9	6.5	..
374,000	Do B	144	..	..	..	..
19.8m	Cardinal 'Dfd'	130	..	6.4	4.9	..
27.7m	Cedar Inv	84	+2	6.6b	7.8	..
28.8m	Charter Trust	71½	+1½	4.6	6.4	..
35.3m	C of Ldn Dfd	74	..	6.3	8.5	..
43.3m	Cont & Ind	205	−2	16.4	8.4	..
22.8m	Cont Union	143	+2	8.9	6.2	..
23.0m	Crescent Japan	342	+2	1.4	0.4	..
10.3m	Crossfriars	103	+1	9.3	9.0	..
46.0m	Delta Inv	200	..	..	..	..
6,938,000	Derby Tst 'Inc'	235	−2	29.3	12.5	..
8,137,000	Do Cap	317	..	..	..	..
10.5m	Dom & Gen	250	..	15.3b	6.1	..
38.8m	Drayton Com	144	..	10.0	6.9	..
50.6m	Drayton Cons	154	..	11.3	7.3	..
58.1m	Do Premier	194	−1	14.6	7.5	..
95.3m	Edin Amer Ass	96	+1	1.1	1.2	..
114.7m	Edinburgh Inv	69	+1	3.1	4.5	..
21.1m	Elec & Gen	117	..	3.6	3.1	..
10.8m	Eng & Int	105	•+1	7.9	7.5	..
34.0m	Eng & N York	85	+1	5.8	6.8	..
70.0m	Estate Duties	74	..	3.2	4.3	..
89.4m	First Union Gen	120	..	7.6	6.3	..
161.5m	Foreign & Colnl	61½	..	2.6b	4.3	..
15.6m	Gt Japan Inv	372	−3	6.4	1.7	..
18.0m	Gen Funds 'Ord'	288	..	11.1	3.8	..
1,495,000	Do Conv	270	..	..	..	..
26.1m	Gen Inv & Tsts	170	+1	9.0	5.3	..
11.3m	Gen Scottish	58	..	4.1	7.1	..
225.6m	Globe Trust	138	..	10.7	7.8	..
59.6m	Great Northern	128	..	9.4b	7.7	..
6,880,000	Greenfriar	172	−2	2.9	1.7	..
8,826,000	Gresham Hse	214	..	5.2	2.4	..
51.1m	Guardian	102½	−½	6.7	6.6	..
48.5m	Hambros	91	..	4.3	4.7	..
118.9m	Hill P. Inv	123	..	9.0	7.3	..
150.9m	Indus & General	70	−½	4.3	6.1	..
31.8m	Internat Inv	93	..	5.9b	6.4	..
17.1m	Invest in Suc	280	−1	7.0	2.5	..
88.6m	Inv Cap Trst	111	..	4.4	3.9	..
7,650,000	Japan Assets	28½	..	..	..	..
63.7m	Lake View Inv	142	..	5.5b	3.9	..
15.9m	Law Deb Corp	141	..	10.4	7.3	..
30.4m	Ldn & Holyrood	140	+1	8.2	5.9	..
22.5m	Ldn & Montrose	94	+1	5.4b	5.7	..
40.7m	Ldn & Prov Tst	131	+1	7.6	5.8	..
102.2m	Ldn Merch Sec	64	+7	1.6	2.6	..
41.5m	Do Dfd	52	+7	..	..	..
6,180,000	Ldn Pru Invest	103	•−2	6.9	6.7	..
67.8m	Ldn Trust Ord	74	+½	5.0	6.8	..
77.3m	Mercantile Inv	57	−½	3.6b	6.3	..
45.9m	Merchants Trust	86	..	5.9	6.8	..
12.8m	Moorside Trust	66	−6	5.0	7.6	..
37.7m	Murray Cal	70	•−1	5.7	8.2	..
1,004,000	Do 'B'	65	−2	..	..	..
55.2m	Murray Clyde	68	−½	2.5	3.9	..
1,105,000	Do 'B'	59	−1	..	..	..
13.0m	Murray Glend	130	+1	3.9	3.0	..
22.3m	Murray N'thn	81	..	2.6	3.3	..
288,000	Do 'B'	76	..	..	..	..
60.2m	Murray West	78	..	3.4	4.4	..
1,711,000	Do 'B'	76	..	..	..	..
8,000,000	New Darien Oil	86	+1	..e	..	..
714,000	New Throg Inc	18¼	−¼	2.9	15.7	..
16.0m	Do Cap	200	−4	..	..	..
12.4m	New Tokyo	124	−4	..	..	..
25.0m	North Atlantic	137	−1	6.4	4.7	..
8,899,000	Oil & Associated	81	−1	5.0	6.2	..
26.1m	Pentland	160	−1	9.0	6.0	..
38.7m	Raeburn	145	..	9.1	6.3	..
29.2m	River & Merc	122	+1	10.7b	8.8	..
—	Robeco f15	470	−8	24.0	5.1	..
595.4m	Rolinco Subs f15	450	−4	15.4	3.4	..
34.6m	Romney Trust	127	..	6.2	5.2	..
90.8m	R.I.T.	349	−6	20.0	5.7	..
73.2m	Scot Amer	131	−2	5.7	4.4	..
82.8m	Scot Eastern	78	..	4.6b	5.9	..
108.4m	Scot Invest	128	..	6.4	5.0	..
110.2m	Scot Mortgage	153	−1	7.6	4.9	..
62.9m	Scot National	189	−2	9.2	4.9	..
50.5m	Scot Northern	91	−3	4.9	5.4	..
94.7m	Scot United	51	−1	2.3	4.3	..
43.5m	Sec Alliance	227	−1	13.1	5.8	..
41.6m	Secs Tst Scot	104	..	7.0	6.7	..
33.2m	Sterling Trust	202	+4	13.6	6.7	..
4,650,000	Stewart Ent	31	+2	2.4	7.6	..
55.8m	Stockholders	149	..	5.3	3.6	..
4,200,000	Throg Sec 'Cap'	120	−2	..	..	..
46.0m	Throgmtn Trust	109	−2	8.6b	7.9	..
26.1m	Trans Oceanic	78	−1	3.6	4.6	..
24.6m	Tribune Inv	96	..	3.8	4.0	..
15.8m	Triplevest 'Inc'	66	−1½	9.9	15.1	..
18.6m	Do Cap	310	−8	..	..	..
57.4m	Trustees Corp	66½	+½	4.2	6.5	..
68.0m	Utd Brit Secs	156	+5	10.0	6.4	..
70.3m	Utd States Deb	112	..	8.8	7.8	..
19.6m	Utd States Gen	243	+1	15.0	6.2	..
36.8m	Viking Res	87	−1	1.1	1.2	..
49.2m	Westpool Inv	50	+2	1.4b	2.9	..
121.9m	Witan Inv	73½	−1½	3.0b	4.1	..
14.2m	Yeoman Tst	116	..	9.1	7.9	..
1,560,000	Yorks & Lancs	26	−½	2.9	11.0	..
8,143,000	Young Co Inv	125	..	8.6	6.9	..

SHIPPING

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
104.6m	Brit & Comm	323	−6	19.3b	6.0	8.8
51.0m	Caledonia Inv	290	−6	20.0	6.9	19.3
32.6m	Fisher J.	143	+8	3.3	2.3	11.5
7,833,000	Jacobs J. I.	34	+½	3.3	9.7	24.6
117.1m	Ocean Trans	104	+4	12.9	12.4	4.9
177.2m	P & O 'Dfd'	125	+5	11.4	9.1	7.9

MINES

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
403.2m	Anglo Am Coal	£16½	+⅛	51.6	3.1	..
1,605.5m	Anglo Am Corp	708	+9	58.4	8.2	..
986.0m	Ang Am Gold	£40⅞	+1¼	618	13.6	..
611.8m	Anglo Am Inv	£41⅞	+⅜	504	12.2	..
41.0m	Anglovaal	£23	..	167	7.2	..
41.0m	Do 'A'	£23	−½	167	7.2	..
426.7m	Asarco	£13¹³⁄₁₆	−⅜	60.0	4.3	..
156.7m	Blyvoors	£6⅜	−¼	108	16.5	..
17.0m	Bracken Mines	122	−5	3.5	2.9	..
259.3m	Buffelsfontein	£21⅛	+1½	349	16.1	..
—	CRA	177	−3	..	..	..
265.7m	Charter Cons	258	•+15	14.8	5.7	..
935.1m	Cons Gold Fields	504	+13	35.0	6.9	..
1,196.6m	De Beers 'Dfd'	386	+6	43.2	11.8	..
95.2m	Doornfontein	£9⅝	+⅜	107	11.1	..
134.3m	Driefontein	£13¹⁵⁄₁₆	+⅜	170	12.2	..
23.2m	Durban Rood	£10	+¼	89.5	9.9	..
4,364,000	East Dagga	117	−5	87.7	75.0	..
35.5m	E. Rand Prop	£6¹⁵⁄₃₂	+¹¹⁄₃₂	..	..	..
2,932,000	El Oro M & Ex	65	+2	3.0	4.6	..
39.2m	Elsburg Gold	136	..	22.7	17.5	..
186.6m	F S Geduld	£17⅞	−¼	347	19.4	..
4,606,000	Geevor Tin	135	−10	..e	..	..
598.9m	Gencor	£10½	+¼	89.8	8.5	..
624.8m	Goldfields S.A.	£38¼	..	272	7.1	..
58.1m	Grootvlei	506	+15	80.2	15.8	..
22.9m	Hampton Gold	164	−2	3.6b	2.2	..
189.2m	Harmony	£7⅛	+½	136	17.9	..
340.3m	Hartebeest	£30⅞	+1½	407	13.4	..
277.0m	Jo'burg Cons	£38¼	+⅞	346	8.9	..
120.2m	Kinross	668	+42	97.4	14.6	..
497.0m	Kloof	£16⅝	−⅛	161	9.8	..
21.7m	Leslie	136	+8	31.2	23.2	..
75.9m	Libanon	£9⅛	..	109	11.4	..
26.6m	Lydenburg Plat	165	+8	22.8	13.2	..
580.3m	MIM Hldgs	196	−5	3.2	1.6	..
5,200,000	MTD (Mangula)	26	..	..	..	..
593.5m	Malaysia	101	−7	5.8	5.7	..
6,255,000	Marievale Con	139	−2	28.9	20.8	..
—	Metals Explor	48	−3	..	..	..
65.2m	Middle Wits	675	+20	34.1	5.0	..
653.9m	Minorco	411	−14	11.9	2.9	..
18.6m	Nthgate Explor	270	..	..	..	..
—	Peko Wallsend	334	−30	..	..	..
280.8m	Pres Brand	£20	+¼	338	16.9	..
229.4m	Pres Steyn	£16⅝	−⅜	298	17.8	..
39.6m	Rand Mine Prop	320	+20	17.1	5.4	..
180.6m	Randfontein	£33⅝	+¼	560	16.8	..
—	Renison	385	..	..	..	..
1,088.8m	Rio Tinto Zinc	462	+2	22.9	4.9	..
295.7m	Rustenburg	236	+2	23.9	10.1	..
7,350,000	Saint Piran	63	fn ..	2.9	4.5	..
172.0m	St Helena	£17⅞	..	321	17.9	..
78.6m	Sentrust	426	−13	54.8	12.9	..
15.8m	SA Land	205	..	13.5	6.6	..
4,479,000	South Crofty	54	..	..e	..	..
433.8m	Southvaal	£16¹¹⁄₁₆	+⅛	230	13.8	..
—	Southwest	30	+1	..	..	..
6,926,000	Sungei Besi	203	•−5	29.3	14.7	..
76.9m	Tanks Cons	448	• ..	15.0	3.3	..
1,709,000	Tanjong Tin	115	..	5.0	4.3	..
224.3m	Transvaal Cons	£26	+1	145	5.6	..
135.5m	UC Invest	695	+29	85.4	12.3	..
700.6m	Vaal Reefs	£36⅞	+⅝	549	14.9	..
24.9m	Venterspost	£4⅞	−⅛	44.2	9.0	..
8,840,000	Wankie Colliery	27	..	..	..	..
151.2m	Welkom	£5⅝	..	139	24.2	..
5,185,000	W Rand Cons	122	+3	6.9	5.6	..
84.6m	Western Areas	210	+11	35.0	16.7	..
489.3m	Western Deep	£18⅝	−⅛	229	12.3	..
375.3m	Western Hldgs	£26⅝	+⅞	597	22.5	..
646.2m	Western Mining	282	−6	7.0	2.5	..
180.4m	Winkelhaak	£14¹¹⁄₁₆	+⅞	240	16.3	..
26.9m	Zambia Copper	22	..	..	..	..

OIL

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
29.3m	Ampol Pet	100	−8	3.4	3.4	14.4
5,231,000	Anvil	140	−5	..	..	..
—	Atlantic Res	218	−5	..	..	..
—	Berkeley Exp	352	−7	..	..	..
11.7m	Brit Borneo	260	−2	17.6	6.8	16.3
5,776.3m	B.P.	318	−16	28.9b	9.1	3.7
175.6m	Burmah Oil	122	−2	9.3	7.6	2.4
79.4m	Carless Capel	161	−3	3.9	2.4	20.9
19.9m	Century Oils	87	•−1	4.0	4.6	9.0
18.8m	Charterhall	54	−4	0.4	0.8	58.7
63.2m	Charterhse Pet	79	−2	1.1b	1.4	20.8
252.1m	CF Petroles	£10⅛	−⅛	233	22.9	8.2
—	Collins K.	12	−1½	..	..	..
—	Damson Oil	£6⅞	+⅛	..	..	..
—	Gas & Oil Acre	440	−15	..	..	..
119.1m	Global Nat Res	£5¹⁵⁄₃₂	+¼	..	..	..
49.1m	KCA Int	137	+1	7.9	5.7	23.0
326.0m	Lasmo	444	−8	174	39.1	14.8
71.2m	Do Ops	89½	..	90.5	9.5	31.7
73.1m	Do 14% Ln	£97½	−½	1400	14.4	..
12.6m	New Court Nat	38	−1	1.4	3.8	18.8
1,396.7m	Pennzoil	£26⅛	−1⅜	94.2	3.6	9.9
58.1m	Premier Cons	55	−2	..	..	..
259.4m	Ranger Oil	426	..	..	..	..
4,933.5m	Royal Dutch	£18¹⁵⁄₁₆	−1	128	6.7	3.2
4,365.8m	Shell Trans	402	−10	27.3	6.8	5.1
144.8m	Tricentrol	238	−12	12.0	5.0	9.6
8,000,000	TR Energy	80	−2	..	..	25.6
535.7m	Ultramar	498	−6	17.1	3.4	7.7
185.9m	Weeks Petrol	315	−30	..	..	27.1

PROPERTY

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
19.9m	Allied Ldn	94	+9	1.9	2.1	18.9
78.4m	Allnatt Ldn	196	..	6.3	3.2	21.8
4,895,000	Anglo Met	85	−1	1.4b	1.7	..
13.4m	Apex	125	..	2.9	2.3	40.1
6,532,000	Aquis	26	−½	1.3	4.9	26.0
20.9m	Beaumont Prop	133	+5	8.2	6.2	21.2
56.0m	Berkeley Hmbro	330	h +60	9.4	2.9	20.9
42.7m	Bradford Prop	184	−6	6.1	3.2	13.5
84.2m	British Land	81	−1	0.4	0.4	12.1
84.6m	Brixton Estate	109	−3	4.2	3.9	25.0
87.4m	Cap & Counties	114	s +10	5.1	4.5	15.8
70.0m	Chesterfield	355	−6	9.3	2.6	43.8
48.8m	Churchbury Est	650	h −15	17.9	2.7	38.4
35.3m	City Offices	132	h −2	4.4	3.4	48.7
6,527,000	Control Secs	52	..	5.3e	10.1	7.5
22.9m	Country & New T	50½	−½	1.2b	2.4	..
26.3m	Daejan Hldgs	182	+8	11.7	6.4	..
7,028,000	Espley-Tyas	75	−1	8.0	10.7	1.4
9,900,000	Estates & Gen	54½	+1½	2.3	4.2	..
23.6m	Evans of Leeds	72	•+3	3.4	4.7	15.6
16.5m	Fed Land	152	+6	4.8	3.2	24.5
210.1m	Gt Portland	174	r −2	7.1	4.1	33.6
8,845,000	Guildhall	145	..	7.4	5.1	17.9
294.2m	Hammerson 'A'	625	+5	13.6	2.2	71.6
108.4m	Haslemere Ests	374	r −9	9.9b	2.6	25.4
29.1m	Kent M. P.	68	−1	1.6	2.3	6.4
105.7m	Laing Props	190	−4	6.1	3.2	37.1
1,049.0m	Land Securities	305	−3	11.9	3.9	32.1
50.0m	Ldn & Prov Sh	463	+8	3.4	0.7	..
17.7m	Ldn Shop	140	+16	6.1b	4.3	22.7
23.3m	Lynton Hldgs	235	−3	4.9b	2.1	45.7
415.6m	MEPC	245	•−1	9.8	3.8	26.7
20.0m	McKay Secs	145	+3	3.9	2.7	36.3
8,915,000	Marlborough	41½	−1½	0.5	1.1	..
2,347,000	Marler Estates	60	..	2.9	4.8	16.4
3,620,000	Mountleigh	83	..	5.0	6.0	14.8
4,041,000	Municipal	835	..	10.7	1.3	27.5
19.7m	North British	152	−2	4.4	2.9	21.8
41.3m	Peachey Prop	142	−2	6.4	4.5	21.5
38.2m	Prop & Rever	176	..	4.3	2.4	37.6
61.3m	Prop Hldgs	162	+6	5.0b	3.1	42.1
53.5m	Prop Sec	120	+2	2.1b	1.7	56.1
3,684,000	Raglan Prop	9	r ..	..	..	22.5
3,679,000	Regional	145	+5	2.9	2.0	27.6
21.3m	Do A	144	+6	2.9	2.0	27.2
17.0m	Rosehaugh	247	−18	3.0	1.2	6.9
23.7m	Rush & Tomkins	216	+8	5.7	2.6	..
66.3m	Scot Met Props	100	..	4.6b	4.6	22.2
180.3m	Slough Ests	127	−1	4.2	3.3	19.4
172.7m	Stock Conv	330	−3	5.7	1.7	31.9
79.4m	Town & City	30½	−2	0.0e	..	..
15.3m	Trafford Park	144	−2	10.4	7.2	14.9
5,020,000	Trust Secs	302	−3	..	..	7.3
6,689,000	Webb J.	26	−1	0.7	2.8	15.1
2,291,000	W'mster & Cty	89	..	5.7	6.3	4.5

RUBBER

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
32.9m	Barlow Hldgs	70	−2	4.3	6.1	..
12.0m	Castlefield	400	−15	10.0	2.5	..
232.0m	Cons Plant	50	−½	3.3g	6.6	..
984,000	Doranakande	127	−6	4.3	3.4	..
277.8m	Guthrie Corp	887	h ..	42.9	4.8	..
300.5m	Harrisons Malay	180	−8	11.4	6.4	..
184.3m	Highlds & Low	62	..	3.0	4.8	..
4,500,000	Hongkong	500	..	30.0	6.0	..
3,937,000	Killinghall	500	• ..	20.0	4.0	..
13.4m	Majedie	87	..	3.9	4.5	..

TEA

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
1,308,000	Assam Frontier	263	..	14.8	7.0	..
11.1m	Camellia Inv	440	..	7.1	1.6	..
14.9m	McLeod Russel	370	+17	11.8	3.2	..
996,000	Moran	285	..	7.1e	2.5	..
744,000	Surmah Valley	93	..	1.4	1.5	..
24.9m	Warren Plant	237	h ..	14.3	6.0	..

MISCELLANEOUS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
2,590,000	Calcutta Elec	36	..	9.1	25.3	..
1,119,000	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£31	• ..	500	16.1	..
24.3m	Gt Nthn Tele	£33	..	150	4.5	12.4
274.8m	Imp Cont Gas	213	+6	11.9	5.6	23.5
1,029,000	Milford Docks	132	+7	0.7	0.9	..
2,705,000	Nesco Inv	130	..	10.0	7.7	..
—	Sunderland Wtr	£31	..	500	16.1	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. e Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

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A leaner and fitter industry, page 15

Food sales head for Christmas record

Despite the recession and high unemployment, Britons will spend a record £2,000m on food this Christmas, eating 11 million turkeys and Christmas pudding worth more than £17m.

Christmas fare is big business for exporters too. For example, container loads of Christmas puddings and turkeys, as well as crackers, decorations and funny hats have been sent to Arab countries.

The goodies are mainly for British workers in the Middle East, but shops in the Gulf states are finding that a surprising number of Arabs are also interested.

Britons in the Gulf apparently attach even greater importance to a traditional Chistmas than when they are at home and their enthusiasm is rubbing off on their Arab neighbours.

In fact, sales of traditional Christmas puddings are growing worldwide. An Oxford company is now sending puddings to the United States, Canada, the West Indies, France, Gibraltar and New Guinea.

The French have been sold on "le Christmas pudding" since an Army surplus consignment was sold after the First World War.

Food manufacturers expect record sales as people stack up because of the long holiday this year, with Christmas and New Year stretching over 10 days and two weekends.

The poultry industry expects many families to order a second bird apart from the traditional turkey, and plans to sell about 5.5m chickens and as many as half a million capons.

SHARP RISE IN IMPORTS BY AIR

By Bill Johnstone

The United Kingdom is still heavily dependent on sea transport despite an upturn in the amount of British imports carried by air during 1980. More than 75 per cent of the trade with the United Kingdom is carried by sea in terms of value, which represents nearly 95 per cent by weight.

An article published this week by the Departments of Industry and Trade in the magazine, *British Business* says that United Kingdom imports by air have shown a sharp rise. Last year they rose to 18.2 per cent, worth £931m, a rise of 2.5 per cent on the previous year. Exports carried by air dropped during the year from their 1979 level by 0.4 per cent to 18.1 per cent, worth £884m.

Trade with the EEC still represents a substantial proportion of that conducted by Britain. Imports during 1980 were worth £20,549m and exports were slightly lower at £20,435m. In both cases goods worth more than £17,000m were carried by sea.

The rest of Western Europe is the next principal contributor to British trade with imports of £8,106m and exports of £7,949m.

Industry faces grim outlook for New Year

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Continuing stagnation of output levels in Britain's factories, which remain starved of orders, particularly from domestic customers, is the grim assessment of New Year prospects from the Confederation of British Industry.

The CBI's monthly trends survey, published this morning, contains little Christmas cheer for industrialists and shows that 65 per cent of manufacturing companies expect their production volumes to remain at their present depressed level, at least for the next four months.

Looking back over the past year, CBI economists believe that despite the more buoyant picture shown by official Government statistics, output has been flat since the late spring and there are few signs of the hoped for improvement.

The only consolations for industrialists who face added difficulties if there is a national strike by miners in February are that orders from overseas are still on the increase and that domestic selling prices will continue to rise in the coming months.

The CBI's latest survey, which covers 1,754 respondents, confirms the organization's view in November that the economy will pick up only slowly next year and that there will be a modest 1 per cent recovery in output.

At home, according to the latest survey, 21 per cent of companies regard their present stocks of finished goods as more than adequate, with only three per cent regarding them as less than adequate.

This suggests that the previous steady reduction in the excessiveness of stocks, that had been apparent until September, has not yet been resumed, the CBI says.

Manufacturing industry's customers are expected to continue destocking until the middle of next year. But the CBI fears that this will be followed by an upsurge in imports to meet increasing demand and that these will grow by nearly 9 per cent in 1982, compared with a forecast rise in exports of 4.6 per cent.

Companies' export drives are, however, beginning to show success. Eleven per cent of respondents in the new survey said their export order books were above normal and 30 per cent said they were normal, although these figures must be treated with caution because many companies have lowered their expectations during the last year's recession.

The figures produce a negative balance of 48 per cent of companies reporting a lower, rather than higher, export order book and while this is weaker than the result of the November survey, it is considerably brighter than the negative balance of 60 per cent recorded in April.

Almost 60 per cent of companies assess their total order books as being below normal and 35 per cent as normal and while this confirms the recent slight strenghening of overall demand, the CBI stresses that, compared with survey results before May 1980, order books remam very weak.

Treasury forecasts 'over-optimistic'

By Frances Williams

Treasury forecasts published earlier this month contain over-optimistic and complacent assumptions on world trade growth next year, according to Dr Paul Nield, chief economist with Phillips and Drew, stockbrokers.

If exports are less buoyant than the Treasury predicts — up 2½ per cent next year — after a 5½ per cent fall this year — the official forecast for economic growth in the whole economy of one per cent may also prove optimistic.

In a note published today with Phillips and Drew's monthly *World Investment Review*, Dr Nield claims that the Treasury has "assumed away" the world recession. Its forecast, which accompanied the Chancellor's economic statement on December 2, of growth between 1½ and 2 per cent in the main industrial countries in 1982 compares with nearer one per cent expected by the stockbrokers.

The Treasury has also over-estimated the relationship between growth in world trade and growth in world output, Dr Nield argues. He says that the Treasury expects world trade growth in manufacturers next year, to be between 4 and 5 per cent, more than double this year's rate of 2 per cent. But experience over the past 10 years suggests that this could only be produced by economic growth considerably faster than the Treasury has assumed.

For instance, between 1977 and 1979 world trade growth of 5 per cent a year was associated with 3½ per cent growth in output in industrialized countries.

The world trade multiplier (the relationship between world trade growth and output growth) has been diminishing throughout the past decade, Phillips and Drew claim. On the basis of his gloomy 1982 output forecast, Dr Nield's concludes that it would be surprising if world trade grew at all next year.

EEF move to halt decline in members

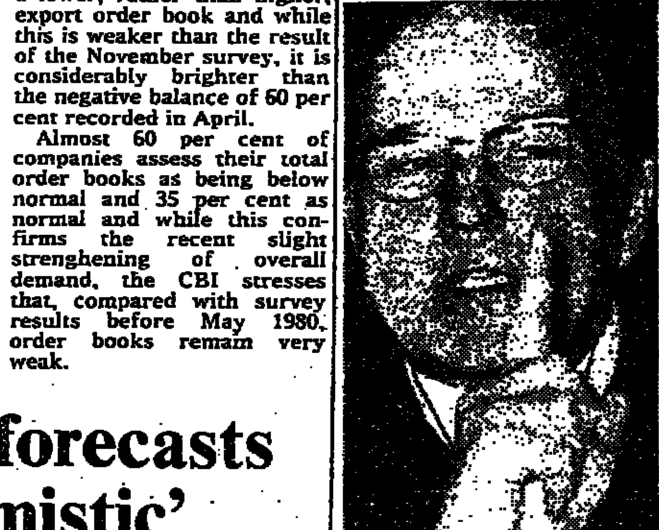
By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The politically-influential Engineering Employers' Federation is considering a two-tier membership scheme to attract back businesses that do not want to take part in its role in determining wages throughout the industry.

The federation's policy committee will be asked next month to consider measures being proposed by Mr Anthony Frodsham the outgoing director-general, aimed at stemming the haemhorrage of member companies.

The economic recession has put many engineering companies out of business and the well-publicized resignation of companies such as Philips, BL and GEC has prompted the federation rethink its membership rules.

The 6,000 companies of the federation and its regional federations must adhere to the national agreement on minimum rates for skilled and unskilled engineering workers, and risk being caught up in confrontation of the kind that occurred across the industry in 1979 over the shorter-working week now being introduced.



Anthony Frodsham: plans to change federation

Such an obligation has caused the "market share" of possible membership to tumble from 62 per cent to just over 50 per cent in the last two years.

Member companies account for 1.5 million engineering workers out of an estimated total of 2.5 million, whereas just before the confrontation over shorter hours with the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, the comparable figure was about 2.2 million out of 2.8 million.

Under the Frodsham plan, an option to take out associate membership may be floated to halt the decline, allowing companies to take full advantage of its many functions without forcing them to implement a national agreement on pay.

Mr Frodsham, who makes way for Dr James Macfarlane, in two months said: "The federation must change. With my departure, it must consider what the future should be. This is an excellent time to look ahead."

Little interest in two prime properties

HQ buildings go begging

By Baron Phillips

There is little interest being shown in the headquarters buildings of two of the nationalized industries now on the market, despite the efforts of two leading London estate agents.

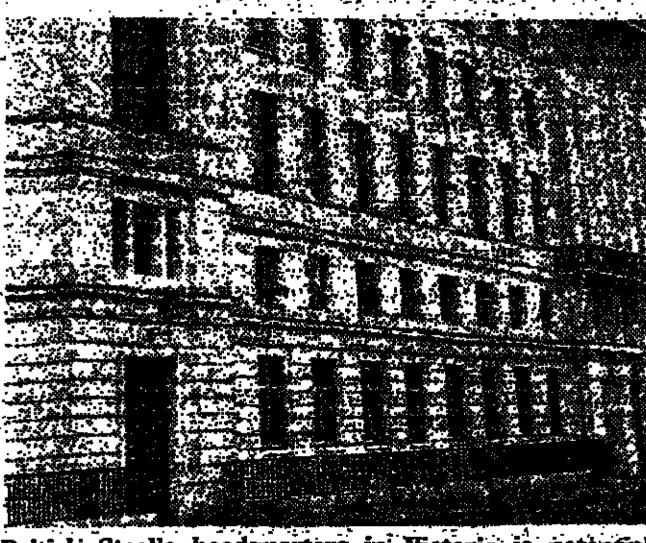
The Post Office has been trying to find a buyer for its 150,000 sq ft Head office on the edge of the City at St Martins Le Grand for several years.

Over in Victoria, cost-cutting measures at British Steel have meant the corporation's looking for a new tenant for its 175,000 sq ft brilding in Grosvenor Place.

At first glance, both buildings appear to be excellent investments, although Weatherall Green & Smith who are handling the disposal of the Post Office building have had few serious would be buyers. Recent reports of the Victorian block being acquired by a hotel group have been dismissed by the Post Office.

The Post Office said the building was not being actively marketed although serious offers would be considered. When the block came on the market in 1979, the corporation was trying to dispose of it through a sale and leaseback deal. Since then there has been a change of heart.

It now appears that the Post Office would prefer to vacate the sprawling building, which sits on a 1.1 acre site close to St Paul's, and relocate its staff



British Steel's headquarters in Victoria is potential profit earner

Experts predict a sale figure of between £16m and £17m. The site alone could be worth between £8m-£9m but extensive refurbishment would have to be undertaken."

In Victoria, Jones Lang Wootton are looking for a tenant to fill the accomodation leased fromthe Grosvenor Estate, the steel corporation.

It still has more than half its 30 year lease to run and is reportedly paying £4 a sq ft. Rent in Victoria is between £15 and £17 a sq ft which would give British Steel a substantial profit rent on a sub-letting.

As much as £2m a year profit could be made on the rent at present but there is a rent review due in 1982. A clause in the lease means that the corporation will not be paying more than £12 a sq ft because the landlords cannot do more than triple the existing rent.

Agreement on formula for textiles

From Alan McGregor
Geneva, Dec 20

Spurred on by a last ditch conclusion that an imperfect Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA) is better than none and by the imminent expiry on December 31 of the existing one, the European Community and main Third World exporters have spent the weekend hammering out a compromise formula.

The sole point remaining concerns guarantees to make sure dominant suppliers, particularly Hongkong, South Korea and Taiwan will stick to the rules on basic quotas.

"If the text is not specific there must be guarantees one way or the other", an EEC official said today. He was referring to point six in the compromise conclusions, presented to delegates yesterday by Mr Arthur Dunkel, director-general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, after four days of closed door discussions with the main groups.

The wording notes the intention of leading suppliers to reach mutually acceptable solutions to problems "relative to particularly large restraint levels" but the Community members, especially France and the United Kingdom are seeking more specific clauses.

Where the surge mechanism — for curbing sudden rises in imports from the Third World — is concerned, the agreed phraseology is now compatible with the Community mandate.

Check bank charges, motor trade urged

By Clifford Webb, Midlands Industrial Correspondent

More than 3,000 motor agents are being asked to supply confidential details of their bank charges after reports of wide variations in practices and a surprising lack of banking knowledge in the motortrade.

The survey is being conducted by Ronald Sewell and Associates, the Bath management consultants who number some of the largest dealer groups in the country among their clients.

In a statement Sewell said: "Consultancy assignments with motor traders have revealed such wide variations in bank charges that we have decided to survey the whole country. Any trader who has not been mailed direct can apply for a confidential form direct from us."

Dealers are asked to check against the "horrifying experience", of one Sewell client, who reported that he was paying 50p for each visit to the counter plus 30p for each £100 paid in and 9p for each cheque paid in. He was also being charged 35p for each cheque drawn.

Sewell believe that considerable savings will be made by dealers who shop around the banks. But first, they want to supply them with reliable information about the practices of the more competitive banks. Included in the survey are questions about the interest charged for "hard core" borrowings (the level below which the overdraft seldom falls) and for short-term fluctuating overdrafts.

There is better news, however, for motor trade managers and senior staff in a Sewell survey just completed entitled "*Broad Spectrum Job Comparison*". It says that although earnings dropped noticeably behind the average increase in other industries last year, next year should bring a faster rate of pay rises.

This will follow the extensive slimming-down forced on most traders this year which should now result in improved profits. The survey suggests that dealers will now be able to tackle two of their most pressing problems — a shortage of well-trained managers, and the refusal of many to move because of uncertainties in the housing market, and poor trading levels.

Also pinpointed are two developing trends. A growing number, but yet a minority, of companies has switched to high salary — no commission wage schemes, using more performance monitoring. Where commissions are still paid, however, there are wide variations.

Parts, service, and general managers tend to be paid 75 per cent as salary, and 25 per cent as commission. Sales managers, on the other hand, earn a much bigger percentage of their earnings as commission.

Company cars now seem to be a standard "perk" but many companies permit anomalies that create discord among staff. This includes a tendency to allocate second cars to executives earning more than £12,000 a year.

Petrol allowances to travel to work, are also on the increase as are pension, life assurance, and private health insurance schemes.

Broad Spectrum Job Comparison is available from Ronald Sewell and Associates, 1 Queen's Square, Bath. Price £5 (inc p & p).

Hopes for US gold standard fading

From Bailey Morris
Washington, Dec 20

The glister of gold as a cure for persistent inflation is beginning to fade in the Reagan Administration, even among ardent supply-side economists who regard it as the foundation of a stable monetary system.

Last week for example, at the fourth meeting of the United States Gold Commission, the possibility of returning to the gold standard was ridiculed by distinguished witnesses.

Their arguments were tied directly to the deepening United States recession. With interest rates falling and inflation subsiding, they saw no need to return to gold.

Even Mr Jack Kemp, a leading Congressional advocate of the gold standard, said recently that the timing was wrong for a return to gold.

"What we have now is a classic, orthodox slowdown in the economy or a recession. So gold is off the agenda for the moment", Mr Kemp said.

This does not mean, however, that United States "gold bugs" have lost their zest for monetary reforms or that the national debate in America over the role of gold will come to nothing. Some new pronouncements on gold are still likely.

Soon to come, is the final report of the United States Gold Commission appointed by Congress in 1980 to study uses of gold in the economy and report its findings by the end of next March. The committee, headed by Mr Donald Regan, the Treasury Secretary, is not expected to support a return to the gold standard but is nonetheless expected to advocate a new, larger role for gold in the United States monetary system.

A compromise submitted to the Commission by Mr Robert Weintraub, senior economist of the Congressional Joint Committee, appears to be gaining support. Mr Weintraub wants the



Kemp: Gold standard is off the agenda

United States Government to use the 8,000 tons of gold stored at Fort Knox to support a certain percentage of United States currency, thus creating a transitional device leading to imposition of a full gold standard later.

The percentage of currency is not yet worked out, but Mr Weintraub claims that when it is, the effect will be a lid on money growth which will stop inflation.

His position appears to have some support among middle level White House aides searching for a way for President Ronald Reagan to placate Conservative supporters who remember his campaign pledge to restore the country to a dependable monetary system.

Mr Reagan has said repeatedly that no country can survive without a gold standard and he reiterated this position recently when he met Mr Ron Paul at the White House.

Mr Paul, a right-wing Conservative who fears "paper money" and wants the United States to return to a system of gold coins, apparently surprised the President by informing him that the Gold Commission was stacked aginst a return to the gold standard.

Still, few senior White House officials support a return to the gold standard and although Mr Reagan continues to make favourable comments, it is unlikely his Administration will support the hard-line position of gold fanatics such as Mr Paul who exhorts constituents to hold on to their coins and store food in preparation for the "coming holocaust".

It is also unlikely that this Administration will abandon gold altogether which explains the growing number of serious gold proposals in recent months.

Mr Henry Wallich, for example, a member of the United States FederalReserve Board, said last month that the debate over gold should not be dismissed as ridiculous. Instead it should be used as a springboard for a new official policy on gold.

Buy British plea by CBI

A new "Buy British" campaign is launched today by the Confederation of British Industry to try to stimulate the economy and reduce unemployment. The results of its exhortations are to be reported to a conference on "Thinking and selling British" to be held in the spring.

The move has been led by Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board, who has made a special report to the CBI council outlining the board's special policy aimed at stimulating United Kingdom suppliers to quote competitively.

Sir Derek said that 97.4 per cent of the NCB's total spending of £983m on goods and services in 1981-82 had gone to British suppliers.

Stock Markets
FT Index 521.3
FT Gilts 62.06
FT All Share 309.22
Bargains 12,403

Sterling
$1.8800
Index 90.0
New York: $1.8860

Dollar
Index 107.9
DM 2.2860

Gold
$416.75 up 25 cents
New York: $412.70

Money
3 mth sterling 15 11/16-15½
3 mth Euro $13¾-13⅝
6 mth Euro $14⅛-14¼

(Friday's close)

BUSINESS BRIEFING



Cheers, mine's a double... The 100th British built PUMA 600 robot to roll off the production line at Unimation (Europe) headquarters in Telford, Shropshire, was programmed as a barman for a party held recently to celebrate the event.

Nedo prepares plans to aid industry

Recommendations to help boost Britain's industrial performance are to be prepared by the National Economic Development Office.

Work undertaken by various sector committees within Nedo which have been looking at industrial performance has been drawn together into a package of recommedations to be published shortly. This should benefit the sector committees and also a number of outside institutions.

Over the past 18 months the economic development committees and sector working parties within Nedo have been trying to determine the reasons for Britain's inefficiency compared with many of its leading competitors.

In the third report on this work, published today, Nedo says it will take stock of the individual sector work covering productive efficiency to prepare these packages for big industry groups.

Earlier papers from Nedo on the subject have indicated that although there have been improvements in output there is no evidence of an upturn in the underlying long-term trend of productivity.

The effects of the recession, Nedo says, have been to hinder the improvements in investment, training, marketing and product development which are essential to long term gains in productive efficiency.

☐ Hongkong should achieve economic growth this year of about 7 per cent in real terms, Sir Murray Maclehose the Governor said. He added that he would be surprised if the economy did not continue to show rapid growth in 1982.

☐ Two french subsidiaries of General Motors of the US are to merge in order to nationalize the group's French activities. The companies are General Motore France and General Motors Strasbourg. The Merged companies will be General Motors France.

☐ Planning committee members of Hart District Council, in Hampshire, have turned down an application by Carless Exploration to start pumping oil from the Humbly Grove strike, part of what is believed to be Britain's richest oilfield.

Inflation challenge

The basic assumptions underlying the Government's insistence on defeating inflation as its primary economic objective are challenged in an article out today by Mr Roger Bootle, economist with Capel-Cure Myers the stockbrokers.

Writing in the *Three Banks Review*, he claims that the common biewthat inflation is inherently damaging rests on false premises. Inflation does not cause unemployment nor, provided it is anticipated, does it (significantly) impair economic efficiency, he says.

Government efforts would be better devoted to improving mechanisms for adjusting to inflation rather than introducing policies to reduce inflation which impose enormous costs on the economy, he says.

THIS WEEK

Today: Talks on the Multi-Fibre Arrangement continue in Geneva.

Tomorrow: Unemployment figures for December and unfilled vacancies (provisional).

Wednesday: New vehicle registration for November.

Thursday: Stock exchange, clearing banks and United Kingdom exchanges close at noon.

Friday: All banks and exchanges closed.

☐ The Sierra Leone Government has acquired a 60 per cent share in the local subsidiary of the British Petroleum Company.

☐ Italy's Pirelli tyre and rubber group has obtained a $25m (£13.2) contract to supply equipment and expertise for a plant in Tunisia.

Machine tool industry faces more closures

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Britain's beleaguered machine tool industry faces no early improvement in its prospects, with resulting increases in unemployment in the next few years and more company closures.

This is the gloomy forecast made by ICC Business Ratios after a study of the financial results of 98 of the leading companies in the sector. Its report, published today, says the industry has suffered declining profitability in recent years and the number of loss makers will continue to accelerate, possibly having doubled in the last year.

The report coincides with publication of the latest Government compiled statistics for machine tools, which paint a slightly more optimistic picture. Total new orders between June and September rose by 15.5 per cent, with new orders from domestic customers making a significant contribution for the first time in many months.

According to the Department of Industry, the machine tool home order book expanded in September — the first increase for over two years — but the trend of home orders on hand is still drifting downwards.

While export orders are still sluggish, the trend estimate in September was 50 per cent higher than last December and orders from abroad are coming in faster than sales.

These improvements, however, are on a very low base and the ICC report stresses that, compared with other engineering equipment manufacturers, machine tool makers suffer from one of the weakest returns on capital, comparable only to the agricultural and construction equipment sectors.

It says that while machine tool companies have been hit badly by declining industrial investment, many can cope valiantly and even successfully amid adversity and are actively pursuing export market orders.

Analysing financial performances over three years up to October 1980, the report shows that profitability in machine tools has dropped from 10.1 per cent to 7 per cent.

Companies which are subsidiaries of foreign parents show the best results, with profitability up from 10.5 to 12.6 per cent and return on capital increasing from 15.9 to 18.4 per cent.

ICC says that the next upturn might be the United Kingdom industry's last chance to make the productivity gains that are badly needed.

Machine Tool Manufacturers (8th edition 1981-82) ICC Business Ratios, 23 City Road, London EC1Y 1AA. Price £112.

MANAGEMENT

Auditing and the microcomputer revolution

Computer auditing is not new, it has been around since the late 1960s. What is new is the growth of mini and micocomputers in the smallest of trading companies, and the changes these have made to accounting and auditing.

Colin Peters, a computer audit partner with chartered accountants Dearden Farrow, runs courses in his subject for the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales.

"More small businesses have been buying themselves microcomputers, and I think it's got to the stage where every auditor should be a computer auditor", he says.

Peters believes that the judgment which it a vital part of the audit function can be exercised more competently using computer techniques which take a lot of the drudgery out of the process.

Without computers to do the spade-work, auditors are forced to rely on statistical techniques taking samples of transactions as a reflection of the state of affairs of a business.

By using computers transactions can be examined in full, thus improving the reliability of the audit check.

According to Peters, the planning stage is crucial with the installation of a computer at a small business. It is then, he says, that the company's auditor should get involved assisting his client to develop a computer programme which allows a more efficient check on the company's acounting results.

The auditor can make sure that important controls are built into the computer programme. An example of this is the technique of exception reporting. This entails pre-programming a computer to report on any specified exception to normal transactions.

For example, company management and auditors could be informed whenever any employee receives say £400 or more in salary in any one week. A report would print out the details of who received this exceptional salary, when he received it and other information as required keeping management better informed on the company's operations.

From the auditor's point of view, exception reporting concentrates his attention on areas needing to be checked. Rather than work through a majority of correct and approved sales, or purchases or salaries, the computer flags items for close inspection.

Even in the large international companies which have been computerized for some years, there is room for progress. Andrew Warren, national audit computer services partner at international accounting firm Deloitte Haskins and Sells, says that the major developments are in small computers. Micro computers, he says, are having a huge impact on small companies and divisions of large companies.

"It's possible for auditors to sit in their offices and audit remotely the computer files of their clients by plugging into his client's system, but it's not widespread practice", he says.

The technology has been available for some years, but only few businesses make this kind of audit.

Though the idea is attractive because it cuts out travelling and accommodation costs, many companies object to outsiders, including their external auditors, interfering with their computer files.

One often used option is for the auditors to take their computerized audit packages to the client and run the programmme against the client's files.

Computer auditors believe banks and insurance companies, which are at the forefront of electronic office technology, will be the first to use the remote audit widely. Insurance company records for example are often so thoroughly computerized that paper policies and deeds are found only in the hands of policy-holders. For their own records, the insurers store policy information on computer tape.

The paperless office, where all transactions are made and recorded on computer files, could soon be popular.

For auditors, increasing technological sophistication means training more staff in basic and advanced computer audit techniques. In the past, many firms used separate, highly qualified specialist groups of computer auditors to assess the computer controls of their clients. These experts would write the programme of audit tests to be carried out by the less skilled (and less expensive) general auditing staff.

Many leading firms have moved to a system at training their newly-qualified staff in computer programming. This means the audit staff can produce tailor-made audit programmes to test their clients' systems.

The actual tests the auditor performs have not changed much since computer auditing was introduced. They must still test the controls within the system, just as non-computerized auditing depends on checking the effectiveness of a client's manual system of internal control of transactions on sales, purchases, stock and cash, as well as on capital items.

A spokesman for accountants Touche Ross says his firm's reason for reforming its system of having a central group of computer audit specialists was that computers had become such a part of everyone's life most auditing required basic familiarity with the machines.

"All our staff have to be able to cope with computers up to a certain level. We give our students training in computer auditing alongside their other subjects so that you can't see the join".

"We've kept our specialists, but we've deliberately restricted them to a very small group."

The major issue for clients is audit cost and value for money. A recent report by the 100 Group of chartered accountants in industry, made up of financial directors from some of Britain's top companies, said that audit costs should be better controlled.

With the recession, auditors have found more than usual client resistance on the issue and have heard more demands for better value.

Among computer auditors, a consistent topic of debate is how much more intelligent and how much more valuable to a client does an audit become by using a computer. One argument is that the auditor's opinion depends ultimately upon the trust he can place in the accounting system. And whereas non-computerized systems can be informal, computerized systems tend to be better defined and controlled and so are more heavily relied upon.

On the other hand, the more complex a computer system, the more complex are the controls built into the system, and the less effective it can be to rely on the controls.

With the spread of microcomputers this argument is almost redundant as there may soon be no alternative to the computer audit.

Drew Johnston



Remote audits could become more common as companies move into electronic office technology, as demonstrated by this word/figure processing system.

FINANCIAL REPORTS

Brewery sector holds the spotlight

As the approach of Christmas slows trading statements to a trickle, the brewery sector continues its reporting season this week with full-year profits from Grand Metropolitan and a half-year statement from Scottish & Newcastle Breweries.

The other notable company reporting is Trident Television, which last week forked out £14.5m for the British casino and betting office interests of the Playboy group, and weighs in tomorrow with full-year figures.



Sue Packer

Sir Maxwell Joseph, chairman of Grand Metropolitan

This week

Estimating Grand Metropolitan's profits for last year appears to have set analysts a poser with some speculating that its performance this time may have been exceptional. At present the range of profits extends from £165, to £180m compared with £152.1m last year.

In the United States, the Liggett Group and food interests should make further strong contributions, but any profit from the recenty acquired Inter-continental Hotels will be countered by the high interest charges resulting from the purchase.

At home, the group's brewing activities should show a small improvement after its recent cost-cutting exercise which has taken some of the pressure off margins. The leisure division, with its string of bookmakers, should also have improved, but wines and spirits and the hotels side are expected to have continued to bump along the bottom.

The total dividend should rise from 9.46p gross to about 10.4p.

The picture at Scottish & Newcastle Breweries is not so bright and there are expectations of another downturn in profits to around £18m compared with £19.3m for the corresponding half of last year.

Faced with the continuing fall in beer sales, the group has stepped up its rationalization programme and made further redundancies. In addition its Holyrood brewery has cut production by about 50 per cent.

On top of this, S & N has had to contend with industrial action at its Tyneside plant as well as high interest charges on its borrowings, which are 53 per cent of shareholders' funds.

Despite this, the interim dividend should be held at 2.14p gross, with indications for the year pointing to a shortfall in profits of £1.1m over the last year's £33.1m.

On the basis that good figures take no time at all to add up, Trident Television, new owners of the Playboy casinos, is producing full-time figures for the year to the end of last September a month early on Tuesday.

But the market reckons there will be some profits slippage, probably by about £500,000 to £8.25m as problems over the Windsor Safari Park and TV advertising revenue take their toll.

But the the figures are the last that Trident will produce as a virtually exclusive TV contractor, and as such should not be taken as an indication of future trends.

TODAY — Interims: Siebe Gorman, Hanover Investments, Norton & Wright, R. F. D. Group, Sterling Industries. Finals: — Burns-Anderson, Dubilier (amended), Spencer Clark, Metal Industries.

TOMORROW — Interims: F.M.C., Forminster, Hesketh Motor Cycles (amended), Petbow Holdings, Scottish & Newcastle Breweries. Finals: — Cronite Group, GMH, Trident Television, Grand Metropolitan.

WEDNESDAY — Interims: Associated Communications Corporation, Celestion Industries, William Cooke & Sons (Sheffield), Melody Mills, W. E. Norton (Holdings), Rotaprint. Finals: — Lazard Brothers, Sterling Reserve Fund.

THURSDAY — Interims: Russell Brothers (Paddington). Finals: — De Beers Industrial.

Laying up of tonnage gains favour

The season of goodwill has brought little joy to either freight markets with conditions so gloomy that both tanker and dry bulkcarrier owners are looking seriously at laying up tonnage, the only way of combating over-tonnaging and low rate levels. The new year holds little prospect of any change in the curernt pattern, and while the severe winter in the northern hemisphere would provide some short-term relief, brokers can only offer pessimistic forecasts for 1982 indicating another dificult year ahead.

Freight

Reflecting the present market were Lloyds latest laidup tonnage figures which registered increases for both tanker and drycargo ships in December as against November. For the former category 478 vessels totalling 12.4 tons gross were recorded representing a rise of 17 vessels of 1.1m tons in the last month. Drycargo ships showed a much smaller rise going from 282 of 1.53 tons in November to 297 of 1.58m tons now.

Certainly on the performance levels of both markets during last week, thought of removing ships from trading must be high on the priority lists of several owners. A number of brokers reported companies either applying for or investigating layup sites.

David Robinson

Both Royal bids may go through

There is a 50 per cent chance that the Monopolies Commission will allow both the Standard Chartered Bank and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to go ahead with bids for the Royal Bank of Scotland, says Wood, Mackenzie in a detailed look at the three protagonists in the £500m bid battle.

A decision on the two bids is due in the New Year. The Monopolies Commission has until the end of January, and so far Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, has not received its report.

Wood Mackenzie believes that allowing both bids would be the best decision because combination of Royal Bank with Hongkong Bank — the likely winner in an auction — would create a more important banking competitor in the United Kingdom.

If neither bid were allowed — rated a 30 per cent probability — shares in Royal Bank are likely to fall about 80p and even though a successful bid could be close to Royal Bank's 260p asset value, Wood Mackenzie advises long-term shareholders to hedge their bets by trimming large holdings. The reason is that left to itself Royal Bank would have to rethink its strategy of the last ten years, pursuing international expansion more vigorously and reassessing its stake in Lloyds & Scottish, where Lloyds Bank now has control. And all this at a time when domestic banking profits, on which Royal Bank relies, have passed their cyclical eak.

Brokers' views

The other possible outcome, given only a 20 per cent chance, is that Standard Chartered alone will be allowed to proceed as the Bank of England wants. But Wood Mackenzie has doubts about the wisdom of this saying it would mean increased management and financial risk and the loss of Standard's special investment status as an international bank without an unwieldy domestic network.

The merger would of course finally achieve Standard's aim of significant diversification away from its commonwealth base, in particular cutting dependence on South Africa but it would be a big strain on the balance sheet which is important because the Royal Bank Group will need investment.

In contrast, the Hongkong Bank, the world's biggest bank by market value, although only 33rd in terms of assets, is described as very liquid, ungeared and having a broad equity base although the group's secret reserves prevent relevant ratios being calculated.

Peter Wilson-Smith

Lack of commitment slows trading

International dollar bond prices eased slightly last week in slow trading amid indications that investors and traders were reluctant to make commitments before the new year.

Market yields of seven out of the eight most recent straight dollar debt offerings were at 16.25 per cent or higher on Friday. In contrast, seasoned issues were yielding less than 15 per cent across the maturity range.

Normally, a certain amount of swapping of seasoned issues for new issues would narrow such a great yield disparity. However, traders said that very few of their of clients were willing to make adjustments in their portfolios before the end of the year.

No straight debt offerings were announced during the week. However, a $40m 15-year convertible Eurobond offering of L. M. Ericsson, the Swedish telephone and electronic equipment manufacturer, quickly sold out.

The issue was priced at par bearing 9.5 per cent. The conversion price was set at 5 per cent above the closing price of the shares on the Stockholm Stock Exchange at the time of the offering.

Euromarkets

In September, L. M. Ericsson postponed a similar issue because its share price was depressed in a sudden plunge of share prices on the Stockholm exchange. This time the issue was sold within 24 hours.

He attributed part of the success to the use of a British distribution technique in which the underwriters agree among themselves on who will approach which institutional investor. Under the normal Eurobond distribution method, all underwriters can solicit business from the same institution.

The Eurobond underwriting technique is open to abuse as lenders can play one underwriter off against another to obtain the biggest discount from issue price.

Indeed, most Eurbond offerings are sold at discounts at least equal to the selling commission. This normally leaves underwriters with a skimpy 0.38 per cent fee and little incentive to support the issues they underwrite.

Weekly list of fixed-interest stocks

	Latest price	Prev Price
Alb & Wilson 7¼ Deb '85-90	61	61
All Ptg Hldgs 9¼ Ln '92-97	61[illegible]	62
All Lyons 6[illegible] Deb '87-92	[illegible]	54[illegible]
Do 7[illegible] Ln '93-98	[illegible]	[illegible]
AB Foods 5[illegible] Ln '87-2002	18[illegible]p	19p
Assoc Elec 6 '78-83	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 6[illegible] Deb '86-91	55	57[illegible]
BICC 7[illegible] Deb '90-95	55	56
BLMC 6 '98-2003	31[illegible]	31[illegible]
Do 7[illegible] '87-92	40[illegible]	40[illegible]
Do 8 Ln '98-2003	36	40[illegible]
BOC Int 5[illegible] Deb '81-86	87	87
Do 9 Tonnage 1988	84[illegible]	85[illegible]
Bank of Ireland 7 Ln '86-91	51[illegible]	54
Barclays Bank 8[illegible] '86-93	58[illegible]	59[illegible]
Barclays Int 7[illegible] '86-91	60[illegible]	60[illegible]
Bass Ltd 3[illegible] Ln '87-92	39[illegible]	40
Do 7[illegible] '92-97	53[illegible]	54[illegible]
Do 8[illegible] Deb '87-92	62[illegible]	63[illegible]
Beecham 6[illegible] Ln '78-83	84[illegible]	84[illegible]
Do 8[illegible] Ln '84-94	60[illegible]	60[illegible]
Bibby 10[illegible] Deb '94-99	68[illegible]	[illegible]
Birmid Qual 7[illegible] Ln '87-92	48[illegible]	49[illegible]
Blue Circle 7 Deb '88-93	58	59
Do 9 Deb '92-97	64[illegible]	65
Boots 6 Ln '78-83	87[illegible]	88
Do 7[illegible] '88-93	56[illegible]	57[illegible]
Bridon 8 Deb '88-93	57[illegible]	57[illegible]
Brit Am Tob 7 Ln '82-87	83[illegible]	83[illegible]
Brit Shoe [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brooke Bond 5[illegible] Ln 2003-08	[illegible]	34[illegible]
Burmah Oil 8[illegible] Ln '91-96	57[illegible]	57[illegible]
Do 7[illegible] Ln '81-86	72	71[illegible]
Burton Gp 9[illegible] Ln '98-2003	60[illegible]	60[illegible]
Cadbury Schweppes 8[illegible] Ln '94-2004	53[illegible]	54[illegible]
Coats Patons 4[illegible] Ln 2002-07	29[illegible]	29[illegible]
Do 7[illegible] '90-95	51[illegible]	51[illegible]
Courage 6[illegible] Ln 2004-09	43[illegible]	43[illegible]

	Latest price	Prev Price
Do 8 2nd Deb '89-94	60	59[illegible]
Courtaulds 6[illegible] Ln '94-96	43	43[illegible]
Do 7 '82-87	67[illegible]	69[illegible]
Do 7[illegible] Deb '89-94	58[illegible]	59[illegible]
Debenhams 6[illegible] 2nd Deb	52	53[illegible]
Do 8[illegible] Ln '86-91	54	54[illegible]
Do 7[illegible] 2003-07	51[illegible]	50[illegible]
Distillers 7[illegible] '88-93	56	55
Dunlop 6[illegible] Deb '85-90	65	64
English Elec 6 Deb '80-85	78	76
Fisons 6[illegible] '84-89	60	60
GEC 7[illegible] '87-92	55[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 7[illegible] '88-93	56[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Acc 7[illegible] '92-97	52[illegible]	52[illegible]
Glaxo 7[illegible] '85-95	26[illegible]	25[illegible]
Glynwed 10[illegible] Ln '94-99	69	68
Grand Met 10 '91-96	65[illegible]	66[illegible]
GUS 8[illegible] Ln	31[illegible]	31[illegible]
Do 7[illegible] Ln '83-88	68	68
Do 8[illegible] Ln '93-98	53[illegible]	53[illegible]
Hawker Sid 7[illegible] Deb '87-92	62[illegible]	62[illegible]
Huntley & Palmer 7[illegible] Deb '90-95	54[illegible]	57[illegible]
ICI 5[illegible] '94-2004	36	37
Do 7[illegible] Ln '86-91	57	57[illegible]
Do 8 '88-93	56[illegible]	57[illegible]
Imperial Gp 10[illegible] Ln '90-95	68[illegible]	69[illegible]
Do 7[illegible] 2004-09	48[illegible]	48[illegible]
Initial Services 8 Ln '88-93	55	56
Int Stores 7[illegible] Ln 2003-08	50	51
Laporte 10[illegible] Deb '94-99	69[illegible]	69[illegible]
Land Securities 8[illegible] '92-97	57	58
Lewis's Inv Tst 6[illegible] [illegible] '85-90	[illegible]	62[illegible]
Lucas 7[illegible] '85-88	[illegible]	60
MEPC 8 Ln 2000-05	[illegible]	63
Metal Box 10[illegible] '92-97	68	69[illegible]
Midland Bank 10[illegible] Ln '93-98	70	70[illegible]
Nat West Bank 9 Ln 1993	63[illegible]	63
Rank Hovis 6[illegible] Ln '91-95	61	61[illegible]
Do 6[illegible] Ln '85-88	59[illegible]	59[illegible]
Reckitt & Col 6[illegible] Deb '85-90	59	60[illegible]

	Latest price	Prev Price
Reed Int 7[illegible] Deb '90-95	62[illegible]	63[illegible]
Rugby Port Cem 6 '93-98	42	41[illegible]
Sainsbury (J) 7[illegible] Deb '87-92	64	64
Scot Newcastle 5[illegible] Deb	82[illegible]	82[illegible]
Do 7[illegible] Deb '89-94	58	58
Slough Est 7[illegible] Deb '85-90	63[illegible]	65[illegible]
Smith (W. H.) 5[illegible] Ln	30[illegible]	30[illegible]
Spillers 7 Deb '78-83	89[illegible]	89[illegible]
Do 7[illegible] Deb '84-89	64[illegible]	63[illegible]
Tate and Lyle 7[illegible] Deb '89-94	57	57
Thomson Org 5 Deb '84-94	75[illegible]	75[illegible]
Do 7[illegible] '87-92	56[illegible]	57[illegible]
Tilling (T) 8[illegible] Ln '89-94	59[illegible]	60[illegible]
Tootal 4[illegible] Perp Deb	31	31
Truman Ltd 7[illegible] Deb '88-93	56[illegible]	56[illegible]
Turner & Newall 8 Ln '87-92	57[illegible]	58
UDS 7[illegible] Deb '85-90	63	63
Do 10[illegible] Deb '89-94	73	73
Tolgate 6[illegible] Ln '91-96	46[illegible]	48
Do 7[illegible] Deb '86-91	49[illegible]	63[illegible]
Unilever 6[illegible] Deb '85-88	65[illegible]	65[illegible]
Watney 7[illegible] Ln '94-99	49[illegible]	49[illegible]
Do 8 Ln '90-95	56[illegible]	57[illegible]
Whitbread 7[illegible] Ln '95-99	49	49[illegible]
Do 7[illegible] Ln '96-2000	50[illegible]	50[illegible]
CONVERTIBLES		
Adwest 10[illegible] '95-2000	200	200
AB Foods 7[illegible] '94-2004	355	355
BLMC 7[illegible] '82-87	47	48[illegible]
Beecham 5 '84-94	295	270
Bowater 7 '92-97	91	91
Guest Keen 6[illegible] 1985	73	71[illegible]
Imperial Gp 8 '85-90	63[illegible]	65[illegible]
Ind & Gen 4[illegible] '94-99	131	134
MEPC 6[illegible] '95-2000	80[illegible]	81[illegible]
Midland Bank 7[illegible] '83-93	66[illegible]	67[illegible]
Romney Tst 4[illegible] '73-98	115	115
Tate & Lyle 13 '94-97	85	84
Temple Bar 6 '87-91	87	87
* Ex dividend		

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

STRAIGHT DEBT	Price	YTM
Australia 8% 1982	99[illegible]	15.78
ICI 11% 1983	95	14.97
New Zealand 8[illegible] 1983	92[illegible]	14.50
Canadair 8[illegible] 1983	91[illegible]	15.05
Sweden 15[illegible] 1983	100[illegible]	14.72
ARDB 12% 1983	98[illegible]	14.97
Ford 16% 1984	100	15.91
Sweden 9[illegible] 1984	88[illegible]	15.28
GMAC 11% 1984	93[illegible]	14.49
SNCF 12[illegible]% 1985	93[illegible]	14.82
Roylease 11[illegible]% 1985	89[illegible]	15.18
Credit Nationale 13[illegible] 1986	94[illegible]	15.59
Eksportfinans 11[illegible] '87	88[illegible]	14.55
World Bank 10[illegible]% 1987	85[illegible]	14.69
Amoco UK 13[illegible]% 1988	94[illegible]	14.63
Repsteel 11[illegible]% 1988	82[illegible]	16.03
EIB 13[illegible]% 1990	95[illegible]	14.70
Anheuser-Busch 11[illegible]% 1990	83[illegible]	14.69
United Biscuits 11% 1990	74[illegible]	16.76
Quebec Hydro 13% 1991 (CW)	86[illegible]	15.79
Ontario Hydro 13[illegible]% 1991	94	14.70
Barclays 8[illegible]% 1992	70[illegible]	13.97
Hudson's Bay 10 1994	74[illegible]	14.56
Dow Chemical 9[illegible]% 1994	73[illegible]	14.55
EEC 11% 1995	76[illegible]	15.13
ECSC 8[illegible]% 1997	65[illegible]	14.87

CONVERTIBLE BONDS	Price	Conv Prem
Alco Standard 9[illegible]% 1994	96[illegible]	0.61
Beatrice 4[illegible]% 1992	71	[illegible]
Eastman Kodak 4[illegible] '88	85	17.82
Ford 5% 1988	54	85.85
Galveston-Houston 8 1994	106[illegible]	-7.88
INA 6% 1997	137[illegible]	-0.33
Lear Petroleum 8 1985	94[illegible]	16.41
J. P. Morgan 4[illegible] 1987	104[illegible]	1.38
Revlon 4[illegible]% 1987	81[illegible]	12.59
Sperry Rand 4[illegible] 1988	77	19.94
Warner Lambert 4[illegible] 1987	72	69.04
Xerox 6% 1988	65[illegible]	148.51
DEUTSCHMARK ISSUES	Price	YTM
OKB 9% 1987	97[illegible]	[illegible]
World Bank 7[illegible] 1988	90[illegible]	[illegible]
FLOATING RATE NOTES	Price	Cpnt YTM
BNP 1983	—	—
IBJ 1985	99[illegible]	15.50
Offshore Mining 1986	100	18.56
Midland 1987	99[illegible]	[illegible]
Credit National 1988	[illegible]	12.42
CZB 1989	99[illegible]	15.34
Barclays 1990	100[illegible]	[illegible]
BNP 1991	99[illegible]	[illegible]
Midland 1992	99	15
Chase Manhattan 1993	99[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat West 1994	100[illegible]	[illegible]
Barclays 1995	99[illegible]	[illegible]

Source: Kidder Peabody Secs



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Why Poland should be supported

With the Polish crisis at a critical stage, this is no time for Western banks to play poker by holding out the Russian card. Currently this is broadly the position taken by United States banks who maintain that the Polish authorities' request for a $350m loan to repay due interest, is a ploy designed to squeeze more money from the West.

Poland is financially sounder than she would have the West believe, goes the American theory, and anyway, the Soviet Union is a willing lender of last resort. So why fall for this latest plea from a country which has borrowed $17,000m (£9,090m) from Western banks and has been technically in default since last March? And why continue to back a system which rolls in the tanks as soon as reform takes on an unpalatable hue?

The interim answer must be composed partly of moral obligation, distasteful though that may be to hard-nosed bankers, and partly of self-interest. Western banks and governments have loaned $27,000m on relatively favourable terms to build up Poland's industrial and technological base in order that the consequent economic expansion would service the loans and add a profit. Although they might be loth to admit it, the banks have been investing as much in Poland's planning apparatchiks as much as in financing Western industrialists and technicians.

They should not be tempted to turn off the tap at a point when the planners and reformers are fighting to determine the course of the Polish nation.

Also, it is in the banks own interest to persist with Poland despite the undoubted strains on their bad debt provisions. Unlike an individual or corporate entity, Poland will remain extant at the end of the day.

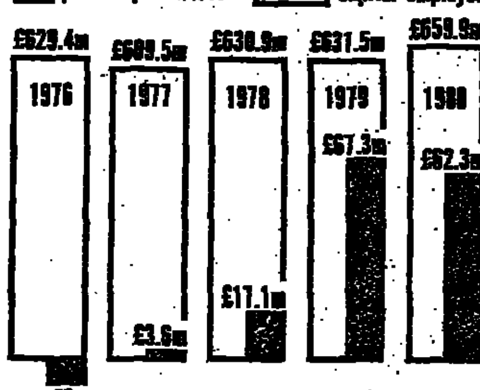
True, the Poles should have approached the 19-bank rescheduling committee last week about the $350m loan, instead of telexing 23 banks individually. But that is a quibble. Once contact is established, the committee representing the 460 Western banks should adopt the preferred option of the Europeans, led by the German banks

This option would entail rolling over the $350m in interest due to be repaid before the end of this year, perhaps for six months. By then the political and economic situation in Poland should have been clarified and the way open for Poland to sign last April's agreement to repay the $2,400m due in 1981, over the next seven years.

Burmah's questionable strategy

Burmah has been in the casualty ward for so long that its shares have at best been considered an outright speculation on chairman Sir Alastair Down's ability to pull the group back from the financial abyss. In that goal, no-one should have any cause to be disappointed. With the central task of remedying the over expansion and appalling mistakes in the tanker market during the early 1970's, which took Burmah to the brink of ruin in that fateful January of 1975 when our whole financial fabric seemed to be in tatters as well, judging by the depths to which the stockmarket had sunk, Sir Alastair has shown Houdini-like qualities in extricating Burmah from its charter and other shipping commitments.

So much effort has had to be put in this struggle that there has been much less conviction that Burmah had been building solid enough foundations to move forward in the 1980's. More recently, however, a number of stockbrokers have been putting Burmah on their buying lists for good investment reasons. Impressed by the way Burmah has tackled its past problems, analysts have liked the new more aggressive approach the group has been taking and the signs that a positive corporate development plan is now on the stocks. In addition to that the cyclical recovery prospects in shipping in particular and the other industrial interests are expected to put a much better gloss on the profit and loss account next year. With all that, the bid rumours, which have lapped round the group for at least three years, are in the share price for nothing, so the argument goes.



At the end of the day however, oil and gas production still dominates Burmah's fortunes contributing three-quarters of operating profits last year with the shipping, automative and industrial interests only the icing on the cake even when they are going well. With the all-important Thistle contribution now starting to decline (and bearing such a high rate of tax that the first half tax charge was over 70 per cent), Burmah has precious little on the horizon to fill this earnings gap in the years ahead outside of its exploration effort in the North Sea after the seventh round and Gabon.

The decision then to launch a £78m takeover for Croda International last Friday as the first major expansionary move since the dark days of 1975, is unlikely to convince the sceptics that Burmah is building a better future. True the group has never been a traditionally integrated oil concern, but the Croda move will give it an increasingly conglomerate complexion, which those with longer memories will recall was the way management talked in the early 1970's. In recent months, the group has made it clear that this is how it sees its future having announced last summer that it was keen to expand the speciality chemicals side and put some of its other industrial interests into an investment division.

But if Burmah has this sort of money to play with, shareholders will have to be convinced that buying into the chemical industry, with its poor growth prospects even in the less vulnerable speciality area where Croda has made its mark and the lack of the contra-cyclical profits which Burmah urgently needs, justifies the deterioration in the already far from strong balance sheet ratios.

While the strategy of the deal then looks at best questionable, there are certain technical reasons why Burmah may have gone down this avenue. Most important looks to be the fact that it urgently needs UK earnings against which to set the £65m losses associated with the Ellesmere refinery closure. This means that, as with any improvement in the Commercial divisions, Croda's profits will come straight through at the bottom line.

The danger in this is that Burmah may be tempted to pay too high a price for Croda, particularly as Croda should be able to forecast a useful profits recovery this year to £9m and perhaps double last year's £7.4m in 1982. It is also worth remembering that Croda's shareholders may be more loyal than usual, since despite the disappointing progress since 1973 the group has always had a liberal dividend policy — it was after all Croda that drove a coach and horses through dividend restraint with its deep-discounted one-for-one rights issue six years ago.

With a strong asset base of 80p on historical and 120p on current costs, it looks as though Burmah may have to pay closer to 85p than the 70p it is currently offering. But the impression remains that the Burmah board would be better off spending its money elsewhere, and Burmah shareholders should worry that the company sells on an oil company rating when it is fast changing into something altogether less easy to understand and so less attractive in stockmarket terms.

Recent productivity deals could give the UK an edge over competitors. David Felton reports

A leaner and fitter industry?

There could be industrial action in the new year on the railways and at Ford over productivity improvements. A lot more of this kind of argument is likely to be heard in other sectors of industry as companies limber up for the awaited economic upturn.

Many companies have taken the opportunity afforded by the recession to shed labour and win productivity changes from workforces who are fearful of joining the lengthening unemployment queues.

Few of those involved would like to predict whether the productivity gains now being made will prove to be long-lasting, but for the first time in many years there is general agreement that recent productivity deals are genuine and should make industry more efficient.

In the late seventies the various stages of the "social contract" that allowed self-financing pay increases above the 10 per cent and 5 per cent limits led to many deals being struck which were thinly-disguised mechanisms for boosting pay packets without any real productivity gains.

Managements are now looking to their workforces and the trade unions for changes in working practices, more efficient use of plant and equipment and removal of some demarcation lines while unions are seeking to protect jobs by arguing for the introduction of shorter working time.

Some managers are hesitant to accept that there is now the "new sense of realism" among the country's workforce which has been detected by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, but they agree that at plant level, unions are now more receptive to productivity demands.

Support for that view came last week in the Bank of England's *Quarterly Bulletin* which showed that between July and September productivity in manufacturing industry was 5 per cent better than the average in 1979 and 6 per cent better than in the final three months of last year.

On the other hand an article in the December issue of broker's Simon & Coates economic analysis suggests that productivity improvements over the past two years had been very much in line with normal behaviour to be expected in a recession.

The article argues that if the present level of labour "shake out" continued there would be a permanent gain to productivity of about 7½ per cent, but the labour reductions could be reversed in the economic upturn. Should that happen to the extent it did in 1976-79 period, when 250,000 were brought into manufacturing industry, the so-called labour "shake-in" would be sufficient to eliminate the productivity gains made during the recession.

A major factor in changes introduced in the engineering industry has been the advent of the 39-hour week which was implemented last month. It has caused friction in some sectors, notably BL Cars and in other companies such as Rolls Royce's aerospace operations, as management chose different means of implementation, but many companies have now been forced to look closely as their shift patterns and some have introduced three 12-hour shifts or 4½-day-working.

Closer examination of shift working has led companies to look at other areas where working practices can be rationalized and it is no coincidence that many of the productivity deals being done at the moment are in the engineering industry.

A key union in that area is the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, led by Terry Duffy who is an unashamed "productivity man". He is a firm believer in seeking ways to enhance productivity and improve wages and conditions through reduced working time.

Mr Duffy, who presided over the crippling series of one and two-day strikes in the engineering industry in 1979 — "the only strike I have ever led" — which brought about the breakthrough to the 39-hour week, says the unions now have the courage and honesty to admit their share of the blame for disputes in the past which had hindered production.

But he warns that union readiness to agree productivity improvements with managements could be jeopardized by government "gloating" at the loss of trade union power through the recession and labour legislation.

Not all unions share Mr Duffy's enthusiasm for productivity deals believing that all too often they involve selling jobs.

But if the present climate has thrown the unions into uncharted waters, it has also put extra responsibilities on company managements which have had to rethink their strategies and look again at their own efficiency.

Mr Bob Ramsey, the president of the Institute of Personnel Management and for more than a decade the head of labour relations at Ford, doubts whether some managements have the organization of the ability to "win the hearts and minds" of the workforce over to the need for higher productivity.

He believes that in any attempt to ditch long-standing working practices and attitudes there must be detailed consultation with workers and their trade unions.

"The workforce had got to know the company's economic position in depth so that they should be able to see what is coming when pay bargaining starts."

The Confederation of British Industry earlier this month published a survey which showed that while there was only slow progress being made in the area of employee involvement, those companies which did have wide consultations with workers were enthusiastic about the returns, which included readier acceptance of the introduction of new technology and a more-realistic approach to the company's economic difficulties.

Mr Ramsey says that it is important to differentiate between the kinds of productivity improvements won. An obvious effect of shedding labour is that output per man increases, as in the case of British Steel where the corporation says that the member of man hours required to produce a tonne of liquid steel will have fallen by the end of the year to 8.5 which compared with 13.6 in 1979.

But a more important effect of productivity agreements, Mr Ramsey believes, should be the better utilization of plant and equipment and of the time a worker spends in the factory. His model "shopping list" to be presented to workforces would include elimination of lost time through more preventive maintenance; avoiding time wasted on extended tea breaks and late start-up times; abolition of restrictive practices and demarcation lines; and working with more application and enthusiasm.

Managements appear to be adopting two main approaches in their attempts to become more efficient. The first is to offer a small percentage increase in basic rates of pay with the offer of further money to be earned from higher productivity. The second way is to offer nil increases and insist that any improvement in wages is completely funded by greater productivity.

The use of a bonus incentive scheme tied to a base "standard" has achieved some measure of success at BL Cars but it has also engendered some hostility and suspicion from the workforce because in large organizations a complicated bonus system cannot be easily understood or related by workers to their own individual positions.

A key productivity success story has been in the mining industry where the incentive scheme, introduced in 1978, has led to big increases in production and a fall in the absenteeism rate.

But there is strong resistance from some groups of workers to productivity proposals which they see simply as attempts to weaken their position by wiping out time-honoured agreements and practices. A classic case is British Rail where Aslef, the train drivers' union, is reluctant to agree to proposals that would make it possible for members of the rival National Union of Railwaymen to become drivers and could lead to the disappearance of second men in engine cabs.

At Ford the company is trying to get better use of equipment and to blur demarcation lines, particularly in the maintenance field. The unions at Ford are hostile to the efficiency proposals, which are tied to a 7.4 per cent pay offer, because they dramatically change agreements between the company and the unions which have been in existence for many years.

A Ford union negotiator said recently that the company appeared to want "union blood" on the new agreement. In other areas workers have been prepared to sacrifice a little blood in order to keep their job but it will be some time before it will become clear whether that blood was sufficient.

Some productivity deals concluded this year

Organization (No. of employees affected)	Pay increase	Productivity element
British Rail 145,000	8% from April 3% from Jan '82	Efficiency programme (rostering, manning, demarcations). Talks on 3 issues have been be completed Oct 31, remaining 2 subjects by Jan '82.
British Steel 110,000	Pay freeze until July then 7%	Loss of 22,000 jobs. Local negotiations on flexibility and breakdown of some demarcations.
BL Cars 55,000	3.8%	Guaranteed £3.75 pw bonus; joint review of incentive scheme; consolidation of bonus supplement to be discussed.
Perkins Engines (P'boro) 6,000	Not linked to productivity	870 voluntary redundancies; changes in working practices; commitment to "fair day's work".
Rolls-Royce Motors (Crewe) 4,010	4.5% with at least 4% extra from productivity	Reduced overtime working; standardized tea breaks; more realistic base factor for productivity payments.
BP Oil (Marketing) tanker drivers, depot staff 2,000	£16 pw increase in basic rate	Reduction of 225 jobs; changes in manning, union agreement to 2.5% improvement in terminal performance.
Holset Engineering, Halifax and Huddersfield 1,000	10%	Improvements in working flexibility; 2 hrs reduction in working week.
Simon-Rosedown, Hull 400	6.7%	Increase to maximum payments under incentive scheme.

Source: Incomes Data Services fortnightly Report.

Putting the smiles back into service

Robin Young

Traders and their customers are broadly familiar with the Sale of Goods Act and the idea that if goods are faulty buyers are entitled to a remedy. Where services are concerned, consumers' rights are far less certain, because there is, as yet, no general Act of Parliament which deals with the provision of services.

The problem is not a hypothetical one. Dissatisfaction with consumer services is deep and widespread. In 1979-80 the Office of Fair Trading recorded 123,759 complaints about services. These were but the tip of an iceberg.

Some service industries are quite notorious for their failures and shortcomings. It is scarcely surprising that home repairs and improvements were the biggest single cause of complaints reported to the OFT, or that car repairs and servicing were another big source of grievance. In proportion to the amount of money spent on them, cleaning and servicing of domestic electrical appliances also showed up particularly badly.

Complaints about services tend to fall into three principal categories — complaints about poor quality of service, the length of time it takes to get anything done, and the amounts that are charged.

Wherever two people are gathered together, it seems, one has a tale of woe to tell about one service or another. Garage servicing, according to the Consumers' Association, presents "an appalling picture of incompetence, wastefulness and even dishonesty". Last time *Motoring Which?* put 50 garages to the test (in January 1981) "only two came anywhere near to carrying out a full service in line with the maker's specification".

The consumer cannot even avoid problems by choosing a "reputable" trader. CA found "virtually no difference" between garages approved by the motoring organizations (AA and RAC) and those which were not, or between those which belonged to trade associations and those which did not.

Yet if reputable companies are sometimes guilty of low standards, the proliferation of "cowboy" contractors who trade as plumbers, electricians, builders and central heating installers is even more alarming.

As for delays, they have become almost synonymous with legal services, but are associated also wtih gas and electricity boards, and builders.

Often consumers are given no idea of what the price will be for the service they require. They are particularly vulnerable in emergencies. In a 1977 report, the Price Commission found examples of householders who had been charged £26 for a replacement tap washer, or £120 for fitting 20 feet of copper pipe by emergency plumbers (and those were 1974-76 prices). Yet once the work is done consumers rarely challenge the cost of services, feeling they have no alternative but to pay up.

In fact, the consumer is not without rights where service industries are concerned. They are implied in common law, and so must be sought in a labyrinth of case law stretching back centuries.

The motorist claiming that a garage has failed to repair his car properly can find himself relying upon old law cases involving farriers shoeing horses. Small wonder, in these circumstances, that aggrieved customers so often feel powerless to complain.

Next month Parliament has the chance to change it all. Mr Fred Willey, MP for Sunderland North, has top place in the ballot for private members' Bills and has adopted a Supply of Goods and Services Bill which would spell out for the first time in a single statute the basic rights consumers have when they obtain a service — that the work shall be performed with reasonable skill and care, within reasonable time, and at reasonable cost.

The Bill, backed by all the main consumer organizations, would demystify the law regarding services, and ensure that the consumer of services is in as strong a position as the purchaser of goods.

It would provide a ready reference in a modern statute to persuade those who supply services to comply with their proper responsibilities It would extend the provisions of the Unfair Contract Terms Act 1977 to services as well as goods, so that suppliers of services will not be able to wriggle out of their newly defined statutory obligations by using exclusion clauses in the small print of their contracts.

Mr Willey says that the Bill is an attempt to make sense out of nonsense.

"It clears up anomalies and aims to make life easier both for consumers and for reputable traders by making it clear what consumers' rights are".

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	14½%
Barclays	14½%
BCCI	14½%
Consolidated Crds.	15 %
C. Hoare & Co	*14½%
Lloyds Bank	14½%
Midland Bank	14½%
Nat Westminster	14½%
TSB	14½%
Williams & Glyn's	14½%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 12½%, up to £50,000 13%, over £50,000 13½%.

Business Diary Profile: The post of Father Christmas

Copenhagen

That decidedly un-Eskimo-like figure, Santa Claus or Father Christmas, address c/o Greenland, near the North Pole, is busy replying to thousands of letters from children all the world over. Though December is Santa's high season he will still be receiving thankyou letters from grateful children as late as the summer.

What is little known outside Santa's toyshop is that Santa Claus has been on contract for the past four years to the Copenhagen-based Royal Greenland Trade Department, which operates the Greenland Post Office, as well as being responsible for supplies, production, transport and trade to and from what is the world's biggest island.



"Well, what are we going to reply to this one, then? Eight years old, and he wants Britt Ekland for Christmas."

Greenland, a Danish colony from 1721 to 1953, achieved home rule under the Danish Crown in 1979. Although devolution is gradually taking place and the vast, largely ice-bound island now has its own parliament, the postal services remain with the Danes.

The Royal Greenland Trade Department initiated the Father Christmas service back in the 1930s but was forced to drop it when the stream of letters received annually topped the 100,000 mark. The department simply did not have the resources or the staff to keep up the operation.

For a time the Danish Tourist Board, in cooperation with the local tourist association in Godthaab, Greenland's capital, took over the service, experimenting with a scheme whereby children sent a 5p international reply coupon (proceeds going to charity) to Santa in anticipation of a gift. A major decline in the volume of mail received prompted the tourist board to inform the international postal authorities in 1974 that it had suspended the Santa service.

But the world's children undauntedly went on writing in ever increasing numbers to Santa, unperturbed by the fact that the Danish authorities destroyed much of the correspondence, other letters were returned where possible to hundreds of frustrated senders.

In 1977, the present Santa service was put into action. Three authorities are involved in Operation Santa today: the Danish Post Office, the Greenland Post Office in Copenhagen and Post Station 3910 at Sondre Stromfjord, on the fringe of Greenland's inland ice. It is on the bleak west coast of the island facing Canada's Baffin Island.

An international postal agreement ensures that correspondence addressed to Santa Claus, Greenland, is funnelled by way of the Danish postal authorities to the Copenhagen headquarters of the Greenland Post Office, where the chief gnome, Post Inspector Gunnar Kaspersen, and his staff process it. In cooperation with the Danish Post Office, the Greenland Post Office — with a staff of 45 in the Danish capital — is responsible for the servicing of all mail by air or sea to and from Greenland.

In Copenhagen, special "Christmassy" envelopes containing a letter of greeting from Santa in English, German or Danish and a small gift are addressed by Mr Kaspersen's loyal staff (between carrying out more important duties) prior to being air-freighted to Sondre Stromfjord post station, where deputy gnome, Postmaster Sten Thygesen, and his staff of four apply Greenland's stamps and Christmas stickers to the envelopes, frank them with the local postmark, and send them back by air mail to happy recipients from vir-



Father Christmas, British import from the Victorian era, has not the same significance in Scandinavia as in the English-speaking world.

Total sales of Danish Post Office stamps by the post office to philatelists jumped from 18m kroner (£1.3m) to 27m kroner (£2m) from 1980 to 1981 — Greenland issues alone accounting for about 1.5m kroner.

Santa, like other public sector employees and civil servants, has been hit by government spending cuts, so the gifts he sends from Greenland won't be so lavish this year, but there are nevertheless no plans to stop the service", says Kaspersen.

And Santa's gifts have indeed been lavish including in recent years domino sets, a Hans Christian Anderssen fairytale booklet (in three languages), attractive Christmas stickers, and, last year, a handsome wallet of Danish and Greenlandic stamps worth about a pound.

For obvious reasons, Kaspersen will not divulge what Santa's budget-hit gift is this year, warning that the Greenlandic Santa cannot comply with long lists of Christmas presents requests from kiddies all round the globe!

SDR. STRØMFJORD KANGERDLUGSSUAK -1-12-1981 JULLI GRØNLAND KALAALLIT NUNAANNI JUULLI

Christopher Follett

Rugby Union

Scots' boot is on other foot

Scotland 24 Australia 15

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

The Scots in recent seasons have known too often what it feels like to score more tries and still lose. At Murrayfield on Saturday the roles were reversed as the resilient home side won by a goal, a dropped goal and five penalty goals to a penalty goal and three tries.

Just after the interval, as he brought Scotland level at 9—9 with a fifth penalty out of six attempts, the mind went back to the scoreline at Dunedin in 1959 when the Lions scored four tries but lost 17-18 to six penalty goals kicked by Don Clarke for New Zealand. On Saturday, Scottish peccadilloes [illegible] crucial part in every [illegible] Australia scored three [illegible] of them resulting from quick wit and adroit boot of McLean and another from a superbly-worked movement by their backs.

At the end of the day, as in Wales, Australia were left to reflect that they had failed to take all their scoring chances. Paul McLean, although rarely missing the target by much, was successful with only one goalkick out of seven. He also missed an early drop shot and so later, much more narrowly, did Mark Ella. Yet their side might still have saved the game if McLean's last penalty kick had gone over. In a spectacular climax, with both sides busily committed to all-out attack, Moon was set free from an Australian attack and Slack had daylight ahead when the last pass, from Shaw, was put behind him.

Midway through the second period the Wallabies' captain had been involved in the one unsavoury incident of an otherwise wholesome match. Apparently incensed, first by a deliberate knock-on by Tomes and then by words from Cuthbertson, he rocked that Scottish lock backwards with a right hook delivered from close range.

It was later explained that the referee, Roger Quittenton, who was standing close to both men and must have seen the punch out of the corner of an eye, had not sent Shaw off because his action was unpremeditated. None the less, Shaw can count himself lucky. It was good to learn afterwards that he publicly regretted having lost his temper and apologized to all concerned.

That incident may have helped to refuel Scottish adrenalin for a finish rich in character. Nine minutes remained when Rutherford dropped a skimming goal after a crooked scrummage feed. Seven were left when, from behind a scrummage, he hoisted a perfect high kick into the Australian 22 to which Gould, suffering increasing anguish in the second half, failed to get a hand. The ball bounced back into the clutches of the advancing Renwick, who touched down unopposed for Irvine to convert.

By now the Scottish forwards had recaptured their early fire and fury at the ruck. From such a source their backs still had time to reduce a renowned defence to tatters with a surge from Renwick, which had Rutherford crossing the line from a pass by Deans. But Renwick had given a forward pass to the fastest hooker in the West.

It was as well for Scotland that Irvine kept his poise as a goal-kicker after contributing his share of errors to a first half which, with lineout penalties enthusiastically given away and with a too-frequent failure to retain the ball against fierce tackling, must have reduced their coach Jim Telfer to near apoplexy.

Apart from two costly mistakes, Irvine had a fine game, contributing vitally to the outcome. But he had an attempted line-kick charged down by Poidevin, which resulted in that Wallaby flanker scoring the first try, and he threw a pass behind the new cap, Baird, to set up panic stations and a ruck offence which led to Paul McLean converting the second with a pinpoint punt across the posts for Moon to gather and score on the left. Baird had no chances in attack, but made a most auspicious beginning as a defender.

Laidlaw having scotched one likely Wallaby move with a fine cover tackle on Paul McLean, it became the turn of Rutherford to blot an otherwise all but flawless performance. It had soon become clear that Scotland intended to put the ball behind the Australians from the set pieces, and invite their opponents to make the mistakes. But, in a different context, the second of two botched attempts by the Scottish stand-off to find touch under pressure led to a ruck behind which Australia conjured a lovely score. A lightning loop and a flick pass by Ella made space for Moon and Slack, setting off from the stand-off position on an arching run, appeared outside his wing to score at the corner as he was dumped by Deans.

Ella, though coming inside too often early on, tackled bravely, kicked adequately and always threatened to do something unusual in attack. The lively Philip Cox at scrum half proved himself an adequate deputy for Hipwell behind a scrummage which satisfied the Australian coach and a lineout which in some respects did not. The Wallaby forwards (though losing two strikes against the head) put enough pressure on their opponents in the tight to give England, pending the Calcutta Cup match in January, encouraging pause for thought.

Ironically enough, in a contest of two distinct parts, Scotland won the lineouts 15—10 in the first half, when Australia were on top, but lost them 8—15 in the second, when exerting most of the pressure themselves. Their number 8, Paxton, a useful ball-winner at the restarts, had the best individual return in a formation consistently switching position. Peter McLean, Shaw and Cornelsen won most balls for the Wallabies, who cleaned up the ricochets and deflections more effectively than their opponents.

With his conversion of the Scottish try, Irvine brought his tally to 17 points, eclipsing his own record (16 against France last year) in a Scottish international. He has now scored 224 points for his country, as well as 23 for the Lions.

SCOTLAND: A R Irvine (Heriot's FP, capt); K W Robertson (Melrose), J M Renwick (Hawick), D I Johnston (Watsonians), G R T Baird (Kelso); J Y Rutherford (Selkirk), R J Laidlaw (Jedforest); J Aitken (Gala), C T Deans (Hawick), I G Milne (Heriot's FP), J H Calder (Stewart's Melville), W Cuthbertson (Kilmarnock), A J Tomes (Hawick), D G Leslie (Gala), I A M Paxton (Selkirk).

AUSTRALIA: R G Gould; M H Cox, A G Slack, P E McLean, B J Moon; M Ella, P A Cox; J E C Meadows, C M Carberry, A M D'Arcy, G Cornelsen, A A Shaw (capt), P W McLean, S P Poidevin, M E Loane.

Referee: R C Quittenton (England).



Not marching orders: referee Quittenton contents himself with words to Shaw, after the Australian captain had struck Cuthbertson.

Kingsholm thaw raises hopes for tourists' game

Tomorrow's match between the Australian tourists and a South West Counties side at Gloucester seems certain to go ahead.

"Kingsholm is thawing nicely and we are pretty optimistic," Terry Tandy, the Gloucester secretary, said. He rejected speculation that the game could be moved to Exeter.

"As far as I know Exeter's ground is in no better condition than ours," he said. "Unless there is a very rapid change in the weather, and the big freeze returns, the game will almost certainly be at Gloucester."

Mr Tandy estimated that more than 5,000 seats had already been sold for the match, which kicks off at 7 pm.

Gloucester's game with Coventry was called off on Saturday because of the rock-hard Kingsholm pitch but yesterday's rain and slow thaw have transformed prospects for tomorrow.

Rives returns

Toulouse, Dec 20.—The French captain, Jean-Pierre Rives, made a long-awaited comeback here today when he played for Toulouse reserves. "Everything is fine now," he said afterwards. "I didn't feel the slightest pain in the shoulder."—AFP.

Selectors glad for a second look

By David Hands

England 20 The Rest 12

The England selectors will be glad that the South and South West Division are playing the Australians tomorrow, since it will enable them to have another look at candidates for the front and back rows of the England pack which will face the Australians. Saturday's trial at Twickenham advanced some causes but not with any degree of finality as the England XV won by two goals and two tries to a goal and two penalty goals.

It seems most unlikely that any change will be made to the back division which finished last season's championship; if Slemen has recovered from the chest infection which kept him out of the trial he will resume the place occupied by Swift on Saturday. Smith mixed his game nicely at scrum half and Melville, though he showed ample evidence of his blossoming talent, probably needs another season on the sidelines.

It is the constitution of the pack which poses the problem: Beaumont and Colclough resisted the challenge of Bainbridge and Syddall with some hard work at the lineout and some driving runs in the loose, though Syddall showed he is next in line if either of the two Lions fall by the way, but the questions elsewhere remain to be resolved.

The front rows maintained their personal confrontation throughout the match, despite several lectures from Laurie Prideaux about the inadvisability of taking the scrums down. Blakeway was hindered by an ankle injury during the second half but it would be hard to leave out a scrummager of his massive authority: similarly Wheeler, who will doubtless be happy to indicate his recovery from influenza by playing for his club against the Barbarians after Christmas, seems likely to join him, giving the pack an experienced cornerstone.

Of the two hookers on view on Saturday, Simpson appeared to advance the most. He had the benefit of Blakeway and Smart but gained many marks for his storming play in the loose, culminating in the Rest's try which seemed, at the time, a rather generous award by Mr Prideaux but was nevertheless well earned.

I shall be [illegible] if Smart is not restored on the loose head but, with an [illegible] future, the selectors will no doubt watch Preedy with interest against the Australians tomorrow. At 20 he is a prop of considerable promise, he is very mobile and he will grow out of the occasional indiscipline which sometimes mars his play.



Blakeway: cornerstone

The real bone of contention remains the back row. On Saturday the Rest back row convincingly outplayed their opposites, with the exception of Jeavons, who won several balls at the back of the lineout and was a force in the loose. He left the field two minutes before the end of an abbreviated second half with a recurrence of an old ankle injury but should be fit if selected.

Teague and Gadd have come up through Gloucestershire colts together and combined well with the Yorkshireman, Winterbottom who, though comparatively slight in stature, had an impressive trial. As a trio they were fast about the field and ensured a considerable advantage to their side from the rucks and mauls. Rafter, originally selected for England, pulled out with a calf injury sustained earlier in the week which gave Cooke, the Harlequin, a chance of regaining his last season's place.

But he lacks the creativity of Gadd and Winterbottom and the question which now remains for the selectors is one of balance: if they go for Teague at No 8, they need Jeavons for his height and Rafter for his experience. Hesford has another chance to press his claims at Gloucester tomorrow alongside Rafter and Jeavons could conceivably be played at No 8, though I hope not. Gadd suffered a "dead leg" during the trial and is doubtful for tomorrow's game against the Tourists.

There were some rumblings from players on Saturday about having to play on a pitch which, some felt, would not have been used in a club game. The covers were taken off it at midday and, considering that hard grounds are frequently encountered at the start and finish of seasons in this country and by tourists to Africa, I felt it was playable (not that I had to do the playing).

One who took full advantage was the Wasps full back, Stringer, who showed how far he has developed in just over a year. He caught and tackled with confidence and came forward with considerable aplomb. He kicked the Rest's penalties, one in each half and began the move which, with Winterbottom as the link man, ended with Carleton bringing down Simpson just short of the line and the referee awarding an impetus try, which Stringer converted.

In the first half Dodge, on the end of a finely-judged pass by Woodward which took out two defenders, sped 40 metres past some less-than-committed tackling for a try in the corner. Beaumont, assisted by Jeavons, scored in the same place from a tapped penalty five metres out.

It was Beaumont, too, who intercepted Melville's pass just outside his own 22 and, showing his tactical appreciation of the situation, slowed to allow Colclough to catch up with him. When the ball ran loose in the tackle it bobbeed off the knees of Davies, who picked up a fortuitous bounce and made away to the posts. Rose converted, as he did a try by Carleton who carved a determined path down the centre of the field, having seen by then that the wings on either side were largely supernumerary.

ENGLAND: W M H Rose (Cambridge University); J Carleton (Orrell), P W Dodge (Leicester), C R Woodward (Leicester), [illegible] (Swansea), G H Davies (Cambridge University); S J Smith (Sale), P Preedy (Wasps), S G F Mills (Gloucester), G A Pearce (Northampton), N J Jeavons (Moseley), W B Beaumont (Fylde, captain), M J Colclough (Angoulême), [illegible] (Harlequins), R Hesford (Bristol).

THE REST: M Stringer (Wasps); M Bailey (Durham University), [illegible] Bond (Sale), N J Preston (Richmond), [illegible] Harrison (Wakefield); J P Horton (Bath, captain), N [illegible] (Wasps); C E Smart (Newport), [illegible] Simpson (Sale), [illegible] (Gloucester), J P Gadd (Gloucester), J Syddall (Waterloo), S Bainbridge (Gosforth), P Winterbottom (Headingley), M Teague (Gloucester).

Referee: L Prideaux (North Midlands).

O'Regan alone enhances his reputation

Probables 9 Possibles 16

After last month's defeat by Australia the Irish selectors could not have been pleased by the general level of performance in the final trial at Lansdown Road on Saturday. Their senior side were beaten comprehensively by a possibles team

Their winning margin did not flatter the possibles for the only facet of play in which the probables gained any measure of supremacy was in the scrummage.

There was little threequarter movement of note but the possibles' scrum half Alex O'Regan certainly enhanced his reputation and was a central figure in the try, one minute from the end, that sealed his side's victory.

The probables led 9—6 at the interval with three penalty goals, from Tony Ward, to a penalty goal from Hugo McNeill and a dropped goal from outside half Hugh Condon. Midway through the second half the possibles took a deserved lead when Keith Crossan got an opportunist try.

McNeill, surprisingly demoted to the junior side, certainly had the better of the battle with John Murphy and after he converted Crossan's try to put the possibles 12—6 ahead O'Regan fashioned a try for prop Gerry McLaughlin

PROBABLES: J J Murphy (Greystones); T M Ringland (Queen's U), M Kiernan (Dolphin), P Dean (St Mary's), [illegible] (Cork Constitution); A J P Ward (Garryowen), R J McGrath (Wanderers); P Orr (Old Wesley), [illegible] Cantrell (Blackrock), M P Fitzpatrick (Wanderers), [illegible] Foley (Shannon), B O Foley (Shannon), D Lenihan (UCC), N J Carr (Queen's U), J B O'Driscoll (London Irish).

POSSIBLES: H P MacNeill (Dublin University); K J Hooks (Queen's U), F [illegible] (Garryowen), C Hitchcock (Cork Const), K Crossan (Instonians), H Condon (London Irish), A O'Regan (Dublin U), [illegible] (Blackrock), G A J McLaughlin (Instonians), M E Kearney (Wanderers), M I Keane (Lansdowne), J J Holland (Wanderers), [illegible] (Blackrock), A F O'Leary (Wanderers).

Referee: M D M Rea (Ulster).

Rackets

Male's recovery leaves seeds in control

By Roy McKelvie

All four seeded players reached the semi-final round of the H. K. Foster Cup in the schools' rackets championships at Queen's Club yesterday. Today James Male (Radley), the holder, will meet Graham Cowdrey (Tonbridge) and Paul Titchener (Malvern) will play Timothy Robins (Clifton). Titchener and Robins were in no difficulty yesterday but both [illegible] the first two games in their [illegible] round matches against Bri[illegible] (Charterhouse) and Sher[illegible] (Malvern) respectively.

The standard of the event, confined to the 16 best players, is higher than it has been for several years. Male, a two-handed player on both wings, was within a point of losing the first game to Simon Sheffield (Eton), a [illegible] young man whom he eventually beat 17—14, 15—10, 15—[illegible]. At one time Sheffield led 13—6 when Male began to time the ball, but it was quite a tussle before Male won on his third game point. Thereafter he was too [illegible] for Sheffield who was, [illegible] correct in trying to slow the pace.

Robins [illegible] the first game to Adrian Spalding (Tonbridge) before winning 3—15, 15—11, [illegible] Mark Swallow (Marlborough) whose play was neat but fragile. Titchener played the best two games of the day, the first two against Andrew Malinson (Wellington), winning 15—5, 15—5, 15—10. Both players punished any ball that set up and asked to be hit but the pace was too hot for Malinson.

H K FOSTER CUP: Second round: J S Male beat S P J Sheffield 17—14, 15—10, [illegible]; G P Cowdrey beat [illegible] Swallow [illegible]; T P V Robins [illegible] Spalding [illegible]; P [illegible] Titchener beat [illegible]

Football

Venison keeps the appetite alive

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Manchester City 2 Sunderland 3

The keys of the first division basement seem to have already been handed over to the North-East. A dangerous gap was beginning to appear between the potential tenants, Middlesbrough and Sunderland, and those on the steps above. When Francis, looking suspiciously offside, tucked away his and Manchester City's second goal shortly after 4.0 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Sunderland appeared yet more assured of moving downstairs.

Fortune, after all, had clearly forgotten how to smile on the two clubs from the banks of the Tees and Wear. After Best had rejected Middlesbrough's invitation to join them earlier in the week, the registration of another Manchester United employee, Nicholl, was delayed in the Christmas mail, even though Graham Kelly, the Football League secretary, waited in his Lytham St Anne's office until 30 minutes before the kick-off.

By then Sunderland also knew that they would be without Munro, an experienced player they could ill afford to lose. Alan Durban, the manager, decided that he should redress the balance by recalling Hinnigan, absent for two months, at full back in place of a 17-year-old, Venison. When he was forced to change his mind, Mr Durban may have unlocked a door to the stairway to safety.

"Venison was so aggravated, sitting there on the bench, that when he came on for the last ten minutes, he did more than anybody else had done for 80," Mr Durban commented later. Within 30 seconds he and Cummins had opened up the way for Rowell then three minutes before the end Venison volleyed the sweetest of winners. Cummins had given Sunderland an unexpected lead in the last minute before the interval.

One result, as Mr Durban accepted, does not make a season but the timing of it may be as significant as that of the substitution. Sunderland can now face with confidence two crucial matches within the next week against such lowly rivals as Stoke City and Birmingham City, especially if they strengthen their defence by signing Watson from Southampton for £50,000, as expected.

If Sunderland's luck may at last be turning, then City's continues to bedevil them. Tueart, injured at the end of the first half, was taken to hospital suffering from a ruptured Achilles tendon, the same complaint that kept Francis out of the game for seven months. Tueart, who recently turned down an offer from Sunderland, his former club, underwent an operation and will miss the rest of the season.

John Bond, City's manager, admitted that he was more concerned about losing his leading scorer than the defeat. He had seen an opening half hour that was almost dominance itself, Francis blossom, Caton hit the bar and then the dramatic close on an icicle of an afternoon when his side stayed inert instead of thawing out in fourth place.

The crowd of less than 30,000 was Maine Road's lowest of the season, as it was in five of the other six games to be staged and it poses the question of whether it was worth the heavy price that City paid. In such unfriendly conditions, surely it would be wiser to follow West Germany's example and introduce a mid-season break? Sunderland, for one, would have agreed wholeheartedly beforehand. Now they may not be so convinced.

MANCHESTER CITY: J Corrigan; R Ransom, B McDonald, N Reid, K Bond, T Caton, D Tueart, K Reeves, T Francis, A Hartford, T Hutchison.

SUNDERLAND: B Siddall; J Hinnigan (sub B Venison), N Pickering, R Hindmarsh, J Clarke, S Elliott, M Buckley, A McCoist, T Ritchie, G Rowell, S Cummins.

Referee: A Seville (Birmingham).

Frustrated Chelsea slip up

By Vince Wright

Chelsea 1 Blackburn Rovers 1

It is questionable whether this league match—the only one to be played in frost-bound London on Saturday—was worth staging at all. Both managers, John Neal of Chelsea and Bobby Saxton of Blackburn, were glad that the game went ahead but I doubt whether most of the crowd shared their feelings.

Despite the admirable efforts of Chelsea's ground staff to clear the pitch of snow and ice the surface was rock-hard and treacherous. Running with the ball was difficult, turning was even trickier and fluent football was almost impossible. It cannot have been fun for the players or the spectators.

A further disappointment was the pernickety refereeing of Mr Hedges who did not make enough allowances for the conditions. Chelsea and Blackburn were also frustrated at dropping two points and failing to climb the second division table. They thus stay on the fringes of the promotion race.

There was an unreal atmosphere throughout and it was best summed up by the reaction of the crowd, Chelsea's smallest of the season. Chelsea's supporters, usually noisy, partisan and alas ill-behaved, were on this occasion as quiet as mice. Perhaps they were chastened by last week's punishment from the FA or, perhaps, they were just numbed by the bitterly cold weather. Whatever the reason they were surprisingly slow to encourage their team. Chelsea needed every scrap of encouragement, too, as Blackburn controlled the first half. They kept their feet better than Chelsea and were twice denied by Francis, Borota's 17-year-old replacement, who made commendable saves from Garner.

Blackburn were stylish and assured whereas Chelsea were tentative and disorganized. At times it was hard to believe that they were the home team. Francis was the only Chelsea player to shine in the opening phase. Blackburn though were well served by Arnott, Garner, Branagan and particularly Brotherston and Miller. Brotherston's footwork was masterly considering the conditions and Miller's speed posed many problems for Chelsea's full back Hutchings.

Chelsea, lucky not to be behind at half time, had the impertinence to go in front within two minutes of the resumption from their first dangerous attack. Bumstead fed Mayes and his piercing pass was an open invitation for Lee to score. The game's turning point came five minutes later when Mayes was foiled on the goalline after a dogged run by Hales. Blackburn, instead of going 2—0 down, were able to regain their composure and equalized through Miller whose looping header from Brotherston's deflected centre went in off the far post.

Despite Blackburn's greater poise the two best chances of deciding the outcome fell to Bumstead and Droy of Chelsea who at least competed in the second half. But my overriding thought was that Chelsea's enterprise in beating the weather to get this game played was misplaced.

CHELSEA: S Francis; G Wilkins, C Hutchings, K Hales, M Droy, C Pates, A Mayes, J Bumstead, C Lee, C Walker, M Fillery.

BLACKBURN ROVERS: T Gennoe; J Branagan, D Hamilton, K Arnott, G Keeley, Fazackerley, J Miller, K Stonehouse, N Bell, S Garner, N Brotherston.

Referee: D Hedges (Oxford).

Blackburn's Derek Fazackerley attempts a flying header at goal at the expense of Clive Walker, the Chelsea winger.

Hardly a fair test of standards

By John Nicholls

Brighton 1 Luton Town 0

It was unfortunate that on a day when Brighton and Hove Albion had one of the few playable pitches in the first division, their opponents, Leeds United, had to cry off when influenza laid low many of their players. Brighton took what advantage they could of the situation by arranging a friendly match against Luton, whose away game against Barnsley was a victim of the weather.

In normal circumstances it would have been interesting to see how the standard of a good first division side compared with the runaway leaders of the second, but this game was hardly a fair test. Players were understandably loath to commit themselves to anything risky, either to themselves or in a tactical sense. Brighton just about deserved to win by the only goal, scored by Ritchie three minutes into the second half from a free kick.

N Zealand look for cup venue

Riyadh, Dec 20.—New Zealand, who scored a 5—0 win over Saudi Arabia here yesterday, and China must decide on a neutral venue to stage their playoff for the one remaining place in the 1982 World Cup finals in Spain. New Zealand's victory lifted them into joint second place with China in the Asia-Oceania qualifying section.

FINAL STANDINGS

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Kuwait	6	4	1	1	8	6	9
China	6	3	1	2	9	4	7
New Zealand	6	2	3	1	11	6	7
Saudi Arabia	6	0	1	5	1	13	1

Rangers will welcome the warming visit of Liverpool

By Iain Mackenzie

Rangers 2 Dundee 1

Rangers supporters will have some small measure of Christmas cheer tomorrow when Liverpool visit Glasgow for the official opening of the new-look Ibrox Stadium.

The match is in little danger of being cancelled because of the weather thanks to the new £60,000 heating system which ensures that the pitch is kept playable. Liverpool's visit has been arranged to mark the opening of the new £3m grandstand, the completion of an £11m reconstruction programme that has made Ibrox Stadium one of the most modern and luxurious in Britain.

Three stands now offer seating accommodation for 90 per cent of the customers, and the remaining 10 per cent are also under cover.

Yet Rangers' new under-soil blanket was really the only winner on Saturday. It is obvious that supporters will no longer turn out in Arctic conditions to watch football. Slightly more than 10,000 were there on Saturday, a shame because Rangers and Dundee provided an exciting match with plenty of thrills.

Dundee should have taken an early lead when a cross from Fraser bemused the Rangers' defence and was nodded back in front of goal to the unmarked Sinclair. The striker took too long, then shot straight at Stewart, who was already lying on the ground.

Dundee took command again for a considerable period later in the game, but not for the first time Rangers scored against the run of play. Glennie appeared to handle the ball on the line as Johnstone challenged the goalkeeper, and Bett scored from the resultant penalty.

The equalizer that Dundee's effort warranted arrived when Mackie crossed for McGeachie to out-jump the defence and head into the corner of the net. It was, however, short-lived joy

The double substitution of Johnston for Millar and McAdam for Redford paid dividends for Rangers. Johnston crossed to Johnstone who nodded the ball back for McAdam to head past Blair.

RANGERS: J Stewart; S Jardine, A Millar (W Johnston), G Stevens, C Jackson, J Bett, D Cooper, R Russell, D Johnstone, I Redford (C McAdam), J MacDonald.

DUNDEE: J Blair; L Barr, J McLelland, C Fraser, R Glennie, D McDonald, I Ferguson, C McGeachie, E Sinclair, P Mackie, A Cameron.

Referee: G Smith (Edinburgh).

Hinshelwood at Palace again

Martin Hinshelwood is to return to Crystal Palace as youth team manager, the post he quit in March last year. Mr Hinshelwood resigned as player-manager to the Isthmian league side, Leatherhead, yesterday after supervising training at the Fetcham Road ground, after the postponement of their FA Trophy third qualifying round tie against Addlestone.

Mr Hinshelwood, whose playing career with the second division club was ended by injury, said: "I will be back at my old job at Crystal Palace on Monday. I have had 20 months with Leatherhead and have learned a lot about management in that time." Chris Kelly, the player-coach is favourite to succeed him.

Villa and manager in need of a remedy

By Nicholas Harling

Everton 2 Aston Villa 0

Winning and losing seem to have the same adverse effect on Ron Saunders. He gets an ulcer either way. Aston Villa's manager said the strain of going for the championship last season had brought one on. He cannot be far away from another if his team carry on giving him troubles of a different nature at the other end of the first division.

Saturday's defeat left Villa precariously placed in the bottom six but it was impossible to avoid the suggestion that Mr Saunders' health might have been exacerbated this time by his own selection at Goodison Park. He may now be pondering the wisdom of dropping three players on a day when suspension and injury had already cost him the services of last season's leading scorer and captain. Only Blake, of the replacements, looked more than adequate.

Not even the conditions offered Villa a valid excuse for the wretchedness of their performance. The clods of earth that left a trail between the dressing room and the tunnel entrance provided evidence that the pitch, heated from underneath, took a stud. Only the biting wind that made Merseyside seem bleaker than ever, could have affected Villa. But they did little to warm themselves.

It was on the same ground, that Villa gained an important victory last season with the help of a memorable goal by Morley that was the BBC's goal of the season. This time neither the team nor the player looked remotely the same. A low drive from Bremner was the only shot to trouble Southall who had replaced the out-of-favour Arnold.

"Southall said he had got bored having so little to do playing for the reserves because they are doing so well", Howard Kendall, Everton's player-manager said: "He probably got bored again today." That goes for the rest of us, who waited in vain for more than the odd glimpse of finesse, which came mostly from Kendall, himself, and Irvine, Everton's lively right winger. Together they illustrated that the big thoughtless boot did not have to be the order of the day.

Everton's commitment was total but all Villa's early passion, misdirected though it was, evaporated after Donovan, Evans and Bremner had all been cautioned for disputing Everton's seventh-minute penalty which was subsequently wasted by Ross. Donovan, insisted the referee, had pushed Lyons.

It took Lyons only 13 minutes more to make Ross feel better by heading in Lodge's corner. Sharp later lived up to his name by combining with Irvine to put Eastoe through to hit the bar.

Everton, it seemed, would have to be content with their single goal until Bullivant snatched at a clearance and Eastoe's low volley had the beating of Rimmer.

EVERTON: N Southall; G Stevens, K Ratcliffe, M Higgins, M Lyons, H Kendall, A Irvine, I Ross, G Sharp, P Eastoe, P Lodge.

ASTON VILLA: J Rimmer; K Swain, C Gibson, A Evans, N Blake, T Bullivant, D Bremner, T Donovan, D Geddis, G Cowans, A Morley.

Referee: C N Seel (Carlisle).

Beattie is left to reflect on what might have been

By Tony Roche

English football in general, and Ipswich Town in particular, suffered a considerable loss when it was announced on Saturday that Kevin Beattie has lost his long battle to overcome an injury to his right knee.

At a time when Beattie should have been preparing to play his part in England's World Cup campaign in Spain next summer, doctors were informing the [illegible]-year-old former international defender that his career was over.

Even in these days of inflated transfer fees it is impossible to measure Beattie's departure from the professional game in terms of cash. Inside and outside the playing ranks he was respected, admired and often described as a second Duncan Edwards. How doubly cruel, then, that just as the marvellous talent of Edwards was lost to football through the tragedy of the 1958 Munich air crash, so Beattie is left to reflect on what might have been because the arthritis in his knee has defied a series of operations.

Beattie arrived at Ipswich from his Carlisle home in search of a trial. Bobby Robson, the Ipswich manager, recognized the raw talent and watched the powerfully built teenager earn first-team status on merit at a time when those of his year were still learning their profession. He earned the first of nine full England caps against Cyprus in 1975.

Mr Robson recognizes the impossibility of replacing Beattie's strength, ability and influence. The manager said: "Without doubt Kevin is the best player Ipswich Town has produced, and that is something when you consider the likes of Russell Osman and Terry Butcher [illegible] come from our ranks. We have given football the best player in the country, apart from Trevor Brooking [illegible] this is an absolute [illegible]."

Clubs face three games in six days

Clubs will [illegible] three games [illegible] lately after Christmas if [illegible] no improvement in the weather. [illegible] Only seven [illegible] staged at the weekend [illegible] postponements [illegible] spilled over into [illegible] rearranged FA Cup second round ties.

Any [illegible] not played this week will be [illegible] Wednesday [illegible] an FA [illegible] days [illegible] league programme and three days before the third round of the Cup.

Only 72,458 fans watched Saturday's seven games [illegible] them had their [illegible] the season—although [illegible] day prior to Christmas [illegible] tionally means a poor [illegible].

The Super Cup between Liverpool and Dynamo Tbilisi [illegible] become the first major casualty of the big freeze. No date has been arranged for the [illegible] between the European Cup and Cup Winners' Cup holders.

Weekend results and tables

SECOND DIVISION: Bolton Wanderers 2, Charlton Athletic 0; Chelsea 1, Blackburn Rovers 1; Oldham Athletic [illegible], Orient 2.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Luton T	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oldham A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Watford	18	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	[illegible]
QP Rangers	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barnsley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheffield W	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chelsea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blackburn R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leicester C	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newcastle U	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cardiff C	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norwich C	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crystal Palace	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shrewsbury T	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charlton A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rotherham U	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cambridge U	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bolton W	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wrexham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orient	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grimsby T	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THIRD DIVISION: Bristol Rovers 0, Carlisle United 1.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Carlisle U	19	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	[illegible]
Chesterfield	18	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walsall	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southend U	18	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulham	18	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gillingham	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27	[illegible]
Brentford	18	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	[illegible]	[illegible]
Millwall	18	8	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oxford U	18	8	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Doncaster R	18	8	4	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	18	8	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol R	19	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	20	27	[illegible]
Exeter C	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lincoln	18	6	[illegible]	7	27	[illegible]	[illegible]
Huddersfield T	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newport Co	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portsmouth	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swindon T	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol C	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	21
Plymouth A	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	16
Preston NE	18	[illegible]	6	7	[illegible]	27	16
Wimbledon	18	[illegible]	4	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	13

FOURTH DIVISION: Torquay United 0, Port Vale 1.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Colchester U	18	13	1	4	35	17	40
Sheffield U	18	12	4	2	35	15	40
Bradford C	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	19	[illegible]
Bury	18	11	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	25	[illegible]
Peterborough	18	11	[illegible]	4	32	18	36
Bournemouth	18	10	6	2	33	10	36
Wigan A	18	9	6	3	[illegible]	18	33
Port Vale	19	9	5	5	28	20	32
Torquay U	19	8	4	7	22	20	28
Blackpool	18	7	5	6	27	26	26
Stockport Co	18	7	3	8	24	24	[illegible]
Hartlepool	18	6	4	8	24	28	22
Aldershot	18	5	[illegible]	8	24	34	[illegible]
Hull C	18	5	5	8	29	32	20
Darlington	18	4	8	6	17	[illegible]	20
Hereford U	18	3	10	5	21	20	19
York C	18	5	4	9	25	[illegible]	19
Rochdale	18	4	6	8	16	25	18
Tranmere R	18	4	6	8	16	23	18
Mansfield T	18	4	5	9	24	33	17
Halifax T	18	3	6	9	17	[illegible]	15
Scunthorpe U	19	[illegible]	5	10	17	33	14
Crewe A	19	4	1	14	19	35	13
Northampton T	19	2	5	12	20	41	11

[illegible] Dundee 2 [illegible]

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dundee U	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aberdeen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION: Arbroath 3, Albion Rovers 0; Montrose 1, Meadowbank Thistle 0.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Clyde	18	12	4	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berwick R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18	[illegible]
Brechin C	19	10	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	[illegible]
Arbroath	18	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: [illegible]

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: [illegible]

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Arsenal [illegible]

IRISH LEAGUE: Bangor 2, Glentoran 1; Coleraine 0, Larne 0; Crusaders 1, Ards 0; Linfield 2, Glenavon 1; Portadown 2, Cliftonville 2.

FA VASE: Third round: Yarmouth 1, Irthlingborough Diamonds 1 (aet); Ford 3, Felixstowe 3 (aet); Redhill 2, Cray 1 (aet); Southwick 0, Molesey 2; Sholing Sports 2, Harefield 0; Holbeach 0, Newport IOW 0; Three Bridges 3, Ash 1.

THIRD QUALIFYING: [illegible]

WESTERN LEAGUE: Premier division: [illegible]

SOMERSET PREMIER CUP: First round replay: Weston-super-Mare 5, [illegible] 2.

ARTHUR DUNN CUP: First round: Etonians 1, Salopians 3.

OTHER MATCHES: Brighton and Hove Albion 1, Luton Town 0; Queen's Park Rangers 2, Notts County 0.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Met Police 2, Tilbury 1.

All other matches postponed

Rugby Union

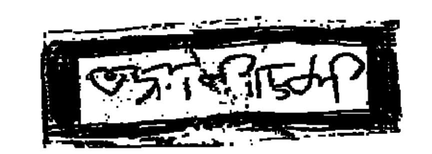
INTERNATIONAL MATCH: Scotland 24, Australia 15.

ENGLAND TRIAL: England 20, The Rest 12.

IRISH TRIAL: Probables 9, Possibles 16.

SCHOOLS MATCH: Final: Newport [illegible] 33, Cornwall [illegible] 10.

All other matches postponed



Cricket

England lose their way in the mist

From Richard Streeton
Jullundur, Dec 20

India completed a thrilling victory with three balls to spare against England in the second one-day international here today. Dilip Vengsarkar hit 88 not out in one of the finest innings of his career to ensure India's triumph and fittingly won the match with a four off Willis through the covers to bring India's win by six wickets. It was the first time India have beaten England in a one-day game in five matches since 1974 and was only their sixth win in 25 limited-over matches all over the world.

England lost the toss and had the misfortune to start batting before the morning mist, which delayed the start and reduced the match to a 36-over game, had dispersed.

They then became bogged down by tight Indian bowling and were only able to set India any sort of target thanks to a fifth-wicket stand of 109 in 17 overs between Gower and Gatting, who near the end hit Shastri for four sixes in one over.

Otherwise it was not one of England's better days, with some wayward bowling following the unambitious early batting. With the third Test match starting in Delhi on Wednesday, followed by the fourth Test in Calcutta over the new year period, it was an inopportune time for England to give such a disappointing performance.

Fletcher, the captain, faces a tremendous challenge in the next 48 hours to lift the team, who in the past week have become dangerously near to looking listless and jaded. A nine-hour coach journey from Jullundur to Delhi within an hour of the end of today's game epitomizes the gruelling nature of this tour and the little opportunity England have to recharge their batteries.

Nobody present today is likely to forget the bedlam and excitement of the game's closing stages, which took place in a dreadful light and amid the ceaseless baying of a capacity 35,000 crowd. India required 162 to win the match, and from the start to finish they were ahead of England's run rate.

They wanted 29 from the last five overs, 14 from the last three, and 10 from the final two. Yashpal Sharma, Vengsarkar's final partner, hit Botham for two back over the bowler's head from the first ball of the thirty-fifth over and was unable to score from the next four. But from the sixth he hit a superb six over long-off, which Botham himself applauded, and Vengsarkar hit the winning four—his ninth boundary—from Willis's next over.

Vengsarkar opened the Indian innings because Gavaskar had a slight hamstring pull and played the dominant part with a succession of partners. His offside driving and straight hitting in particular were played with style and vigour throughout.

Vengsarkar and Srikanth shared a first-wicket stand of 41 in 10 overs. England broke through when Srikanth was leg-before to Botham's first ball. Kirti Azad fell to a marvellous catch at extra cover by Gower, who clung to a fierce slashed stroke above his head. Patil hit wildly across the line against Gooch and Kapil Dev holed out to mid-off before Yashpal proved the reliable partner Vengsarkar needed.

India must have been thankful to win the toss. On a chilly morning the ground, as had been predicted weeks ago, was shrouded in a dank mist. With the light allowing no extension at the end of the day, each side's innings was reduced to 36 overs. The fielding circle restrictions operated for 12 rather than 15 overs, and four bowlers were allowed seven overs and one bowler eight.

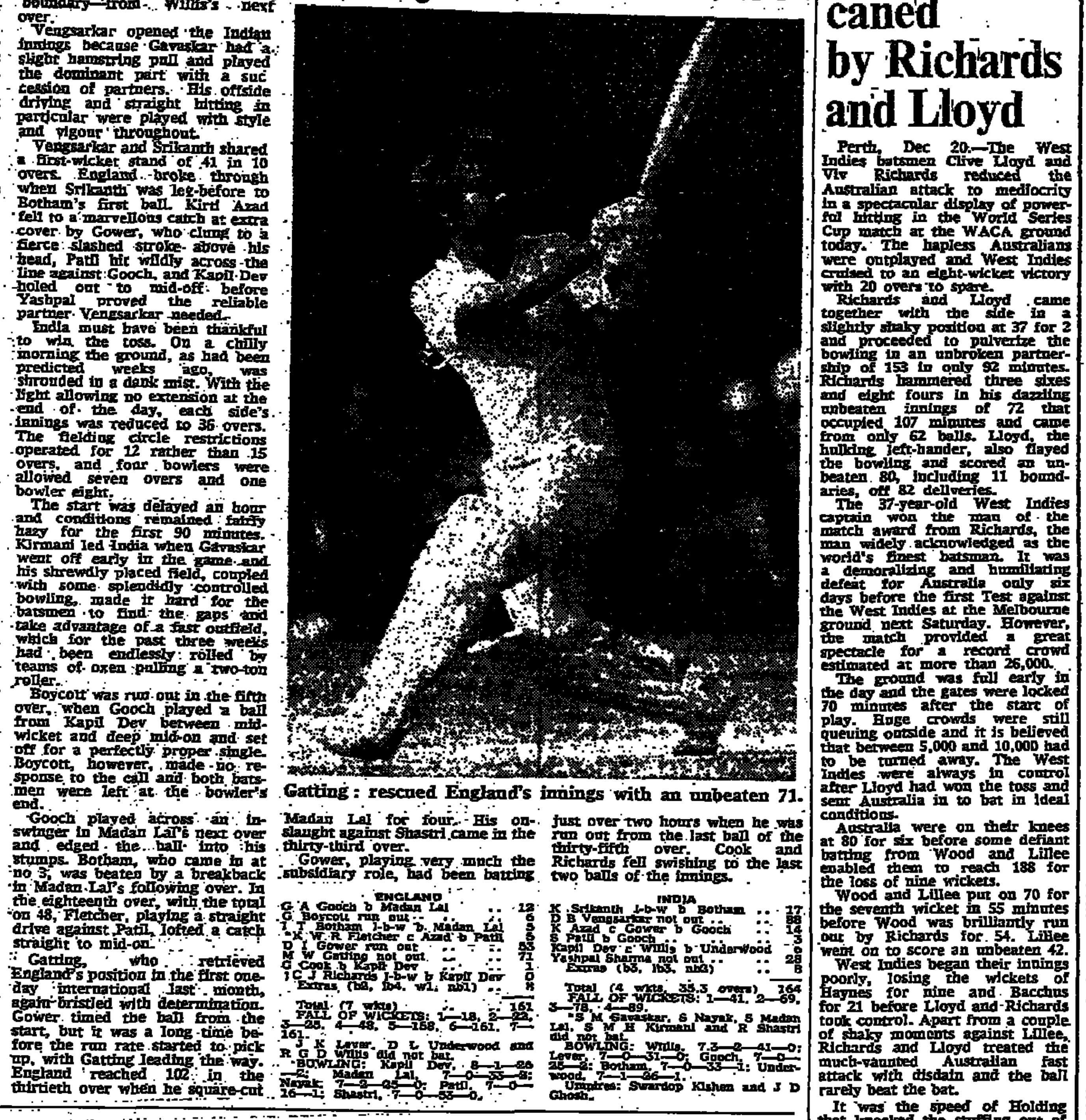
The start was delayed an hour and conditions remained fairly hazy for the first 90 minutes. Kirmani led India when Gavaskar went off early in the game and his shrewdly placed field, coupled with some splendidly controlled bowling, made it hard for the batsmen to find the gaps and take advantage of a fast outfield, which for the past three weeks had been endlessly rolled by teams of oxen pulling a two-ton roller.

Boycott was run out in the fifth over, when Gooch played a ball from Kapil Dev between midwicket and deep mid-on and set off for a perfectly proper single. Boycott, however, made no response to the call and both batsmen were left at the bowler's end.

Gooch played across an inswinger in Madan Lal's next over and edged the ball into his stumps. Botham, who came in at No 3, was beaten by a breakback in Madan Lal's following over. In the eighteenth over, with the total on 48, Fletcher, playing a straight drive against Patil, lofted a catch straight to mid-on.

Gatting, who retrieved England's position in the first one-day international last month, again bristled with determination. Gower timed the ball from the start, but it was a long time before the run rate started to pick up, with Gatting leading the way. England reached 102 in the thirtieth over when he square-cut Madan Lal for four. His onslaught against Shastri came in the thirty-third over.

Gower, playing very much the subsidiary role, had been batting just over two hours when he was run out from the last ball of the thirty-fifth over. Cook and Richards fell swishing to the last two balls of the innings.



Gatting: rescued England's innings with an unbeaten 71.

ENGLAND

G A Gooch b Madan Lal .. 12
G Boycott run out .. 6
I T Botham b Madan Lal .. 5
*K W R Fletcher c Azad b Patil .. 5
D I Gower run out .. 53
M W Gatting not out .. 71
G Cook b Kapil Dev .. 1
†C J Richards l-b-w b Kapil Dev .. 0
Extras (b2, lb4, w1, nb1) .. 8
Total (7 wkts) .. 161

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—18, 2—22, 3—25, 4—48, 5—158, 6—161, 7—161.

J K Lever, D L Underwood and R G D Willis did not bat.

BOWLING: Kapil Dev, 8—1—26—2; Madan Lal, 7—0—33—2; Nayak, 7—2—25—0; Patil, 7—0—16—1; Shastri, 7—0—53—0.

INDIA

K Srikanth l-b-w b Botham .. 17
D B Vengsarkar not out .. 88
K Azad c Gower b Gooch .. 14
S Patil b Gooch .. 3
Kapil Dev c Willis b Underwood .. 6
Yashpal Sharma not out .. 28
Extras (b3, lb3, nb2) .. 8
Total (4 wkts, 35.3 overs) 164

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—41, 2—69, 3—78, 4—89.

*S M Gavaskar, S Nayak, S Madan Lal, S M H Kirmani and R Shastri did not bat.

BOWLING: Willis, 7.3—2—41—0; Lever, 7—0—31—0; Gooch, 7—0—25—2; Botham, 7—0—33—1; Underwood, 7—1—26—1.

Umpires: Swardop Kishen and J D Ghosh.

Australians caned by Richards and Lloyd

Perth, Dec 20.—The West Indies batsmen Clive Lloyd and Viv Richards reduced the Australian attack to mediocrity in a spectacular display of powerful hitting in the World Series Cup match at the WACA ground today. The hapless Australians were outplayed and West Indies cruised to an eight-wicket victory with 20 overs to spare.

Richards and Lloyd came together with the side in a slightly shaky position at 37 for 2 and proceeded to pulverize the bowling in an unbroken partnership of 153 in only 92 minutes. Richards hammered three sixes and eight fours in his dazzling unbeaten innings of 72 that occupied 107 minutes and came from only 62 balls. Lloyd, the hulking left-hander, also flayed the bowling and scored an unbeaten 80, including 11 boundaries, off 82 deliveries.

The 37-year-old West Indies captain won the man of the match award from Richards, the man widely acknowledged as the world's finest batsman. It was a demoralizing and humiliating defeat for Australia only six days before the first Test against the West Indies at the Melbourne ground next Saturday. However, the match provided a great spectacle for a record crowd estimated at more than 26,000.

The ground was full early in the day and the gates were locked 70 minutes after the start of play. Huge crowds were still queuing outside and it is believed that between 5,000 and 10,000 had to be turned away. The West Indies were always in control after Lloyd had won the toss and sent Australia in to bat in ideal conditions.

Australia were on their knees at 80 for six before some defiant batting from Wood and Lillee enabled them to reach 188 for the loss of nine wickets.

Wood and Lillee put on 70 for the seventh wicket in 55 minutes before Wood was brilliantly run out by Richards for 54. Lillee went on to score an unbeaten 42.

West Indies began their innings poorly, losing the wickets of Haynes for nine and Bacchus for 21 before Lloyd and Richards took control. Apart from a couple of shaky moments against Lillee, Richards and Lloyd treated the much-vaunted Australian fast attack with disdain and the ball rarely beat the bat.

It was the speed of Holding that knocked the stuffing out of Australia from the outset. He made the ball lift menacingly and dismissed the opener Darling for seven and Chappell for a duck with successive deliveries in the third over of the day.

Chappell's duck followed similar scores in his two previous innings—in the third Test against Pakistan last Monday and in the one-day match against Pakistan in Sydney last Thursday. Apart from Wood and Lillee, the only other Australian batsmen to reach double figures were an unusually sedate Border (27) and Hughes, who scored 18 in breezy fashion before mistiming a hook and being caught at midwicket.

AUSTRALIA

W M Darling, b Holding .. 7
B M Laird, lbw, b Marshall .. 7
*G S Chappell, c Haynes, b Holding .. 0
A R Border, c Bacchus, b Marshall .. 27
K J Hughes, c Holding, b Marshall 18
G M Wood, run out .. 56
†R W Marsh, c Logie, b Richards 0
D K Lillee, not out .. 42
G F Lawson, b Garner .. 0
J R Thomson, run out .. 5
T M Alderman, not out .. 9
Extras (lb 12, w 5, n-b 2) 19
Total (9 wkts, 50 overs) 188

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—10, 2—10, 3—30, 4—62, 5—78, 6—80, 7—150, 8—150, 9—166.

BOWLING: Holding, 10—0—37—2; Roberts, 10—1—26—0; Garner, 10—1—32—1; Marshall, 10—0—31—3; Richards, 10—0—43—1.

WEST INDIES

D L Haynes, c Chappell, b Lillee 9
S F A Bacchus, c Thomson, b Alderman .. 21
I V A Richards, not out .. 72
*C H Lloyd, not out .. 80
Extras (w 4, n-b 4) .. 8
Total (2 wkts, 30 overs) 190

H A Gomes, †P J Dujon, A L Logie, M D Marshall, A M E Roberts, M A Holding, J Garner, did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—23, 2—37.

BOWLING: Lillee, 6—1—36—1; Alderman, 8—1—41—1; Thomson, 5—0—24—0; Lawson, 6—0—46—0; Chappell, 5—0—35—0.—Agencies.

Hookes gets out just as he gets going

Brisbane, Dec 20.—David Hookes, once the golden boy of Australian cricket, showed glimpses of his old form yesterday as he hit a powerful half-century at the Brisbane ground. The South Australian captain's 51 included six fours and a six and overshadowed a surprise century by Queensland's seamer Dymock on the second day of the Sheffield Shield match. But just as Hookes looked set to destroy the Queensland attack, the blond left-hander holed out to Dymock off the bowling of Hohns.

Bob Holland, the New South Wales leg spinner, had Victoria on the run in their first innings at the Sydney ground, taking four wickets for 64 in a spell of 30 consecutive overs. Wiener was top scorer for Victoria with 72, made in 189 minutes and included eight fours.

BRISBANE: Queensland, 389 for 8 dec, and 49 for no wkt; South Australia 404 for 5 dec. (J Inverarity 100 not out, P Sleep 78).

SYDNEY: Victoria 254 (J Wiener 72, R Holland 4 for 73); New South Wales 212 for 3 (R McCosker 97 not out, P Toohey 71 not out).

Perth.—The Australian Cricket Board has announced that as the pitch is not up to standard, they could bypass the controversial Melbourne Cricket Ground for Test matches during the next Australian summer. The warning came after a meeting of the ACB executive at the Western Australia Cricket Association ground.

Haynes steers West Indies to victory

Perth, December 19.—A polished unbeaten 82 by Haynes steered the West Indies to an easy seven-wicket victory over Pakistan in their one-day World Series cricket international here today. Set only 161 runs to win, the West Indies were in early trouble when Bacchus and Richards were both dismissed cheaply. Haynes, who took 53 minutes to reach double figures, found able partners in Lloyd, the captain, and Gomes. The West Indies eventually won with 7.4 overs to spare.

The victory was a welcome boost for the team, because they had lost two of their first three World Series qualifying matches and were at the bottom of the three-team table. Pakistan still lead the competition with three wins from six matches and Australia and the West Indies are now level with two wins each from four matches.

The West Indies, chasing the mediocre Pakistan total of 160, were quickly in trouble when Bacchus attempted an over-ambitious drive at Imran in the third over of the innings, but succeeded only in edging a catch to the wicketkeeper, Wasim Bari. Richards, who had earlier taken three wickets with his off-spin bowling, looked in the mood for one of his big scores as he viciously hooked the first ball of Imran's fourth over to the boundary. But he lasted only 13 deliveries before he sparred at a ball from Sarfraz and gave Wasim Bari a shoulder-high catch.

It was then that Haynes and Lloyd steadied the ship with a third-wicket partnership of 72 in 80 minutes before Lloyd was brilliantly caught and bowled for 32 by Wasim Raja, who, bowling round the wicket, launched himself to his left to take the catch low down. The left-handed Gomes and Haynes had little difficulty in guiding the side home in an unbroken fourth wicket partnership of 68 runs in only 53 minutes.

Pakistan made a promising start to their innings and were nicely placed at 106 for two after 29 overs. With Javed Miandad, the captain, and Zaheer Abbas both batting confidently Pakistan looked like setting the West Indies a target of well over 200. But Miandad decided to "charge" Richards and managed only to slice a catch to point. Zaheer was caught by Dujon, the wicketkeeper, off the same bowler. The remaining Pakistani batsmen, with the exception of Imran Khan, who hit an unbeaten 29, offered little resistance.

Pakistan were unfortunate to lose the services of their most experienced batsman Majid Khan, who injured his back when he slipped and fell in the dressing room. Majid was unable to take any part in the match.

The West Indies bowling and fielding were also much improved on their previous one-day efforts with Garner, the fast bowler, outstanding. Garner finished with three for 23 off his nine overs. Holding, at his fiery best, conceded only 15 runs off his eight overs, although he failed to take a wicket.

PAKISTAN

Mudassar Nazar, c Richards, b Marshall 30
Mohsin Khan, c Lloyd, b Garner 6
Zaheer Abbas, c Dujon, b Richards 35
*Miandad Javed, c Bacchus, b Richards 21
Wasim Raja, c Haynes, b Richards 17
Imran Khan, not out .. 29
Ejaz Faqih, c Haynes, b Garner 3
Sarfraz Nawaz, c Roberts b Garner 0
†Wasim Bari, run out .. 4
Sikander Bakht, c Dujon, b Marshall 0
Majid Khan, absent injured .. 0
Extras (b 4, lb 3, w 2, nb 7) 16
Total (44.4 overs) 160

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—29, 2—61, 3—106, 4—107, 5—148, 6—151, 7—152, 8—156, 9—160.

BOWLING: Holding, 8—1—15—0; Roberts, 8—1—31—0; Garner, 9—1—23—3; Marshall, 9.4—1—33—2; Richards, 10—0—52—3.

WEST INDIES

D L Haynes, not out .. 82
S F A Bacchus, c Wasim Bari, b Imran Khan 4
I V A Richards, c Wasim Bari b Sarfraz Nawaz 8
*C H Lloyd, c and b Wasim Raja 32
H A Gomes, not out .. 26
Extras (b 1, lb 3, w 2, nb 3) 9
Total (3 wkts, 42.2 overs) 161

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—5, 2—21, 3—93.

BOWLING: Imran Khan 8.2—0—38—1; Sarfraz Nawaz, 10—1—29—1; Sikander Bakht, 6—0—27—0; Mudassar Nazar, 1—0—1—0; Ejaz Faqih, 6—0—30—0; Wasim Raja, 10—1—36—1; Javed Miandad, 1—0—1—0.

†J Dujon, G Logie, M Marshall, M Holding, J Garner, C Croft did not bat.—Reuter and AP.

Tennis

Quick deflation for Mrs Lloyd

From John Ballantine
East Rutherford,
New Jersey, Dec 20

There was an inevitability about Chris Lloyd's humiliating 6—1, 6—2 defeat by Tracy Austin in the semi-finals of Toyota's £132,000 championships in the Meadowlands arena here last night. After all only two nights before we had seen the Wimbledon champion gird herself grandly in the armour of determination and self-discipline and score her first victory ever over the 19-year-old Californian on an indoor court by 4—6, 6—4, 7—6. It took her three hours and 20 minutes, and an incalculable depletion of her physical and mental reserves, to do it.

Mrs Lloyd's analysis of the trouble she always has with Miss Austin summed up the situation well. "She hits harder than I do and she is the only one who has ever matched my intensity and determination", she said, revealing the chink in the armour.

After Pam Shriver had beaten Andrea Jaeger, Miss Shriver, according to the rules of the round-robin format, flipped a coin to determine whether it would be she or Miss Austin again to face Mrs Lloyd in the semi-finals. So the line-up read: Mrs Lloyd v Miss Austin and Miss Navratilova v Miss Shriver.

The rerun of the Lloyd-Austin match, played before an arena not half full, was as disappointing as an old movie you had gone along to see hoping to experience a former ecstacy. After the drama the debacle. Although the rallies in Thursday's match had been over-long, perhaps 50 or 60 strokes, they epitomized character and competitive spirit. Now we had many more unforced errors, especially from Mrs Lloyd, with the ball rarely crossing the net more than 10 times.

Miss Austin later put this down to the fact that she was more willing to go for her shots this time: "Although I am a baseliner I think I am aggressive and I like to finish off the points", she said. "I played as well as this against her before particularly two years ago when I beat her three times in 11 days dropping only five or six games."

Miss Austin dropped her opening service. But this seemed only to spur her on to fiercer efforts and three breaks of service to 30 love and 30 again won her the first set easily at 6—1. Mrs Lloyd tried to attack early in the second set but this resulted only in the loss of her service again in the opening game and the third game. She drew upon her resolute champion's spirit to break her opponent's service in the fourth game, but Miss Austin immediately did the same to her and after winning a long game of four deuces to lead 5—1 the end came shortly afterwards.

Miss Navratilova then beat Miss Shriver in straight sets, faltering a bit at the end of the second to qualify to meet Miss Austin in tonight's final. The winner receives nearly £40,000, the loser £20,100 and Mrs Lloyd and Miss Shriver have already taken home £10,000 each. Mrs Lloyd has gone back to Fort Lauderdale to celebrate her 27th birthday tomorrow.

SINGLES (US unless stated): Round-robin matches: T Austin beat M Jausovec (Yugoslavia), 1—6, 6—4, 6—4; M Navratilova beat P Shriver, 6—4, 7—6: Miss Shriver beat A Jaeger, 6—3, 6—2. Semi-finals: Miss Austin beat Mrs C Lloyd, 6—1, 6—2.

DOUBLES: Semi-finals: R Casals and W Turnbull (Australia) beat A Smith and K Jordan, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Navratilova and Miss Shriver beat L Barford (SA) and R Fairbank (SA), 6—0, 6—2.

Wilkison values his title

Sydney, Dec 20.—Tim Wilkison, of the United States, won his second New South Wales open tennis title today, and said he would not make the same mistakes that he made after his 1978 success.

The 22-year-old left-hander from North Carolina collected $20,000 and 150 grand prix points for beating Chris Lewis of New Zealand, 6—4, 7—6, 6—3, in just under two hours.

"This means a little more to me compared with last time," said Wilkison. "Then, I was just a youngster coming up, and it was the first time I had done anything.

"When I won that tournament I thought I could do it every week, and it didn't mean as much to me, but now after two years of losing a lot, I know how hard you have to play to win a tournament."

The final was something of an anti-climax. Wilkison, ranked 122 in the world, had early breaks in all three sets and Lewis never came to terms with the American's swinging serve.

The nearest Wilkison came to losing the tournament was in his quarter final against Phil Dent of Australia when he saved two match points.

"It's really a strange tournament", said Wilkison. "Three years ago I was down three match points to Hank Pfister in the third round and then I won the match and finally the tournament."

Peter McNamara and Paul McNamee, of Australia, won an exciting doubles final, beating Pfister and John Sadri, of the United States, 6—7, 7—6, 7—6.

The Australians can now qualify for the Masters Doubles Tournament in New York next month. They will overtake fourth pairing Hans Gildemeister and Andres Gomez if they win the doubles in the Australian Open, starting on Thursday.

Semi final round: Singles: T Wilkison (US) beat S Denton (US) 7—5, 6—3; C Lewis (N Zealand) beat M Edmondson (Australia) 6—3, 6—3. Final: Wilkison beat Lewis 6—4, 7—6, 6—3. Doubles: Semi-finals: H Pfister and J Sadri (US) beat C Johnstone and C Miller (Australia) 3—6, 6—4, 6—3; P McNamara and P McNamee (Australia) beat J Kriek (SA) and T Wilkison (US) 6—3, 6—2. Final: McNamara and McNamee beat Pfister and Sadri 6—7, 7—6, 7—6.

Little Mo cup for US

Tarpon Springs (Florida) Dec 19.—The United States beat Sweden 2—0 here today to win the Maureen Connolly Brinker Cup team tournament for junior girls for the fifth time in six years. Zina Garrison, the world's leading junior, beat Helena Olsson, 6—1, 6—4, and Andrea Leand beat Cathrine Lindqvist, Sweden's junior champion, 6—2, 6—3, in the final of the 39-nation event.—Reuter.

TARPON SPRINGS (Florida): Maureen Connolly Brinker Cup, final: United States 2, Sweden 0 (Z Garrison beat H Olsson, 6—1, 6—4; A Leand beat C Lindqvist, 6—2, 6—3.

Taylor finds Mottram too powerful

By Lewine Mair

Having sped into a 4—0 lead, Christopher Mottram went on to defeat Roger Taylor 6—2, 6—2 in the final of the Men's Tennis Association tournament at the newly-opened Gateshead Leisure Centre yesterday. In a match which lasted just 55 minutes, the most exciting game was the last, with Taylor saving six match points.

In Saturday's semi-finals, Mottram accounted for Scotland's Donald Watt in three sets, while Taylor similarly had a three-set match with Tony Lloyd. Watt's performance in taking the opening set off Mottram was the feature of the weekend.

The Scot served and volleyed as never before to go into a 7—6, 2—0 lead but, just when he looked to have broken his vastly more experienced opponent, he made what he termed "an unforgiveable error" to pave the way for Mottram to get back into the match at 1—2. Thereafter Mottram, who was ranked as high as 16 in the world, scarcely made another mistake. Watt continued to serve well, but the returns were unanswerable.

Rugby League

French gain sweet revenge by four tries to nil

France 19 Britain 2

Marseilles, Dec 20.—Humiliated 37—0 by Britain at Hull a fortnight ago, the French took sweet revenge by winning 19—2 here today.

The way they did it was even more entertaining to the 6,500 crowd than the scoreline would suggest—Britain's only score was from a Wood's penalty after a couple of minutes, and from then on France swept the board, touching down four tries without reply.

There were six changes to the French team after the Hull game, and they took the match by the scruff of the neck. The French pack controlled the ball tightly and gave away no chances at all.

Tempers frayed and there were a number of flare-ups, the blame being equally divided, though it was Gorley, Britain'se second row forward, who was sent off after 40 minutes.

Solal opened the French scoring with an eighth minute try and touched down again in the 30th minute, four minutes after Laville had kicked a drop goal.

Kaminski (56) and Scichitano (80) added to Britain's misery with second half tries, both converted by Perez, the man who had converted Solal's second effort.

Roger Garrigues, the French trainer, said afterwards: "We learned the lessons and built a worthy team which knew how to contain the English where it mattered. We had to do something after the defeat and we did it. We moved the ball about and marvellously countered the English defence. French rugby league is not dead".

David Oxley, the British Rugby League secretary, said he had seen an outstanding French team play with great courage and much inspiration.

FRANCE: A Perez, S Rodriguez, G Delaunay, J Guigue, P Solal, M Laville, C Scichitano, J Roosebrouck (captain), M Ambert, G Laforgue, C Zalduendo, C Mecalli, J Gine. Substitutes: E Kaminski, T Bernabe.

BRITAIN: M Burke, D Drummond, M Smith, J Woods, H Gill, S Hartley, A Gregory, S Norton, P Gorley, B Szymala, J Grayshon (captain), D Watkinson, T Skerrett. Substitutes: P Gorley, G Fairbairn.—Agencies.

Those remaining league games scheduled for yesterday were postponed because of the weather, so the domestic programme was completely wiped out.

Athletics

Ovett injury may take eight weeks to mend

By Norman Fox
Athletics Correspondent

A training injury to Steve Ovett has proved more serious than was first thought. Although his long-term preparations for next season's European championships in Athens and the Commonwealth Games should not be affected, he will miss a visit to Australia early in the New Year.

His first race against Sebastian Coe since the Olympic Games in Moscow is not until July 17 at Crystal Palace but his muscle injury could leave him below top form. Neither athlete would want to fulfil this much-publicized and lucrative engagement unless fully fit.

Ovett punctured a muscle above the knee and tore the inside of his leg when slipping into church railings near his home on the Sussex coast. He had an operation on Saturday and was reported to be "satisfactory". He could miss up to eight weeks' training.

Fortunately, next year's major events come at the end of the season.

☐ The British Olympic 1,500 metres champion Sebastian Coe has been chosen as best male athlete of the year by the Spanish news agency EFE. Second place went to the world No 1 tennis player John McEnroe, of the United States.

Ice skating

Short programme threat greater than usual

By John Hennessy

The European skating championships at Lyons later in the season are spread over five days, the individual events over three. Yet the titles could be decided in a precise moment on the second afternoon of the men's and women's events, before the full panoply of audience and television teams assemble for the colourful finale of free skating. For the men that moment will occur on the Wednesday afternoon, for the women two days later.

These are the dates of the infamous short programme, introduced by the International Skating Union a few years ago with devastating effect. It tip-toed innocently into the arena and immediately spread such alarm that from that moment the predictability of skating results disappeared and the sport took on more the character of a competitive tussle. This year, for technical reasons, the threat is greater than usual.

The tyranny of the short programme is that the judges, who are tolerant of any amount of clattering falls in a free programme, are under orders to exact severe retribution from errors in any one of the seven elements of the short programme. In particular, they have reaped a rich harvest of penalties from the combination. This requires the skater to execute two connecting jumps, of which one is prescribed and the other optional.

It was a failing here that led to Robin Cousins being labelled "chicken" by Carlo Fassi, his trainer at Göteborg during the European championships in his Olympic year two seasons ago. Cousins, who had been programmed by his mentor to add a triple toe loop to the statutory double loop, achieved only a double toe loop, not so much a mistake as a clear call to the judges to treat him as a second-class citizen. At this exalted level the voluntary jump must be a triple, and a man who ducks it brands himself as inadequate or, perhaps worse, weak-hearted.

There is a special problem this season because the required jump is a double toe salchow. Since, for an orthodox jumper, this requires take-off from the left foot whereas his landing foot is the right, it follows that the salchow must be placed first in the combination. But performing a triple when much of the speed and power has already been absorbed by another jump requires advanced expertise.

This was all too apparent during the British championships at Richmond recently. Neither Debbie Cottrill, the new champion, nor Karen Wood, whom she deposed, was capable of a triple jump in combination with the double toe salchow, though both were able to do so a year ago when a double loop was the prescribed element.

In the men's competition, the defending champion, Christopher Howarth, could manage only a voluntary double loop, which marked him as a lesser man than his successor, Mark Pepperday, who performed an excellent triple toe loop. The effect should not have gone beyond that, but it must have been hard for a judge not to begin the final evening of free skating without a predisposition towards Pepperday.

So it will be at Lyons, and later at Copenhagen during the world championships. The double axel will tax many people, but it will be the combination jump that will really separate the men from the boys. If Pepperday can repeat his Richmond combination a judge would be inclined to include him among the adults before he puts blade to ice in the free, quite apart from having marked him generously in the short and lifted him in the placings.

It is possible to place the double toe salchow second in the combination by the use of an unconventional companion jump. Brian Pockar, of Canada, is capable of a one-foot triple salchow, whereby he lands on the wrong, ie the left, foot and is therefore on the correct edge for the double toe salchow take-off.



French is fastest over the fen

By a Special Correspondent

The deep freeze which has halted sport throughout Britain has brought a smile to the faces of speed skating enthusiasts in the Fens.

Over the weekend, a series of championship events have been held on ice which has formed on 30 acres of specially flooded grassland at Baston Fen, near Spalding, Lincolnshire, which attracted some of the country's top-class skaters.

The main event was the British amateur one mile speed-skating championship which was last held during the cold spell of 1976. Twelve competitors, many with international experience, took part over four laps of the quarter-mile oval course with speeds of over 25 mph. The fastest time of the day came from John French, veteran of the 1980 Lake Placid Olympics.

RESULT: 1, J French (Cambridgeshire) 2min 37.3sec; 2, J Tipper (North London) 2:38; 3, A Fisher (Lincolnshire) 2:53.8.

Thumbs down to third spot

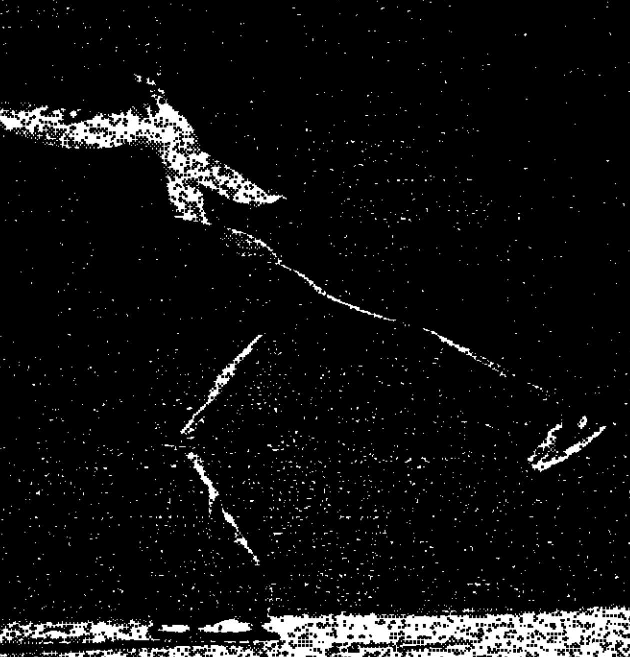
By John Hennessy

The National Skating Association have decided against taking up the third place open to Britain in the women's event of the world championships in Copenhagen next March. Their figure committee have endorsed a decision of the selectors to the effect that Debbie Cottrill and Karen Wood are the only British skaters with sufficient experience for the occasion.

A number of voices were raised against the selection committee on behalf of Diana Rankin, 17, who was third in the British championship, and Susan Jackson, 16, who was fifth. The figure committee, however, feel that it would be more likely to do harm than good to pitch either skater into a world championship before she is ready.

Miss Jackson has time on her side, but Miss Rankin is a different proposition and may now be lost to British skating. She lives in Canada, where she holds dual citizenship, and came to this country six months ago to make a bold challenge. Having done enough to gain selection and been passed over she may feel that further effort is pointless.

It may be some time before Britain have the right to a third place in either Europe or the world championships. It came about this time because of Miss Cottrill's surprising third place in last year's world championships at Hartford, Connecticut. But her form this year, in the wake of a number of injuries, does not augur well, and Miss Wood would have to improve by six places in Europe, 10 in the world, to reach the top five, a position which secures a third place for the following year. In other words Miss Rankin might have to wait until either Miss Cottrill or Miss Wood retires, and that is unlikely to be before the Winter Olympics at Sarajevo in February 1984.



The three stages of Mark Pepperday's combination jump. From left—1, left foot reverse take-off with toe assistance for the double toe salchow; 2, right foot landing from the toe salchow and take-off for the triple toe loop, with toe assistance; 3, right foot landing of the toe loop.

Record entry

Oslo, Dec 18.—A record 654 competitors from 26 countries are to compete in the Nordic skiing world championships at Holmenkollen near here from February 18 to 28.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Rangers 3, Pittsburgh Penguins 3; New York Islanders 5, Detroit Red Wings 1; Los Angeles Kings 3, Hartford Whalers 5; Calgary Flames 5, Colorado Rockies 2; Quebec Nordiques 7, Buffalo Sabres 3; Montreal Canadiens 5, Boston Bruins 2; Edmonton Oilers 9, Minnesota North Stars 6; Toronto Maple Leafs 8, Winnipeg Jets 4; St Louis Blues 5, Vancouver Canucks 0; Chicago Black Hawks 6, Washington Capitals 4. Friday game: Colorado Rockies 3, Vancouver Canucks 1.

MOSCOW: Izvestia tournament (semi-final round): USSR beat Sweden 4—0, Czechoslovakia beat Finland 9—2.

Ice skating

OBERSTDORF: World junior championships: Women: 1, J Wirth (EG), 6.2 pts; 2, C Tesch (WG), 7.8; 3, E Manley (Canada), 8.3; 4, J Frost (US), 9.6; 5, K Webster (US), 9.2. British placing: 14, D Crofts, 26.2. Ice Dance: 1, N Annenko and V Karkachev (USSR), 2.0; 2, T Gladkowa and I Cheilband (USSR), 5.0; 3, L Malek and A Miller (US), 5.0; 4, S Merigot and P Berthe (France), 8.0; 5, V Minarikova and I Havranek (Czechoslovakia), 10.0. British placings: 7, A Perrigo and M Harding, 13.0; 14, A Osden and A Towers, 28.0.

Ski jumping

CORTINA D'AMPEZZO: World Cup: first event: 1, R Rudd (Norway), 243 pts; 2, J Saetre (Norway), 241.6; 3, M Akimoto (Japan), 236; 4, E Vettori (Austria), 231.4; 5, K Ylianttila (Finland), 228.9; 6, M Steiner (Austria), 227.5.

Yachting

NSW close gap on the leaders

Sydney, December 19.—New South Wales closed up to only 2½ points behind leaders Victoria by taking first, third and 18th places in today's second off-shore race in the Southern Cross Cup Yachting series. Smuggler won the 30 miles race from Hongkong, sister yacht Bimble Gumble. Szechwan was third, Britain's Wee Willie Winkie fourth, New Zealand's Southern Raider fifth and the British yacht Mayhem sixth.

TEAM LEADERS (after two races): Victoria 158, New South Wales 155½, Britain 154, Australia 147, New Zealand 125, Hongkong 102, Western Australia 89½.

Snooker

Record prize money for 1982 event

There will be record prize money of £110,000, an increase of £35,000, for the 1982 World Professional snooker championships, sponsored by Embassy. There will be 32 players, instead of 24, in the finals at Sheffield's Crucible Theatre from April 30 to May 16.

Bradshaw dies

Tommy Bradshaw, the former Wigan and Britain international scrum half, died at his Wigan home early yesterday, aged 63. Signed by Wigan from a local junior club in 1939, Bradshaw twice toured Australasia with Britain, as well as playing for Lancashire and for England many times. He won every honour in the game, including two Rugby League Challenge Cup winners' medals.

That's the ticket

Notts County could make their FA Cup third round tie against the League champions Aston Villa, at Meadow Lane on January 2 an all-ticket affair despite their own lack of support so far this season. A final decision will be made after the weekend when tickets go on sale.

Show jumping

Harvey Smith worth waiting for

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Harvey Smith scored his first triumph of the week so far in the Norwich Union Holly Stakes at Olympia yesterday afternoon, to equal his son Robert, who had already won the Radio Rental Santa Claus top score competition 24 hours earlier.

Eight horses qualified for the jump-off and Freddie Welch set the standard with a clear round in 26.4 seconds on the young horse, Rosslea. But Nick Skelton, on Everest Double Glazing's Irish-bred Jet Lag, cut the time to 34.1sec and finally, Smith speeded clear in 33sec exactly, on Sanyo Super Cell, whose original campaigning was done in Northern Ireland with Trevor Monson, when the horse was called Ozymandias.

Liz Edgar, and the gallant little Everest Make Do, had earlier won the Cognac Courvoisier Knockout Stakes from Stephen Hadley, on Corunna Bay, the semi-finalists were Caroline Bradley on the Dutch-bred stallion, Marius and Graham Fletcher on Cool Customer.

A novel competition in the morning was the Grooms' Stakes won by Carol Simpson, riding Pendrick, the horse who won the first competition of the European Championship meeting at Reim, near Munich in September.

On Saturday night the Radio Rentals Puissance was divided, at 7ft 1in, between Gerd Wiltfang, the reigning world champion, on Goldika for West Germany and by Hugo Simon on Sorry for Austria.

David Bowen and Scorton, who came down from Lancashire last year to gain a shock victory in the King George V Cup at Wembley, proved it was no fluke when they beat a top-class field again in the Radio Rentals Christmas Cracker Stakes. Nearest at the finish were David Broome, on Queensway Philco, followed by Caroline Bradley on Tricentrol Manuel.

COGNAC COURVOISIER KNOCKOUT STAKES: 1, Everest Double Glazing's Everest Make Do (Mrs T R Edgar); 2, S Hadley's Corunna Bay. GROOMS' STAKES: 1, [illegible] Pendrick (Miss C Simpson); 2, T Frühmann's Alcazar (Janet Newotinsky); 3, L Dunning's Gondolier (Kate Davies).

NORWICH UNION HOLLY STAKES: 1, H Smith's Sanyo Super Cell; 2, N Skelton's Jet Lag; 3, F Welch's Rosslea.

Saturday results: RADIO RENTALS CHRISTMAS CRACKER STAKES: 1, Cash and Carry's Scorion (D Bowen); 2, Harris Carpets Queensway Philco (D Broome); 3, Tricentrol's Tricentrol Manuel (Miss C Bradley).

RADIO RENTALS CHRISTMAS PUDDING STAKES: 1, H Simon's Answer (Austria); 2, C Graham's Paddy Connelly (J Brown); 3, W Melliger's Livia (Switzerland).

RADIO RENTALS PUISSANCE: 1, equal G Wiltfang's Goldika (W Germany), H Simon's Sorry (Austria).

RADIO RENTAL SANTA CLAUS TOP SCORE: 1, Norman (R Smith) 1,360 points, 48.2; 2, Cappuchino (M Whitaker) 1,360, 50.1; 3, Coady (D Bowen) 1,360, 51.6.

COGNAC COURVOISIER NAPOLEON STAKES: 1, FMS Barbarella (Miss L McNaught) clear, 46.3; 2, Roscoe (Mrs P Dunning) clear, 53.3; 3, Larramy (J Heins, Holland) 4 faults, 42.6.

Friday's late results

COGNAC COURVOISIER CHRISTMAS CAKE STAKES: 1, N Skelton's Carat, 0, 54.2; 2, G Wiltfang's Goldika (West Germany), 0, 54.7; 3, H Smith's Sanyo Super Cell, 0, 57.7.

COGNAC COURVOISIER FAULT AND OUT: 1, J Harding's Marius (Miss C Bradley), 26 points in 61.5sec; 2, W Melliger's Livia (Switzerland), 26, 63.2; 3, G Wiltfang's Gratulant (West Germany), 26, 64.4.



Harvey Smith: victory on Sanyo Super Cell.

American football

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE: New York Giants 13, Dallas Cowboys 10; Miami Dolphins 16, Buffalo Bills 6.

Hockey

FIH confirm Poland will play in World Cup

By Sydney Friskin

The confusion surrounding Poland's participation in the World Cup, starting in Bombay on December 29, has now been dispelled. Rene Frank, the president of the Federation Internationale de Hockey (FIH) confirmed from Brussels yesterday that Poland are definitely playing.

This message reverses the FIH announcement made on Friday that Belgium would replace Poland, who had withdrawn because of the political crisis in their country. The FIH were then unaware of the fact that Poland had already arrived in India several days ago and had started playing practice matches there.

Mr Frank expressed annoyance over the Polish team's failure to inform the FIH of their whereabouts. He confirmed that the organizing secretary of the World Cup in Bombay had been told by telephone yesterday that Poland should be accepted. But, he added, that in the event of the Polish team being recalled by their government it would be too late to send Belgium.

(The Polish team were beaten 2—0 yesterday by Punjab State at Amritsar. They are leaving for Pakistan today to play a few matches and will arrive in Bombay on December 28. Their first match is against West Germany.

(The Germans, however, cannot predict the type of reception greeting they will receive when they arrive in Bombay on December 25 after their training period in Italy. One of their players, Volker Fried, might not be welcome because of sporting links with South Africa three seasons ago as a member of a club side. This visit took place before he was picked for the German squad, and the authorities in Brussels are hoping that the storm will blow over.

Boxing

Braxton upsets Saad Muhammad and plans of men outside the ring

Atlantic City (New Jersey), Dec 20.—Dwight Braxton, one of the upset pre-fight predictions but shattered plans for a US$4 million light-heavyweight showdown when he beat Matthew Saad Muhammad here last night.

Braxton's 10th-round victory, bringing him the World Boxing Council (WBC) title, ended plans for a bout next May between Muhammad and the World Boxing Association (WBA) champion Michael Spinks.

Butch Lewis, the promoter, disclosed after the fight that he and fellow-promoter Don King had reached broad agreement on a match that would have netted the fighters US$2 million each.

The promoters' plans, however, had taken no account of the short lefts and vicious right uppercuts of Braxton, also of the United States, which reduced Muhammad to a dazed and battered heap.

"Braxton's got a killer instinct that is unreal. But hey, I feel as beaten as Saad," said a dejected Spinks as he watched referee Arthur Mercante signal a halt to the scheduled 15-round bout after two minutes 54 seconds of the 10th.

The 28-year-old Braxton, who resumed his career five years ago after serving a sentence for armed robbery in a New Jersey prison, came into the bout as the WBC's fifth-ranked contender.

Fighting from his usual crouching position, he made up for a reach disadvantage with a barrage of stinging left jabs and right crosses that sent Muhammad backwards for most of the bout.

Muhammad, aged 27, fell behind on points and increasingly his only hope of success was a late-round victory in the manner of his previous eight title defences since he won the crown in April, 1979, from Marvin Johnson.

The end came after Braxton sent Muhammad down for a count of four. Muhammad got up unsteadily, arms dangling at his sides and as Braxton moved forward to unload more punches the fight was stopped.

Million dollar-Weaver: Don King said in New York that he had made an offer of $1m to Mike Weaver, the WBA heavyweight champion, to defend his title against either Renaldo Snipes or Jimmy Young.

Snipes is ranked number seven contender by the WBC, but is not in the WBA top 10.

Young, who went the full 15 rounds with Muhammad Ali in a 1976 title bout, is ranked number six by the WBA and eight by the WBC.—Reuter.

Herrera ends a jinx and the hopes of Gonzales

Merida, Mexico, Dec 20.—Juan Herrera of Mexico successfully defended his World Boxing Association (WBA) flyweight title here last night when he battered Betulio Gonzalez of Venezuela to defeat in the seventh round. The referee had no hesitation in halting the bout and the dazed challenger, cut badly above his left eye, was led to his corner without protest.

With last night's victory, Herrera, aged 22, ended a jinx on WBA flyweight champions, by becoming the first champion to defend the title successfully in two years.

Gonzalez, aged 32, attempting to win the title for the fourth time, began the contest in whirlwind style but failed to land any early damaging blows.

Herrera belied accusations that he was a mere puncher by cleverly dodging the challenger's swinging fists and collecting points with accurate hooks and jabs. By the fourth round, Gonzalez's left cheek was inflamed and a cut had begun to open above his eye.

Herrera was quick to exploit the wound with telling blows and Gonzalez did himself no favours by repeatedly engaging the Mexican in head-to-head slugging contests. The referee temporarily halted the bout in the sixth round after blood began to pour from Gonzalez's eye injury but the ringside doctor allowed him to continue.

The Mexican pressed home his clear superiority in the next round and the referee stopped the contest when it became clear that Gonzalez, his face a bloodied mask, could not defend himself. The contest could mark the end of Gonzalez's distinguished 14-year professional career. He said during training that he would probably retire if he were badly beaten.

Herrera's next defence may be a return bout with the former champion, Luis Ibarra of Panama. Herrera won the title in September by knocking out Ibarra in the eleventh round.

☐ The Ghanaian boxer Freddie Mensah, knocked out in a bout in Osaka, was still in a coma after undergoing brain surgery. His condition was described as serious. Mensah, aged 33, who is based in Japan, collapsed in his dressing room after being beaten in the tenth round of a Super-Featherweight bout by Ryu Fukida of Japan.—Reuter.

Mamby able to make his class count

Lagos, Dec 20.—Saoul Mamby, the Jamaican-born American, successfully defended his World Boxing Council (WBC) light-welterweight title here today with a points win over Obisia Nwankpa of Nigeria.

Mamby, at 34 a survivor in the youthful world of boxing, was dominated by the hometown favourite for the first five rounds at the National Stadium in the Surulere suburb. But he eventually took command, using his longer reach and superior knowhow to outclass the aggressive Nigerian.

Nwankpa's confidence began to evaporate in the sixth round and in the seventh Mamby knocked him down. The Nigerian tried to come back in the eighth but Mamby just got stronger. The contest was marred by an argument in the third round between the handlers when the Nigerian corner accused the Americans of using a forbidden substance in a bottle to give their boxer strength.

☐ The World Boxing Council (WBC) light-bantamweight champion, Kim Chul-Ho of South Korea, will defend his title against Koki Ishii, of Japan, on February 20.

Racing

Big firms may raise betting tax to 12 per cent if levy is increased

By Michael Seely

The days when the controversial figure of John Banks, the bookmaker, said that betting shops were "licences to print money" have gone never to return. All bookmakers are convinced that their firms are as badly affected by the recession as are other businesses, and they clearly intend to fight the Horserace Betting Levy Board's demand for an increase in the levy of between £5m and £6m to the last gasp. "There is no more gold in them thar hills", Len Cowburn, the managing director of William Hill, says. "We have no fat left to live on", is the comment of Ron Pollard, a director of Ladbrokes.

So badly do the big firms feel that they are being squeezed, that Hills and Ladbrokes say that if the Home Secretary decides in favour of the Levy Board, they will have to charge their clients 12 per cent and 11 per cent on their winnings, respectively. "It just can't go on", Mr Cowburn says. "The law of diminishing returns due to higher taxation has already been operating for some time. And any increase in the levy would only result in a further decrease in turnover and consequent loss of revenue to all concerned, including the Levy Board."

Traditionally bookmakers receive little sympathy. The image of the cigar-smoking Croesus driving around in his Rolls-Royce is difficult to eradicate. They are the baddies and we the punters are the goodies, for the simple reason that they have the money and we want it. And as well known to our cost, it is extremely difficult to win consistently backing horses. But talking to those who work in the industry it is hard not to believe their contention that their profit margins have now been trimmed to the bone.

Mr Cowburn puts it like this. "During the early and mid-sixties bookmaking was a highly profitable operation. It reached saturation point in the seventies, since when there has been a steady decline. The last 12 months have been particularly difficult."

Similarly Mr Pollard points out: "Due to the fall in money bet in real terms on the one hand, and the ever-increasing spiral of rising costs on the other, our net profit on turnover is between two per cent and three per cent per annum. I'm not pretending that the turnover is not on a great deal of money. But our profit is by no means excessive and we are in the same position as other high street shops who are all facing similar difficulties."

The industry claims that the bookmaking business is not fully understood by either the Jockey Club or the Levy Board. When the combined rate of tax and levy was raised to eight and a half per cent, the big firms raised their deductions from the betting shop punters to nine per cent. But when the rate was increased again this year to nine per cent, the bookmakers' deductions went up to 10 per cent.

The Levy Board consider this extra half per cent to have been unjustified, and merely another way of boosting the bookmakers' profits. Mr Pollard, however, says that the 10 per cent only just covers the betting tax, levy, and value added tax which was raised to 15 per cent in 1979. And the higher the tax goes, the more frequently the situation occurs that the only winner is the Exchequer.

The managing director of one firm cited the case of a punter who lost and paid £20,000. "The trouble was that his turnover was so large that the tax liability on his bets was £36,000. So instead of being winners, we lost £14,000 over that one operation."

The small bookmakers are in a far worse plight. Arthur Perry and his partner George Taylor used to own four betting shops in the Nottingham area. They are now down to two. "We used to get a good living", Perry says, "but during the past few years we have had to use our savings to keep the business going. If things don't pick up, we'll just have to call it a day." His reasons for the decline in business are exactly the same as those advanced by the leading firms.

"It all started with the increase in the price of oil, and the consequent rise in the cost of living. People just don't have the extra money to spare for betting. Their stakes are the same but of course in terms of real money they are betting less. On the other hand our overheads are going up all the time."

Herein lies the crux of the matter. Most backers' maximum wager is much the same now as it was five years ago. And anyone who reads this and whose betting has not increased during that period must realize the bookmakers' situation. The ramifications of the betting industry are widespread, and difficult to comprehend.

This article is not intended to be an apologia for the bookmakers, but an attempt to explain that all those involved in the racing industry are faced with much the same problems. And with the exception of the select few at the top of the tree who are making fortunes out of those who are desperate to invest in the new international hedge against inflation—the top-class thoroughbred racehorse—the rest of us will have to cut our coats according to the cloth available.

Glimmer of hope at Folkestone

The Folkestone meeting tomorrow is the last chance for any racing before Christmas, following the cancellation of Ludlow where there was no prospect of the snow and frost thawing in time.

David Cameron, the clerk of the course at Folkestone, reported frost in the ground but, with rain forecast, racing is a possibility. Stewards will inspect the course this morning. Eight meetings are scheduled for Boxing Day.

☐ Prize money for National Hunt racing at Ascot in 1982 is to be increased by more than 14 per cent, taking the total added money to at least £316,000.

Most of the increase will go to steeplechasers, and next year no novice steeplechase run at the course will be worth less than £6,500, while all handicap steeplechases, with the exception of one opportunity race, will carry at least £7,500 added.

☐ Dermot Weld, the Kildare trainer, who saddled Blue Wind to win the Oaks at Epsom and the Irish Oaks, has been named Ireland's racing personality of the year by a panel of sports editors in Dublin, Belfast and Cork.

Navan programme

Going: Soft

1.0 BLACKHILLS HURDLE (4-y-o maiden fillies: £966: 2m) (27 runners)

1 240 Black Tulip, J Feane, 11-9 .... M Drake 5
2 Keppols, J Dreaper, 11-9 .... K Morgan 3
3 0 Miss Golden Eyes, W Boyers, 11-9 Mr E Bolger
4 Ardee Queen, P Farrell, 11-4 .... —
5 0 Artistic Touch, R Butler, 11-4 A Dunne 7
6 0 Ballymacarett, J Fowler, 11-4 Mr J Fowler
7 000 Bishopswood Girl, J Rutledge, 11-4

[illegible]

1.30 DUNSANY CHASE (Novices: £1,311: 3m) (24)

[illegible]

2.0 BOYERSTOWN HURDLE (5-y-o maidens: £965: 2m 5f) (20)

[illegible]

2.30 TARA HURDLE (Handicap: £1,242: 2m) (14)

1 01- Mr Representor, M J O'Brien, 7-11-5 J O'Shea 7
2 000 Synarria, D McDonogh, 4-11-5 R Rogers 7
3 101- Croghan Hill, D Weld, 6-10-12 .... F Berry
4 000 Five Roads, P Woods, 5-10-5 .. P Connell 3
5 00-4 Swingletree, E Harty, 5-10-1 .. P G Murphy
6 100 Cono Hut, Private, 7-10-3 .... K Morgan 3
7 f-00 Salutiferous, J C O'Keefe, 6-10-0 J Murphy 3
8 04f The Brockshee, D Moore, 6-9-13 T Carberry
9 1-00 Astis, T Macirtan, 5-9-11 D O'Gorman 3
10 211- Master Green, J P Maxwell, 5-9-11

[illegible]

3.0 HOLLY TREE CHASE (Handicap: £1,104: 2m 5f) (22)

[illegible]

3.30 BROWNSTOWN FLAT RACE (Amateurs: £828: 2m) (27)

[illegible]

Navan Selections

By Our Racing Staff

1.0 Orient Conquest. 1.30 Shannonville. 2.0 Master Vincent. 2.30 Croghan Hill. 3.0 [illegible]. 3.30 McSweeney.

Table tennis

Polish crisis has English repercussions

From a Special Correspondent

Table tennis in England is being hit harder by the Polish crisis than any other sport. One major event has been cancelled, another is likely to be and a third may be seriously affected. Urgent calls by Telex and telephone continue to meet with silence.

Yesterday AZS Gdansk did not appear for the European Cup quarter-final encounter with the English national league champions, Soham. The match was originally due to be played in Gdansk. So, too, is England's European Superleague match on January 13, but that looks likely to suffer the same fate if Poland's cancelled match with Sweden on Wednesday was anything to go by.

The third competition that may be affected is the English Open, sponsored by Norwich Union, the premier event in the domestic calendar, which takes place at Crawley from January 7 to 11.

The players whom the political crisis penalizes are Andrzej Grubba, ranked 11 in Europe, and Leszek Kucharski, ranked 16. They would almost certainly have barred Soham's way to the semi-finals, Paul Day notwithstanding. They would also be more than capable of making life difficult for England were the match to be played. Kucharski was only one of two players to beat Desmond Douglas in the world team championships earlier in the year, and Grubba at his best is capable of beating anyone in Europe.

Both are scheduled to arrive for the English Open on January 5, although few people now expect them to. Grubba is seeded three and Kucharski five, and their absence would leave a significant hole even in the best English Open entry for years.



Colin Whalley: England manager.

England must excel in World Cup

By Sydney Friskin

A little over a year ago the Hockey Association invited Colin Whalley, of Lancashire, to take over the management of the England team. They had a good enough reason for wanting a manager with international playing experience and they can have no regrets for having chosen him.

Mr Whalley, capped 49 times for England and 20 times for Great Britain, distinguished himself in his best days as an attacking player. That policy has been put into practice with the team he now takes to Bombay on December 25 for the World Cup. Their final preparation was terminated yesterday at Bisham Abbey where they were unable to play a match because of bad weather.

"Unless we finish at least among the top six", Mr Whalley said, "we shall be left in the cold. If we are among the top four, that will be all the better". But he has no illusions about the task ahead of him. "We shall have to play above our normal standards".

Referring to the fact that England had been drawn in a tough group the England manager looked on it as an advantage, his view being that each of the six teams was capable of taking points off the other five, thereby making it an even contest. "Despite early setbacks", he added, "any side could recover to a position of safety". The top two teams from each group will qualify for the semi-final round.

Concerning England's successes in Australia last August, when England won the five-match series 2—1, Mr Whalley said: "I did not think at the time we left that we would win the series. I thought perhaps that we might win one test, but we excelled ourselves". He was generous in conceding that Australia appeared to have been a little too complacent.

"I believe we are a better side now than we were in Australia. We have given away a couple of silly goals since our return but our defence, all round, is much stronger." He particularly mentioned Taylor, the goalkeeper, whom he thinks is the best in the world and commended the improvement by Duthie and Barber. Also in his notebook were Francis and Bhaura whom he thought had developed into an extremely good centre forward.

Playing four matches in five days at Bombay, he thought, was not a help, the first match on December 30 being against the Netherlands whom England have not beaten in 20 years. "But we will do our best and perhaps the FIH will take notice", Mr Whalley said. "The invitations to play in the world's best tournament would then automatically follow."

What Britain expects of the Duke of Wellington's men

Francis plays seven black aces

Just when five of the country's 150 managers have only one British world-ranked boxer apiece and are wondering how best to play their cards, George Francis, who took John Conteh to the world light heavyweight title in 1974, finds himself holding a winning hand.

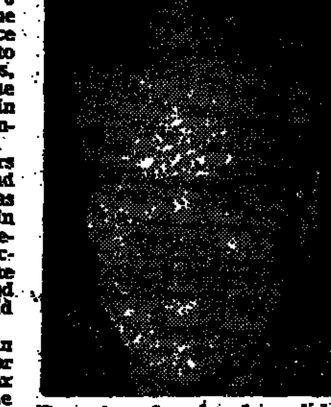
With his two latest boxers from Uganda, John Mugabi and John Munduga, Mr Francis has seven world-class black boxers in his care. The others are Cornelius Boza-Edwards, Clinton McKenzie and the Zambians Lotte Mwale, Chisanda Mutti and Charm Chitenle—all world ranked.

It is a just reward for the man who fought eleven years ago for the right of immigrants to box for the British title. In 1970 he took Bunny Sterling to the Southern Area and British titles under the new 10-year residential rule, and five years later Bunny Johnson became the first black heavyweight champion.

In those days struggling black boxers did not sell tickets. If you took a white boxer and a black boxer along to a promoter more often than not it was the white man who was engaged. The reason was simple: "The black kid only brought his bag to the fight. The white kid brought along 200 supporters as well", Mr Francis said.

What a time he had getting bouts for fine boxers like Lennie Gibbs and Sterling. Promoters did not want to know and Mr Francis was told that Sterling had as much chance of winning the middleweight title as he had of scooping the pools.

Sterling not only beat one of those kids who brought along hundreds of supporters, Mark Rowe, for the title but in a defence as well. He defended four times, losing once to Kevin Finnegan, but he regained the title after Finnegan relinquished it by beating Maurice Hope in eight rounds. He ended up No 3 in the world.



Francis: fought for rights of immigrants

Mr Francis has often been accused of not doing enough for British boxing because of his interest in foreign boxers (he also trains the German lightweight champion, Rene Weller, who comes to the Duke of Wellington in Highgate where Mr Francis has his gym for finishing off before an important contest). No amount of pointing to his British achievements—Conteh, Lucas, McKenzie—convinces his detractors. The real trouble is of course that no matter how much he does for British boxers his African boxers have knocked out one too many crowd pullers.

Mwale knocked out Tony Sibson in the first round at Leicester in 1978. Sibson has got over it, but many of his supporters still have not. "You should have heard them that day," Mr Francis said. "I grabbed our bags and did not stop till we reached the M1.

Then, only recently, Mugabi knocked out the former ABA champion who was going places, Darwin Brewster. Mr Francis may plead a case of *caveat emptor*, for if Brewster's connexions had checked Mugabi's credentials they would have found that the Ugandan was only narrowly beaten in the Moscow Olympic Games final by the brilliant Cuban, Aldama.

Generally though, managers and promoters are getting smart and keeping clear of the Duke of Wellington's men. Expecting British promoters to lean heavily on them for Albert Hall and Wembley bills is like asking Dracula to lean on a picket fence.

That is why the Wellingtonians have to keep travelling every six weeks or so seeking out opposition in Europe and the United States. On Boxing Day when British boxers will be giving the television a bashing, Mugabi and Munduga will be bashing opponents in Düsseldorf. In February the whole team will be in Frankfurt.

Mugabi (light middle), and Munduga (light welter) are perhaps Mr Francis's best hopes for world titles. Mr Francis believes Munduga is the finest boxer seen in this country since Ken Buchanan. He has a natural talent like Sugar Ray Leonard. Although beaten in the quarter-finals of the last Olympics by a Russian, Munduga has put that defeat behind him and flourished at the Wellington. He has a long reach which he uses with speed and precision and picks up every new move "just like that".

On the walls of the Wellington are paintings of black champions with Muhammad Ali most prominent. But there are also several unfinished ones with no faces. "I engaged a man to paint them, but he never finished, and he never came back even for his money", Mr Francis said. Strangely enough many of the half-finished faces remind me of Mr Francis's African boxers. Perhaps the painter will return to put in the features when they become champions.

Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

Skiing

Snow forecasts delay in downhill race

Heavy snow forced the organizers of the Men's World Cup downhill race at Crans-Montava, Switzerland, to put the event off to Monday. New snow had piled up so high on the course that the competitors were unable to conduct regular pre-race training runs on Friday and Saturday.

Doris de Agostini, disappointed after finishing second at Saalbach, Austria, on Friday, earned speedy consolation when she won the second World Cup downhill over the same course on Saturday.

Miss de Agostini, the Swiss downhill specialist, sped down the 1,710 metre piste, with a vertical drop of 610 metres, in one minute 13.71 seconds, 25 hundredths of a second ahead of Marie-Cecile Gros-Gaudenier, of France her conqueror 24 hours earlier.

Irene Epple of West Germany finished third in 1:14.00 to become overall World Cup leader with 104 points, eight ahead of Erika Hess of Switzerland, who failed to score after finishing well down the field. "I was really out for revenge," said de Agostini. "I was too aggressive yesterday and tried to ski more smoothly today and it paid off."

Heavy snow and bad visibility caused a half hour delay at the start and forced the organizers to shorten the piste by 677 metres.

Downhill: 1, D de Agostini (Switzerland) 1:13.71; 2, M Gros-Gaudenier (France) 1:13.96; 3, I Epple (WG) 1:14.00; 4, L Sölkner (Austria) 1:14.19; 5, C Proell (Austria) 1:14.39; 6, C Cooper (US) 1:14.44; 7, D Lehddey (Canada) 1:14.49; 8, G Sorensen (Canada) 1:14.50; 9, V Vlrthum (Austria) 1:14.66; 10, E Chaud (France) 1:14.74. British placing: 31, C Booth 1:20.19.

WORLD CUP STANDINGS (to date): 1, I Epple, 104 points; 2, E Hess, 96; 3, H Wenzel, 77; 4, M Quario (Italy), 46; equal 5, M Gros-Gaudenier and D de Agostini, 45; 7, P Pelen (France), 43; 8, C Cooper, 41; 9, T McKinney (US), 30; equal 10, L Sölkner (Austria), S Kinshofer (WG), 25.—Reuter and Associated Press.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	U	Piste	Off piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Courmayeur	100	180	Good	Powder	Powder	—	0
Ample fresh snow							
Flaine	160	300	Good	Varied	Good	—	-1
Good piste skiing							
La Plagne	190	290	Good	Powder	Powder	Cloud	0
Crisp snow on good base							
St. Anton	200	360	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	-12
Excellent piste skiing							
Tignes	200	200	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	-9
Powder on north slopes							
Val d'Isère	132	200	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	-7
Avalanche danger							
Verbier	120	230	Good	Powder	Good	Cloud	-6
Powder on all slopes							

In the above snow reports, supplied by the Ski Club of Great Britain L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes.

SCOTLAND: Cairngorms, snowbound. Glen Shee, main runs—most complete, new snow with drifting. Lower slopes—ample nursery areas, new snow with drifting. Vertical runs—1,000 feet. Access roads—blocked. Snow at all levels. Glencoe, main runs—most complete, new snow. Lower slopes—ample nursery areas, new snow. Vertical runs—1,200 feet. Access roads—clear. Snow level—1,400 feet. Lecht, main runs—all complete, hard-packed snow on a firm base. Lower slopes—ample nursery areas, hard packed snow on a firm base. Vertical runs—600 feet. Access roads—blocked. Snow level—2,000 feet.

For the record

Basketball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Philadelphia 76ers 123, Boston Celtics 118; Phoenix Suns 95, Kansas City Kings 87; Denver Nuggets 138, San Antonio Spurs [illegible]

Tennis

TORQUAY: Prudential south-west junior covered-court finals: boys, Michael Collins beat James Poxon [illegible]

Volleyball

[illegible]

Boxing

[illegible]

European leagues

[illegible]

Swimming

[illegible]

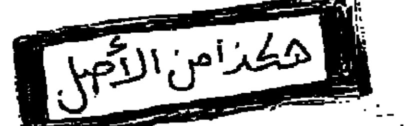
Hockey

LONDON LEAGUE: [illegible]

Today's fixtures

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated

[illegible]



Commercial property by Baron Phillips

'Secondary' sites top rental growth league

Industrial property in locations such as Loughborough, Taunton and Cardiff is not at the top of every fund manager's shopping list, but it should be, according to a report published this week.

When casting around for industrial investments fund managers look for expected high rental growth and home in on "safe" locations such as High Wycombe, Reading, Swindon, Bristol and the Heathrow area.

But King & Co, the industrial agents, indicate in a survey that industrial units of between 5,000 sq ft and 10,000 sq ft in less than prime locations have shown significantly more growth in rents over the past decade than those in traditional blue-chip towns and cities.

King & Co's analysis covers rental growth since 1970 of 300 single-storey industrial units of modern design on established industrial estates in 25 locations. Only units where a rent review or a reletting has taken place during the period were included.

The agents conclude that growth in the so-called secondary locations has stood the test of time surprisingly well. In prime locations a unit's size has a "less material" bearing on rents.

But the survey underlines the fact that there is not an overall regular relationship between size and growth until very large units are considered. More than 60 per cent of buildings over 50,000 sq ft showed annualized rental growth of less than 10 per cent and all four units of 100,000 sq ft and over produced growth of between 7½ and 11 per cent.

At the other end of the scale small nursery units, of under 3,000 sq ft, produced rises of almost 12 per cent, which is probably lower than most would expect. Most of these smaller buildings are in Cleveland and Norwich and show a poorer growth record than larger units in the same areas.

Industrial buildings of between 15,000 and 20,000 sq ft showed the highest growth at 15.19 per cent but King & Co state that this is not significantly higher than the average of other size bands.

As one might expect, areas such as Merseyside and Tyneside experienced low rental growth but so did Crawley, near Gatwick airport. A closer investigation of Crawley's poor performance reveals that the town suffered a surplus of accommodation because of private and New Towns Commission developments.

Rents on older property would have been depressed, as they prove less attractive to prospective tenants than more modern space.

Perhaps surprisingly, the survey discloses that none of the four Greater London areas displayed particularly high growth, with only Mitcham performing above the 14 per cent average.

Although the study concludes that institutional investors can find equally worthwhile property away from their normal pastures it seems unlikely in the present climate that they will do so. Pension funds and insurance companies are not noted for adventurous investment in the industrial sector.

Work has started on a £30m refurbishment and development on a site at the corner of Marble Arch which forms part of the Church Commissioners' Hyde Park Estate. The scheme includes renovation and modernization of a Regency terrace at 1-10 Connaught Place, overlooking Hyde Park and the erection of a new office building on the northern side of Connaught Place. It will provide 135.000 sq ft of offices and 39 new flats.

Consent was granted after a single planning application submitted jointly by the Commissioners and Cadbury Schweppes. Co-Partnership Property Developments obtained detailed consent for the residential section.

Cadbury is to site its international headquarters in the modernized 50,000 sq ft office building, which will be behind the existing facade of 1-6 Connaught Place. Edward Erdman are the project managers.

The Commissioners are to retain the largest office scheme in the development, about 85,000 sq ft. Work has started and is expected to be completed in late 1983, with Chestertons acting as project managers and letting agents.

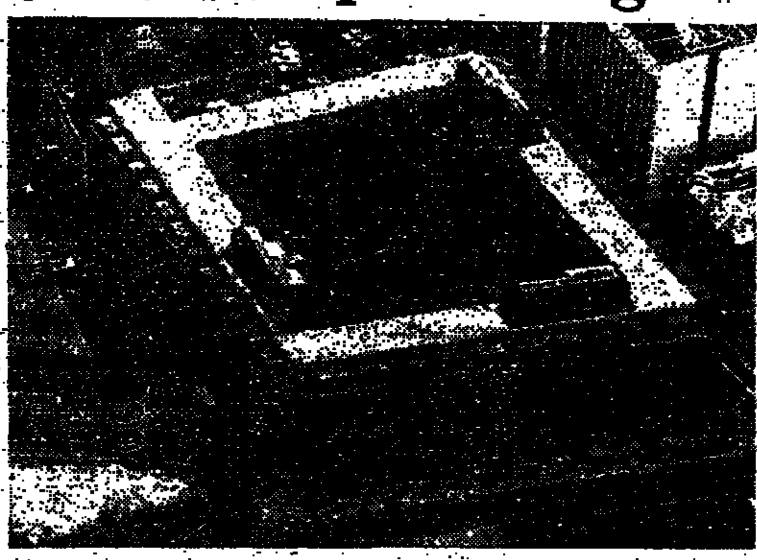
Grant & Partners have been named by the Miami Free Zone Corporation as exclusive United Kingdom agents for their 1,000-acre industrial park at Homestead, 25 miles south of the city and the established complex at Miami airport.

The Free Zone has been in operation since the middle of 1979 and is thought to be the largest privately owned and operated Free Zone in the world. During the past 12 months more than 130 international companies from 45 countries carried out $350m worth of trade from the Free Zone centre at the airport.

Mr Tony Grant said: "The creation of the zone gives considerable advantages to factory and warehouse users involved in manufacturing, processing, adapting and testing.

Growing interest in South Florida has been shown by European corporations, and companies such as Siemens, Rolls-Royce and Racal have recently established complexes there.

Building is about to start on the 240-acre first phase of the Miami Free Zone industrial park.



Heron House in Manchester's Albert Square is being marketed through Weatherall Green & Smith and W H Robinson. Offering accommodation in the heart of the city, tenants can choose suites from 5,000 sq ft up to complete floors of 20,000 sq ft.

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MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

THREE RIVERS D.C. £400,000 bills issued 17th December, 1981, due 18th March, 1982, at 15-1/16%. Applications totalled £2m. £400,000 bills outstanding.

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LEGAL NOTICES

Re: HURLEY CLEANING SERVICES Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation) and THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before Friday, 29th January, 1982 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned Ian Peter Phillips, F.C.A. of Bernard Phillips & Co., New Cavendish House, 18 Maltravers Street, London, WC2R 3EJ, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 10th day of December, 1981.

IAN PETER PHILLIPS, FCA
Liquidator

RE: HUBBINET FURNITURE LIMITED (In Voluntary Liquidation) and the COMPANIES ACT, 1948

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before Friday, 22nd January, 1982 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned Bernard Phillips & Co. at New Cavendish House, 18 Maltravers Street, London WC2R 3EJ, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company and if so required by Notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 9th day of December, 1981

Bernard Phillips
Liquidator
Chartered Accountant

Notice of MEETING OF CREDITORS. Name of Company: WRISTREE LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above-named Company will be held at Farley Court, Allsop Place, London NW1 5LG, on Monday, the 4th day of January, 1982, at 11.00 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of having a full statement of the position of the Company's affairs, together with a List of the Creditors of the Company and the estimated amount of their claims, laid before them, and for the purpose, if thought fit, of nominating a LIQUIDATOR and of appointing a COMMITTEE OF INSPECTION.

Re: CLAYTONS OF HOVE Ltd. and THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at New Cavendish House, 18, Maltravers Street, London, WC2R 3EJ on Tuesday 22nd December, 1981 at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 10th day of December 1981.

A. H. CLAYTON
Director.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

Canadian Pacific Enterprises Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

The Board of Directors of Canadian Pacific Enterprises Limited, at a meeting held at Montreal, Quebec, on the 4th day of December, 1981, resolved that a final quarterly dividend of twenty-eight cents (28c) Canadian per share on the outstanding Common Shares of the Corporation be and the same is hereby declared in respect of the year 1981, payable on January 21, 1982 to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 31, 1981.

By order of the board,

G.S. MacLean,
General Manager, Administration and Corporate Secretary.

Montreal, Quebec, December 4th, 1981.

COMPANY NOTICES

THE "SHELL" TRANSPORT AND TRADING COMPANY, Limited. Notice is hereby given that a balance of the register will be struck on Monday, 4th January, 1982, for the preparation of the half-yearly dividend payable on THE SECOND PREFERENCE SHARES, for the six months ended 31st January, 1982. The dividend will be paid on 1st February, 1982.

For Transferees to receive this dividend, their transfers must be lodged with the Company's Registrar, Lloyds Bank Limited, Registrar's Department, Goring-by-Sea, Worthing, West Sussex, not later than 3.00 p.m. on Monday 4th January, 1982.

By Order of the Board
G. J. Okell
Secretary

Shell Centre,
London, SE1 7NA.
21st December, 1981.

EDUCATIONAL

FOR DETAILS of advertising in The Times' new Thursday Courses and Careers Page (with editorial) covering Business with Management Courses; GCE Level; Educational Courses and Studentships; Public and Educational appointments; University appointments; Awards and Scholarships and Fellowships, please telephone on 01-278 9161.

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IN MEMORIAM

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE TIMES
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENT DEPARTMENT

Christmas—New Year Holiday

The deadline for receipt of advertisements for inclusion in our columns over the Christmas—New Year holiday period will be:

Publication	Copy Date
December 24	December 22
December 28	December 23
December 29	December 24
December 30	December 24
December 31	December 29
January 2	December 30
January 4	December 31
January 5	December 31
January 6	January 4

Telephoned notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths may be accepted after these dates on

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HAMBURG	Dec 25, Jan 01, 08, 15, 18
MUNICH	Dec 31, Jan 01, 07, 08, 10, 11, 14, 15, 21
BERLIN	Dec 25, Jan 01, 07, 08, 11, 14, 15, 18, 21

From Luton to:

MUNICH	Jan 08, 11
BERLIN	Dec 31, Jan 07, 14, 21

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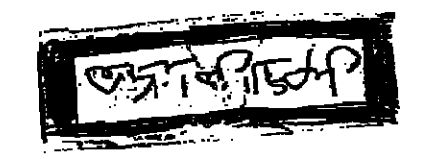
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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

9.20 Gymnast. The finer points of the sport presented by David Vine and Nik Stuart 9.45 The Perishers (r) 9.50 Jackanory. Denis Quilley reads A Pair of Sinners (r) 10.05 Cartoon: The Perils of Penelope Pitstop (r) 10.25 Why Don't You..? Ideas for children on holiday 10.50 Play Chess! Lesson one-Checkmate 11.00 The Rose and the Ring. An animated fairy tale (r) 11.20 King of the Rocket Men* Part one of an adventure serial (r) 11.40 The Hardy Boys and Nancy Drew Mysteries. Arson and Old Lace 12.30 News After Noon 12.57 Regional news (not London) 1.00 Pebble Mill at One Marian Foster talks to Prince Philip about the World Wildlife Fund 1.45 Chock-a-Block (r) 2.00 See Hear! A magazine programme for the hearing impaired (r) 2.50 International Show Jumping. The Radio Rentals Power and Speed competition 3.53 Regional news (not London)

3.55 Play School. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC 2).
4.20 Cartoon: Mighty Mouse in Gypsey Life (r).
4.25 Jackanory. Cheryl Campbell reads the first and second stories from The Snow Queen.
4.40 The Cricket in Times Square. Cartoon (r).
5.05 Blue Peter Grange Hill Special. The competition winner, Paul Manning, joins the actors as they act out his story line. You can see him in the disco scene when the nasty Brookies receive their just desserts.
5.35 Paddington (r).
5.40 News read by Richard Baker. 6.00 Regional magazines 6.25 Nationwide
6.55 Angels. Drama series about the nurses of a Midlands Hospital.
7.20 Blake's Seven. Final episode. Is it really Blake who is bounty hunting?
8.10 Panorama Experimenting with Life (postponed from last monday) Margaret Jay reports on the developments in the field of test-tube babies and the ethical dilemmas this research is causing.

9.00 News read by John Humphrys
9.25 Max Boyce in Concert. The Welsh wit on the stage of the Royal Court Theatre, Liverpool.
10.00 International Show Jumping from Olympia. The Radio Rentals Grand Prix introduced by David Vine. The commentators are Raymond Brooks-Ward and Stephen Hadley.
10.45 Film 81 with Barry Norman. Among the films being reviewed are Arthur and the spoof re-make of a Fairbank's classic Zorro, The Gay Blade.
11.18 News headlines.
11.20 Golf: Nancy Lopez-Melton v Severiano Ballesteros introduced by Peter Alliss.
12.10 Weather

BBC1 VARIATIONS: CYMRU/WALES 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales 1.45-2.00 Pili-Pala 6.00-6.25 Wales Today 6.55-7.20 Heddiw 12.10 am News and weather. SCOTLAND 12.55 pm-1.00 The Scottish News 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 11.20-11.50 Clearcall 11.50-12.40 am Men v Women (Golf) 12.40 News and Weather. NORTHERN IRELAND 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News 6.00-6.25 Scene around Six. 12.10 am News and weather. ENGLAND 6.00-6.25 Regional Magazines. 12.15 am Close.

BBC 2

11.00 Play School. For the under Fives presented by Carol Leader and Ben Thomas. The story is The Surprise Party by Pat Hutchins. 11.25 Closedown. 2.35 Harold Lloyd in two comedies — A Sailor-Made Man and Grandma's Boy both in black and white. In the first film he takes the part of a playboy who, wishing to change his image joins the Navy in order to serve his country. The second film finds him a shy retiring type who ultimately becomes a national hero. 3.55 Film: The Dark Mirror* (1946) starring Olivia de Havilland in the dual role of Terry and Ruth Collins — one of them the murderess of a society doctor, the other an innocent.

5.15 Howard Shelley (piano) plays Schumann's Arabesque in C, Op 18 (r).
5.25 Under Sail. The Brown Boats and Wherries of the Norfolk Broads (r).
5.40 Daredevils of the Red Circle.* Episode ten and our heroes are prisoners in a poisoned dungeon cell.
6.00 The Record Breakers. Roy Castle with the attempt by two American students to topple more than a quarter of a million dominoes (r).
6.25 Cartoon Two.
6.35 Living in the Past. (r).
7.05 News with sub-titles.
7.10 One Hundred Great Paintings. Woman with Two Children.
7.20 Tales of Twelve Cities. The Leaders Tale. (r).
8.10 Dave Allen.

9.00 Play: When Winter Comes by Janos Nyiri starring Paul Scofield with Cherie Lunghi, Hilton McRae and Denis Lawson. Set in the Budapest of 1954, Scofield plays a professor who is also a Member of the Ruling Committee. One of his pupils tells him of his love for a girl whose family are from the wrong background. The professor decides to intervene.
10.00 Horizon: Painting by Numbers. 'Computer Graphics' provides ways of simulating reality together with the power to explore or manipulate the 3-D images created. The narrator is Paul Vaughan.
11.05 Stephane Grapelli plays Rhythm on Two. The second part of a concert recorded at the Usher Hall, Edinburgh.
11.35 News with John Humphrys and weather.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 Cartoon Time 9.45 Film: Beau Brummel (1954) starring Stewart Granger and Peter Ustinov. The life and times of the Regency rogue. Also starring Elizabeth Taylor and Robert Morley. 11.30 The Further Adventures of Oliver Twist (r) 12.00 Cockleshell Bay. Adventures of the Cockle twins for the very young 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets 12.30 Doctor! The last in the series examines the relationship between doctor and patient 1.00 News. 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 Farmhouse Kitchen with hints on how to save work and enjoy Christmas Day 2.00 Money-go-Round. How pensioners are spending their £10 Christmas bonus 2.30 Film: The Gift (1979) starring Gary Frank and Glen Ford. A sailor on leave at home in Brooklyn finds all his childhood standards have changed.

4.15 Cartoon: Sheep Ahoy.
4.20 The Sooty Show with Matthew Corbett.
4.45 I Have a Dream Today Musical about Martin Luther King performed by pupils of Queensbridge School, Moseley.
5.45 News.
6.00 Thames news. with Andrew Gardner and Rita Carter.
6.35 Crossroads Benny has a problem.
7.00 Bullseye. The last in the series in which contestants have to have an aptitude for darts as well as being proficient in general knowledge. The special guest is Tony Green, known in the dart world as Mr 180, who will demonstrate his skill as he throws for charity. The programme is presented by Jim Bowen.
7.30 Coronation Street. Will Fred and Eunice make up?
8.00 Nice to See You. Bruce Forsyth and a lot of lovelies play host to a variety of performers including Marti Webb, Lionel Blair and Faith Brown.

9.00 News.
9.15 Film: Sweeney 2 (1978) starring John Thaw and Dennis Waterman. Regan and Carter in another bloody battle with the criminal classes. Tonight they track down a vicious gang of armed robbers. Also starring Denholm Elliott.
11.15 Hammer House of Horror: Witching Time. Is the mysterious woman really a 17th century witch as she claims? Starring Jon Finch, Patricia Quinn and Prunella Gee (r).
12.15 It Happened One Christmas. James Gary Armstrong from Armagh talks about the Christmas he had in 1978.

Marti Webb and Bruce Forsyth (ITV 8.00pm)

Radio 4

6.00 New Briefing.
6.10 Farming Week.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Christmas on 4.
8.45 John Ebdon with recordings from the BBC Sound Archives.
9.00 News.
9.05 Start the Week.
10.00 News.
10.02 Money Box.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "Figure of Eight" by Sylvia Haymon.
11.00 News.
11.05 Down your Way in Trafalgar Square, London.
11.50 Poetry Please!†
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 How to Survive the Common Market. A half an hour of a wine lake of laughter featuring Willie Rushton, Christopher Barr, Douglas Blackwell, Sally Grace and Jo Manning Wilson. Everything you have ever wanted to know about the European Community but have been ashamed to ask. †
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play "Sherlock Holmes v Dracula". A play for radio by Glyn Dearman.†
4.35 Piano Parlour Patricia Carroll plays Victorian piano music.†
4.45 Story Time: "Tell Sally" by Magda Szabo (6).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News and Financial Report.
6.30 The News Quiz.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Richard Stilgoe's Christmas Traffic Jam Show.†
7.45 Play "Knuckle" by David Hare, adapted for radio by Walter Hall.
9.15 Kaleidoscope Quiz.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.30 Science Now. presented by Peter Evans. A weekly review of discoveries and developments from the world's leading laboratories.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "The Orchid Trilogy" by Jocelyn Brooke (10).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News and Weather.
VHF: 6.25 Weather Forecast. 10.30 Listen with Mother, 1.55 Programme News, 5.50 PM (continued).

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert. Barber, Holst, Ireland; records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Vaughan Williams, Ravel, Janacek; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer. Debussy. The programme concentrates on works from the beginning and end of the composer's career and includes the Cantata L'Enfant played by the New Philharmonia Orchestra conducted by Pierre Boulez. †
10.00 Zemlinsky and Brahms. Chamber music recital.†
11.00 Telemann. The Parley of Instruments, as a postscript to the series on Telemann, plays rarely heard chamber music. The Suite in D; Concerto in G and Sonata in F minor.†
11.40 Northern Sinfonia of England. Concert: Mozart, Graham Whettam, Wolf-Ferrari, Finzi.†
1.00 News.
1.05 BBC Lunchtime Concert. 2 piano recital, direct from St John's, Smith Square, London: Lutoslawski, Ravel, Gershwin.†
2.00 Matinee Musicale. Concert: Humperdinck, David Morgan, Eric Coates, Geoffrey Bush, Tchaikovsky, Gilbert Vinter.†
3.00 New Records. Haydn, Mahler.†
4.55 News.
5.00 French Music for Flute and Piano. Recital: Dutilleux, Ibert, Faure, Martin.†
5.35 Prokofiev. String Quartet recital.†
6.05 Purcell at the Playhouse (new series). First of four illustrated talks by Roger Savage.†
7.00 A Story? Perhaps a Vision. . . The art of Christa Wolf. Joyce Crick, lecturer in German at University College, London, assesses the achievement of writer, Christa Wolf.
7.45 Hindemith Conducting the New York Philharmonic. Concert recorded in 1960. Part 1: Cherubini, Hindemith.
8.20 Images of Heaven and Hell (last in series). Talk by theologian and poet Judi Bowker.
8.40 Concert. Part 2: Bruckner.
9.45 Music in our Time featuring music by the American composer, George Crumb.†
10.30 Jazz in Britain. The Louis Moholo Unit introduced by Charles Fox.†
11.00 News.
11.05 A Christmas Nocturne. Bloch: record †



Richard Stilgoe: Traffic Jam Show (Radio 4 7.20pm)

Norman Rodway: Poetry Please! (Radio 4 11.50am)

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News. 6.00 David Symonds.† 8.00 Folk on 2.† 9.00 Humphrey Lyttelton.† 10.00 The Law Game (series). 10.30 Star Sound. 11.05 Brian Matthew, † from midnight. 1.00 Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00 Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Peter Powell. 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 Stayin' Alive 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 midnight Close.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times GMT. 6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Country Style. 7.45 Short Story 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections 8.15 Barbershop Style 8.30 The Rewards of Music. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 Notes from an Observer. 9.20 Good Books. 9.35 Interlude 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 Three Centuries of Italian Opera. 10.15 I Wish I'd Met . . 10.30 Frank Muir Goes Into . . 11.00 World News 11.09 News about Britain 11.15 Guitar Workshop 11.30 Pageant of the Past 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15pm Take it or Leave it. 12.45 Sports Roundup 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 1.30 Coming Home 2.15 Leave it to Psmith 2.30 Rock Salad. 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary 4.15 The Red and the Black 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Europe 5.25 New Ideas 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. News Summary 9.15 Europe. 9.30 Rock Salad. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary 11.15 Classical Record Review 11.30 Take it or Leave it 12.00 World News. 12.09am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 Radio Theatre. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Europe 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Sports International. 3.00 World News 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 John Peel. 4.00 Newsdesk 5.45 The World Today

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

ANGLIA

As Thames except: 9.30am Larry The Lamb. 9.40 Santa's Pocket Watch. 10.00 Little Brown Burro. 10.30-12.00 Pied Piper (Donovan) Musical tale of the rats of Hamelin. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.30-7.00 University Challenge. 11.15 Vegas. 12.15am Glory To God In The Highest.

YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 9.30am European Folk Tales. 9.40 Santa's Pocket Watch. 10.00 Little Brown Burro. 10.30 Film: Pied Piper (Donovan) Musical tale of rats of Hamelin. 11.55-12.00 Wattoo Wattoo. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 6.00-7.00 Calendar. 11.15 Vegas. 12:15am Closedown.

ATV

As Thames except: Starts 9.35am Stationary Ark. 10.00 Horse-Drawn Magic. 10.25 Bailey's Bird. 10.50 Christmas Two-Step. 11.15-12.00 Adventures of Sinbad. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 6.00-7.00 ATV Today. 11.15 Portrait of a Legend: Tina Turner. 11.45 News. 11.50 Something Different, presented by Nigel Swinford. 12.05am Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As Thames except: 9.30 am Wild, Wild World of Animals. 9.55 Of Tides and Times. 10.20 Father; Dear Father. 10.45 Snow Sports in the North. 11.35-12.00 Stars on Ice. 1.20-pm-1.30 News. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.40-7.00 Crime Desk with Bill Knox. 11.15 Vegas. 12.15 am Late Call. 12.20 Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25 News. 9.30 Princess of Tombosa. 9.55 Puff the Magic Dragon in the Land of Living Lies. 10.20 Cartoon. 10.35 Stingray. 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street. 1.20 pm-1.30 News, Lookaround. 6.00 News. 6.02 Three Little Words. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 11.15 Monte Carlo Show. 12.00 Christmas Presents to the World. 12.05 am Closedown.

HTV WEST

As Thames except: 9.45am Sesame Street 10.45 Mork and Mindy 11.35-12.00 Christmas Two-Step 1.20pm-1.30 News 6.00-7.00 Report West 11.15 Making of Fellini's City of Women 12.30am Closedown

CHANNEL

As Thames except: Starts 12.30pm-1.00 Doctor! 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30-7.00 Christmas Two-Step. 9.13-9.15 News. 11.15 That's Hollywood: Rocky Road to Romance. 11.45 Superstar Profile: Liza Minelli. 12.10am Closedown.

BORDER

As Thames except: 9.30am Sesame Street. 10.30 Film: Pied Piper (Donovan, Jack Wild) Musical tale of the rats of Hamelin. 11.55-12.00 Undersea adventures of Captain Nemo. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.15-7.00 Sound of Children. 11:15 Hear, Here. 11.30 News. 11.33 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As Thames except: Starts 9.35 am First Thing. 9.40 Santa's Pocket Watch. 10.00 Little Brown Burro.

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except: 12.00-12.10pm Ffalabalam 6.00-6.25 Y Dydd 6.25-7.00 Report Wales

WESTWARD

As Thames except: Starts 9.35 am Sesame Street. 10.35 Lost Islands. 11.00 Nova: Einstein. 11.55-12.00 Underseas Adventures of Captain Nemo. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 6.00 Westward Diary. 6.30-7.00 Twenty Years of Westward. 11.15 That's Hollywood: Rocky Road to Romance. 11.45 Superstar Profile: Liza Minelli. 12.10 am Carol for Christmas. 12.16 Closedown.

ULSTER

As Thames except: Starts 12.00-12.10 pm Cockleshell Bay. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00-7.00 Good Evening Ulster. 11.15 Ulster Landscapes: Changing Belfast. 11.45 Bedtime, Closedown

SOUTHERN

As Thames except: 9.30am Wild, Wild World of Animals 9.55 Bailey's Bird 10.20 Tiny Tree 10.45 Young Ramsay 11.35-12.00 Christmas Two-Step 1.20pm-1.30 News 2.00-2.30 Houseparty 6.00 Day by Day 6.30-7.00 Diff'rent Strokes 11.10 Vegas 12.05am Weather followed by Get The Habit With Sister Clementine

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO * BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT.

CHOICE

Gareth Thomas: Blake's Seven (BBC 1 7.20pm)

● TALE OF TWELVE CITIES (BBC 2, 7.20 pm) draws to the end of its 12 week run with a timely and topical look at the leader of the Greater London Council, Ken Livingstone. The documentary, produced by Tony Laryea, follows the controversial character through a few typical days of last summer. His life seems to be dominated by meetings. We see him at committee meetings, council meetings, being interviewed by the Press, with old-age pensioners, ratepayers and, of most interest, with the London Transport Executive. Although appearing to be constantly on the move the cameras catch him at moments of leisure and he gives his views on his likes and dislikes and on how he would like to see the quality of life in the capital improved.

● Panorama's EXPERIMENTING WITH LIFE (BBC 1, 8.10 pm) looks into the ethics and implications of the now not-so-rare test-tube babies. Three years ago the first babe conceived by this method was born. Eighteen more have been delivered successfully and as many as 100 are expected next year. Margaret Jay reports on the research that is being carried out in this field. Hopes are high that hereditary disease can be cured but there is growing opposition to the development which may give parents the chance to select the characteristics of their children.

● I HAVE A DREAM TODAY (ITV, 4.45 pm) is a fantasy musical, performed by pupils of Queensbridge Comprehensive School, Mostly, based on the life of Martin Luther King. The play starts in a classroom with the children fidgeting through the last lesson of term. The topic is Martin Luther King but with their thoughts on the coming summer holidays the two subjects become entwined. The children dream about being bused, facing the Ku Klux Klan, freedom marching and the actual assassination of King. The musical was written by the headmaster Keith Dennis and Martin Bates the music teacher. Devon Brown leads the enthusiastic cast as King.

● PURCELL AT THE PLAYHOUSE (Radio 3, 6.05 pm) is a four part exploration of Henry Purcell's involvement with the leading London theatres, at Drury Lane and Dorset Garden, during the last five years of his life, which covers the years 1690-95. The four programmes (on consecutive evenings) are written and presented by Roger Savage and he illustrates his subject with records and readings by Anna Barry, Nigel Anthony and Clive Swift.

Howell poised to control London's public transport

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, is ready to take ultimate control of London Transport from the Greater London Council and prevent the huge and damaging fare rise that Mr Kenneth Livingstone, the GLC leader, said would be necessary after the lords' judgment on Thursday.

"I have no intention of allowing the world's greatest urban transport system to collapse", Mr Howell said from his home yesterday.

He had already suggested in the House on Friday that fares need rise by only 60 per cent in March, rather than 200 per cent figure predicted by Mr Livingstone, and the 150 per cent figure from Sir Peter Masefield, chairman of London Transport.

Mr Livingstone's figure apparently assumes recovering all deficits by the end of next year; and Sir Peter's by the end of 1983. Mr Howell assumed that LT would spread out its financial problem with government help, and sharply reduce costs by cutting staff and services from levels he regards as excessive.

Mr Howell could assume effective control without any new legislation as a price for helping LT and the GLC out of the financial mess they have created. He has already made it clear, predictably, that the Government will not let Mr Livingstone off the hook simply by legalizing present policies. But that does not mean the Government will not help on the right terms.

Whether Mr Livingstone would prefer that to a holocaust that would severely damage both London Transport and GLC Labour members remains to be seen.

But the opportunity will arise sometime next month when cashflow problems begin to affect LT. Strictly speaking, it would be for the GLC to authorize borrowing by LT to cover the shortfall. But in practice, given the GLC's own precarious position, banks would almost certainly demand that the Government was standing behind the deal.

That would happen only if LT were following policies that Mr Howell had approved, which supposes a new working relationship between LT and the department. Although the department would hardly admit to trying to drive a deliberate wedge between LT and the GLC, it is significant that Mr Howell's invitation to talks in the House on Friday was extended not just to the statutory authority, the GLC, but to LT as well.

Sir Peter said yesterday: "I would be very happy to talk to David Howell and look forward to doing so before long. I have always felt that the problems of London Transport extended wider than just London. It is a national problem and should not fall wholly on London ratepayers".



Quadraphonic sound: Santa contends with a wailing handful of 21-month-old quadruplets in Salinas, California. The children took fright at his jolly smile, but, true heirs to the consumer society, they also took the sweets.

Blizzards, floods and gales–but it's getting better

By a Staff Reporter

Appalling weather marked the start of Christmas week yesterday with blizzards in the north and Scotland, deep drifts blocking roads in mid-Wales, and widespread flooding and power failures in the west of England.

But a spokesman at the London Weather Centre remained optimistic about a thaw over the next few days with a return of the cold weather later in the week.

The chances of a white Christmas are slim, however. "I certainly would not put money on a white Christmas in London", a forecaster said last night. The news will encourage William Hill, the bookmakers, who have cut the odds to 7-4 and face a £50,000 payout if snow falls in the capital on Christmas Day.

A girl, aged nine, was killed when a brick wall fell on her as she walked home from church. Frances Le Gros died of head and chest injuries after the wall toppled over in high winds.

Her mother, Mrs Denise Le Gros, aged 27, was taken to hospital with a broken leg after the accident in Notting hill, London.

Two teenage sisters, missing overnight since their car plunged into the River Bann in co Londonderry, were also feared dead.

Jacquelin McAuley, aged 16, and her sister Patricia, aged 15, from Ballymoney, were travelling with their boyfriends when the car skidded on the icy road and into the river.

All four escaped from the car before it sank, but the boys' attempts to rescue the girls failed. Police skindivers, soldiers and local people searched the river and its banks, but did not find the girls.

Hope is also fading for a shepherd, aged 32, who has been missing in the Perthshire Hills since Thursday. The chances of finding Mr Richard Robinson alive were described as remote.

Duncan Angus, aged 15, was in a critical condition in a Sheffield hospital after a sledging accident. He and other boys were sliding down a railway embankment when Duncan, using a plastic bag as a sledge, went under a passing car at Hathersage, receiving serious head injuries.

A snow plough enabled an ambulance to battle through snow drifts to Jill Wren, aged two, who was scalded when she fell into a bucket of hot water at a lonely North Yorksh farm near Whitby. She taken to Whitby Hospi where her condition was sa factory.

Buxton and Glossop Derbyshire were cut off by drifts; elsewhere in the cou people had to be dug out fr stranded cars by police worked throughout Satur night.

In Humberside roads lead into Scarborough and Fi were blocked, as were rou into Scotland through Nor umbria.

In Cumbria M6 traffic on Shap-Tebay section was duced to one lane in ea direction, but two-lane worki was in operation elsewhe with ploughs moving the sn to the side.

The A66 was blocked deep snow at Stainmore a police doubted if it would cleared last night. The K wick-Penrith section was al blocked but was cleared teations. All roads in t Alston and Coniston areas t mained blocked, as did t A592 over Kirkstone pass.

Throughout Lincolnshi roads were blocked by snow drifts and clearan teams were hampered abandoned cars.

Hundreds of people were le without electricity as sn brought down conductors the south of the county.

In Scarborough, 11,0 people were left witho power when blizzards caus failures in two main electrici feeders, and in Wales 3,0 lost their supplies as win brought down power cables.

In Scotland, families Glasgow, Aberdeen, Edinburg and Dundee had to be r housed when burst pip flooded their homes.

There was also flooding i Yeovil and Ilminster, Somerse when melting snow cause streams and rivers to ove flow. And as warmer ai brought heavy rain after week of freezing temperature mountainous seas breache harbour walls, flooding part of Christchurch, Dorset. Fam lies sandbagged their homes.

Dozens of boats were rippe from their moorings in th harbour and several sunk afte being swamped by torrentia rain.

Flights from Gatwick Air port were delayed for severa hours by snow on runways On the railways the Sheffiel to Manchester line was blocke by heavy snow and mainlin services elsewhere wer seriously delayed, especiall from the West of England.

Prince condemns red tape

The Prince of Wales joined the debate over unemployment today—and condemned the amount of money wasted on bureaucracy.

He said he could understand the bitterness and disillusion felt by the jobless, and urged large companies to do far more to help to train them and set up workshops.

"There are schemes to help, but are they enough? I admire the work of the Manpower Services Commission, for example, but the good work seems to be generally far too slow. There is still too much money wasted on bureaucracy."

During the present recession, he had "above all come to admire those companies which were positive and aggressive, taking risks and seeking customers", he told *The Director* magazine.

There was also a need to promote small businesses which still faced many restrictions, he added.

But the prince criticized management which did not seem to understand the human factor enough.

"A large number of people have to do jobs they don't like doing. They work for the money without any sense of involvement," he said.

"The task of management, of leadership, includes asking oneself: 'If I were in that position, how would I like to be treated? What would be my feelings as a train driver, a dustman, a shop steward?'

"And then, we are not all that different from each other: We are husbands, sons, wives ... we must search for mutual example and understanding."

In the Navy, the prince found "some senior officers who were bloody awful and others for whom I would do anything, men like Admiral Sir John Treacher.

"We in Britain must concentrate as leaders and managers on what makes people feel like people. This is the flair we must seek."

Prince Charles had special praise for Britain's Asian community: "Many of them came here without a bean and they end up as millionaires," he said. "They know what the customers want and they seek them out. They keep their shops open day and night. Surely we should look to their example."

The prince said of himself that he was no good at "being locked in an office all day" and would have been a farmer had he been born in different circumstances.

Church appeals for calm

Continued from page 1

Catholic Primate, in a message to be read from pulpits yesterday, said: "We kneel before the Lord, supplicating that there should be no bloodshed as our country has never experienced fratricidal civil wars.

The archbishop's sombre comment that the church was now "powerless in the face of evil" was being interpreted in some quarters as virtual acceptance of the military reality facing the Polish clergy.

Travellers reaching Vienna have brought a pamphlet which they say was printed by Solidarity. It carries an appeal from Mr Walesa for mass strikes and passive resistance against the Polish Military Council.

The message, dated December 15, appealed for unity, for mass strikes in the main industries and passive resistance in small businesses, and for no blood to be shed if the Army used force. The pamphlet said that Mr Walesa was being held in a villa in Chyliczke.

Mr Walesa, asked by the authorities to make a television appeal for moderation, is said (in an unconfirmed report) to have replied: "You will have to cut my body into a 1,000 pieces first."

According to reports reaching Stockholm, more than 200 people have died in clashes with security forces since martial law was imposed.

Unidentified "reliable" sources were quoted by Swedish radio as saying: "Tell people that not seven, as reported by the authorities, but more than 200 persons have died in clashes between civilians and police and military during the week".

Confirmation of food shortages was implied by reports that the Soviet Union and other Eastern block countries were rushing food aid to Poland. Aid from the Soviet Union was to include 50,000 tons of rice, of which 10,000 tons would arrive before Christmas, as well as 200 tons of raisins, one million cans of grape juice and 2,000 tons of mandarin oranges.

In an attempt to lay the blame for shortages elsewhere, the authorities were now trying to whip up traditional Polish anti-semitism, according to some reports, by accusing Jews of hoarding food. One Jewish shopper was turned away with the derisive advice to get his rations from the rabbi. Farmers were also being blamed for the shortages.

Eyewitness accounts, page 5
Solidarity view, page 8

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Prince of Wales, as president of the Prince's Trust, and the Princess of Wales attend Christmas celebration of Guildford Cathedral.

Exhibitions, shows

Lightfinger, a space fantasy for children, National Theatre Company, Natural History Museum, South Kensington, 2.30.

Pickle Family Circus, Round House, Chalk Farm, 8.

Pinnochio, Riverside Theatre, Coleraine, Northern Ireland, 8.

New German Photography, The Octagon, Milsom Street, Bath, 10 to 4.45.

Music

Piano recital, Michael Blackmore, St Lawrence Jewry, 1.

Carol service, St Michael's Cornhill, 1.

Bach's Christmas Oratorio, St Botolph, Bishopsgate, 1.10.

Christmas music, City Singers, St Mary Woolnoth, EC3, 1.10.

Christmas concert, Sine Nomine Singers, St Anne and St Agnes, City of London, 6.

Schutz, the Christmas Story and Christmas at St Mark's—a Venetian anthology, Oxford Pro Musica, Queen Elizabeth Hall, 7.45.

Piano recital, Katia and Marielle Labeque, St John's, Smith Square, Westminster, 1.

Talks, lectures, films

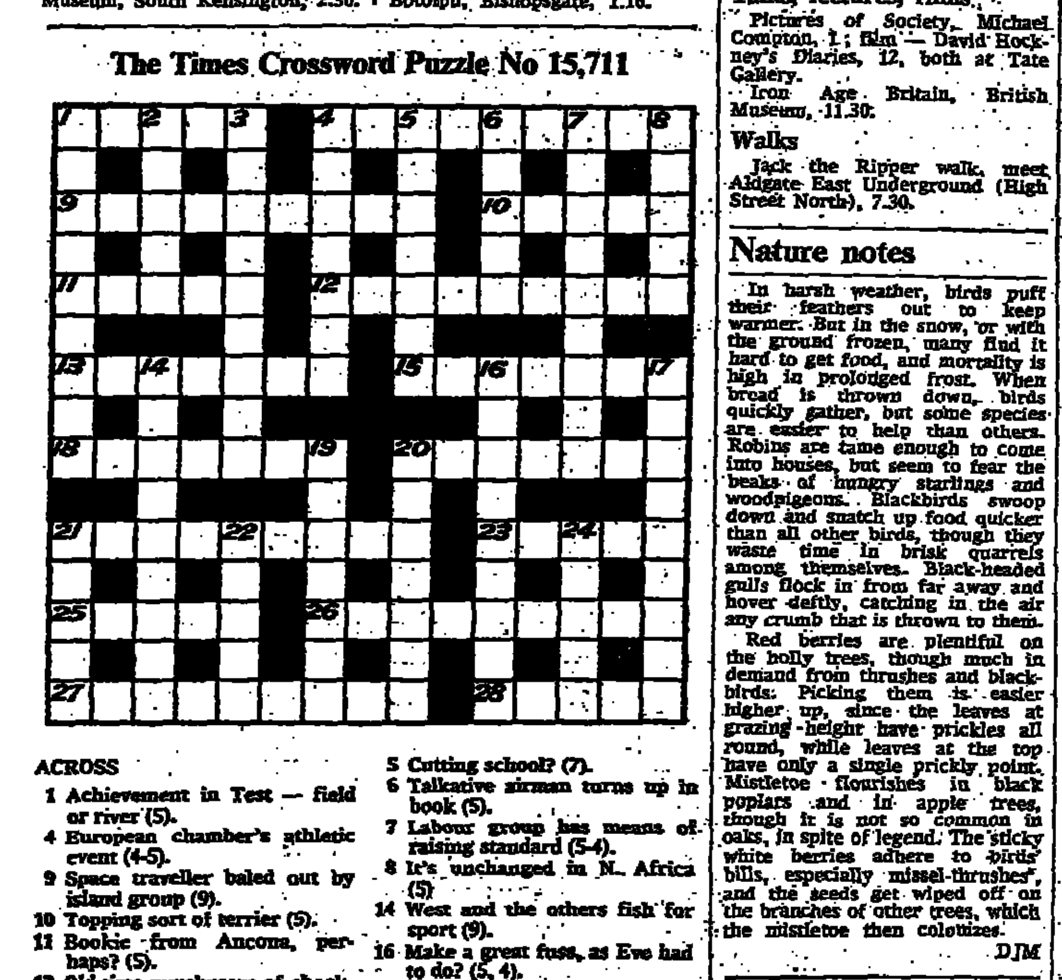
Pictures of Society, Michael Compton, 1; film — David Hockney's Diaries, 12, both at Tate Gallery.

Iron Age Britain, British Museum, 11.30.

Walks

Jack the Ripper walk, meet Aldgate East Underground (High Street North), 7.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,711



ACROSS

1 Achievement in Test — field or river (5).
4 European chamber's athletic event (4-5).
9 Space traveller baled out by island group (9).
10 Topping sort of terrier (5).
11 Bookie from Ancona, perhaps? (5).
12 Old-time purchasers of shocking books (9).
13 US economic reform followed some cutting? (3, 4).
15 Refuse to boast when retiring before time (7).
18 A bit of the lean or hungry look for her (7).
20 A hint of age, perhaps (7).
21 Alas, I can't cook like Nick (9).
23 Priest presented with article by Charles (5).
25 Beastly contract for cash, some said (5).
26 Heavenly being in USSR? (9).
27 Poor Nigel — common chap — and careless (9).
28 Smart gives dry refusal about it (5).

DOWN

1 Offer to fight a juryman? (9).
2 Liquor is divine in trifle (5).
3 Mail bag, one her letters could fill (9).
4 Reading given by student out of America (7).
5 Cutting school? (7).
6 Talkative airman turns up in book (5).
7 Labour group has means of raising standard (5-4).
8 It's unchanged in N. Africa (5).
14 West and the others fish for sport (9).
16 Make a great fuss, as Eve had to do? (5, 4).
17 Always wrong yet learn when about fifty (9).
19 Engineer eats oriental seafood for publicity (7).
20 Striking beast provides clue for act (4-3).
21 Alarm signal Odysseus was bound to hear (5).
22 Main love-letters she destroyed (5).
24 Attempt to enter tin amalgam as form of gold (5).

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 15,710 will appear on Saturday, Jan 2

Nature notes

In harsh weather, birds puff their feathers out to keep warmer. But in the snow, or with the ground frozen, many find it hard to get food, and mortality is high in prolonged frost. When bread is thrown down, birds quickly gather, but some species are easier to help than others. Robins are tame enough to come into houses, but seem to fear the beaks of hungry starlings and woodpigeons. Blackbirds swoop down and snatch up food quicker than all other birds, though they waste time in brisk quarrels among themselves. Black-headed gulls flock in from far away and hover deftly, catching in the air any crumb that is thrown to them.

Red berries are plentiful on the holly trees, though much in demand from thrushes and blackbirds. Picking them is easier higher up, since the leaves at grazing-height have prickles all round, while leaves at the top have only a single prickly point. Mistletoe flourishes in black poplars and in apple trees, though it is not so common in oaks, in spite of legend. The sticky white berries adhere to birds' bills, especially missel-thrushes', and the seeds get wiped off on the branches of other trees, which the mistletoe then colonizes.

DJM

Roads

London and South-East: Collapsed sewer in Regent Street, 50 yards south of Oxford Circus, is likely to cause long delays throughout the day. Water mains have burst on roads throughout the London area, expect delays. M11: Between junction 5 (Loughton) and 7 (Harlow), lane closures in connection with construction of Theydon interchange (M25). A127: Lane closures between Hall Lane and Warley Street, Upminster. Cause frequent delays.

Aid for Poland

Food, soap and medicine are being sent to Poland and distributed by the Sue Ryder Foundation, Cavendish, Suffolk. Tel: 0787 280252. Cheques and postal orders gratefully received.

Today's anniversary

Benjamin Disraeli was born in London, 1804.

The Times/Halifax house price index

Monthly index average of second-hand houses (seasonally adjusted)

	Index	Average price (£)	% change over the preceding 1 year	6 months	3 months
1977 December	100.0	14,757			
1978 December	121.1	17,868	21.2	10.7	2.4
1979 December	151.0	22,291	24.8	9.6	3.8
1980 December	166.2	24,523	10.0	1.3	0.2
1981 January	167.7	24,752	8.8	2.4	0.8
February	172.6	25,472	10.5	5.2	4.0
March	172.9	25,511	9.3	4.2	4.0
April	170.5	25,164	7.5	2.5	1.7
May	171.5	25,304	6.0	3.3	0.7
June	169.5	25,008	3.3	2.0	2.0
1981 July	167.9	24,779	2.5	0.1	−1.5
1981 August	165.5	24,424	6.9	−4.1	−3.5
1981 September	163.1	24,064	−1.7	−5.7	−3.8
1981 October	159.7	23,562	−4.1	−6.4	−4.9
1981 November	158.6	23,553	−3.9	−6.9	−3.6

Average house prices remained virtually static in November according to the latest Times/Halifax index. Since the late summer reports from around the regions suggest that prices have fallen by between 3-4 per cent and most of the drop in prices is being borne by houses in the £30,000-£40,000 range. The latest survey notes that it has become increasingly difficult to sell a house in the present market and the building society indicates that it is often necessary to "sell" a house two or three times before the transaction is actually completed. Although estate agents report a reasonable turnover they are carrying a substantially larger stock of houses than is reflected in the amount of business they are doing.

Average regional prices of second-hand houses (not seasonally adjusted)

	Average price £	% change over preceding Year	3 months
North	18,096	−3.9	−5.1
York/Humberside	17,703	−1.2	−7.7
North/West	20,441	2.1	−4.0
East Midlands	20,113	2.0	−5.5
West Midlands	21,857	−3.2	−5.1
East Anglia	23,874	1.7	−1.3
Wales	19,156	−6.9	−4.5
South-west	26,827	1.6	−2.8
South-east	32,209	−1.6	−3.8
Greater London	32,414	−2.2	−3.1
Northern Ireland	20,529	8.5	−0.9
Scotland	22,917	3.6	−0.8

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.71	1.64
Austria Sch	31.75	29.65
Belgium Fr	84.50	80.50
Canada $	2.31	2.22
Denmark Kr	14.50	13.80
Finland Mkk	8.65	8.20
France Fr	11.35	10.75
Germany DM	4.49	4.25
Greece Dr	121.00	113.00
Hongkong $	11.05	10.45
Ireland Pt	1.24	1.19
Italy Lir	2340.00	2240.00
Japan Yn	438.00	412.00
Netherlands Gld	4.89	4.65
Portugal Esc	129.00	122.00
South African Rd	1.88	1.72
Spain Pta	191.00	182.00
Sweden Kr	10.98	10.42
Switzerland Fr	3.60	3.38
USA $	1.94	1.87
Yugoslavia Dnr	94.00	88.00

Rates for small-denomination bank notes only, as supplied on Friday by Barclays Bank International.

London: The *FT* Index rose 2.6 to 521.3 on Friday evening.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average was up 5.23 at 875.76.

Big bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond prizes are: £100,000 winner: 18WN 498092 (the winner comes from Inverness-shire); £50,000 winner: 12KP 139090 (Lincolnshire); £25,000 winner: 18RZ 433781 (Kent).

Auctions today

Christie's, South Kensington: old and modern silver, 2; Watercolours and drawings, 2. Phillips, Blenheim Street: furniture, carpet and objects, 11; watercolours and drawings, 11; oil paintings, 2.

Sport on TV

BBC1: 9.20, Gymnast; 2.50, International Show Jumping; 10.00, International Show Jumping; 11.20, Men v Women.

The papers

On the lifeboat tragedy off Penzance the Daily Mail comments today that we are apt to think these perils at sea are for the story books and that we in the late twentieth century with our vaunted technology have tamed the elements. "Yet by no means infrequently nature vengefully strikes back. We whose lives are by comparison extremely soft and comfortable owe these lifeboat men our thanks, our prayers and a practical obligation to succour the wives and families they left behind".

There is no force more awful than that of a raging sea, the Daily Mirror writes. "There is no heroism greater than that of those who volunteer to confront it. They are a special breed. The tradition of the lifeboat service is never to refuse a cry for help. The men of Penlee paid the price for keeping that tradition alive".

The Daily Express says that the death of the 16 was tragic, and saddens the heart. "But in its way it gladdens the mind, which is uplifted by the brave story. We are all of us enriched by the courage of the Mousehole lifeboat crew".

Sunday papers

Western reaction to the crisis in Poland, The Observer said, should not be so sedate or unobtrusive that the Communist media could interpret it to their public as indifference and acquiescence. The case for continuing aid, especially food supplies, is both humanitarian and political but there is a strong argument for suspending all longer term aid.

The Sunday Times said what had happened in Poland demonstrated not the hideous strength of the Soviet empire so much as the organic bankruptcy of the Soviet system.

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Weather

Pressure will remain low over the British Isles.

6 am to midnight

London, Central S, NW, Central N England, Midlands, Lake District: Mostly dull and misty with occasional rain or drizzle, bright or clear intervals later; wind light and variable; max temp 3 to 5C (37 to 41F).

SE, E England, East Anglia: Cloudy with occasional rain or drizzle, sleet on high ground; wind SE, light or moderate, max temp 2 to 4C (36—39F).

Channel Islands, SW England, Wales: Showers, heavy in places, sunny intervals, wind mainly W to NW, moderate, max temp 6 to 8C (43—48F).

SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland, Isle of Man: Bright intervals at first, becoming cloudy with showers or longer outbreaks of rain. Wind variable, light or moderate; max temp 5 to 7C (41—45F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, Central Highlands: Mostly cloudy with outbreaks of rain or drizzle, some sleet or snow on high ground; wind mainly SE, fresh, decreasing to light; max temp 3 to 4C (37—39F).

Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, rain at times; wind SE, strong to gale, slowly moderating; max temp 5C (41F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Continuing unsettled and rather cold, with overnight frost and fog.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind SE, gale or severe gale, veering SW, fresh; sea very rough, becoming moderate. Straits of Dover: Wind, S veering W, fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough. English Channel (E): Wind W, veering NW, fresh or strong, perhaps gale later; sea moderate or rough, perhaps very rough later. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind N or NW, fresh or strong; sea moderate to rough.

Sun rises: 8.04 am. Sun sets: 3.54 pm.
Moon rises: 2.44 am. Moon sets: 1.39 pm.
New moon: December 26.

Lighting up time

London 4.24 pm to 7.34 am
Bristol 4.34 pm to 7.44 am
Edinburgh 4.10 pm to 8.13 am
Manchester 4.21 pm to 7.54 am
Penzance 4.52 pm to 7.49 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; r, rain; sl, sleet; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	6	43	Guernsey	c	6	43
Birmingham	c	1	34	Inverness	r	3	37
Blackpool	sn	1	34	Jersey	c	5	41
Bristol	r	3	37	London	sn	2	36
Cardiff	c	6	43	Manchester	sl	1	34
Edinburgh	sl	2	36	Newcastle	sl	1	34
Glasgow	sn	1	34	Ronaldsway	r	6	43

London

SATURDAY

Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, +4C (39F); min 6 pm to 6 am, −2C (28F). Humidity: 6 pm, 90 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 5.9hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,019.2 millibars, falling.

YESTERDAY

Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, +4C (39F), min 6 pm to 6 am, +1C (34F). Humidity, 6 pm, 91 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.05in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,000 millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars=29.53in.

Satellite predictions

LONDON: Cosmos 1858: (Dec 22) 4.52-4.54; NNE*; 20NNE; NE and 6.29-6.36; NNW*; 25N; ENE. Cosmos 256R: (Dec 22) 5.22-5.25; NNE*; 55NNE; ENE and 6.58-7.4; WNW*; 40NNE; ENE. Cosmos 956R: 16.56-16.58; NNE; 15ENE; ENE* and 18.29-18.31; NNW; 30NW; NW*. Intercosmos 14R: (Dec 22) 3.51-3.64; NNE*; 15NE; ENE and 5.28-5.36; N*; 55NE; SE and 7.4-7.12; NW; 30W; SSW. Salyut 6: (Dec 22) 5.49-5.51; E*; 65E; E.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)



b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides

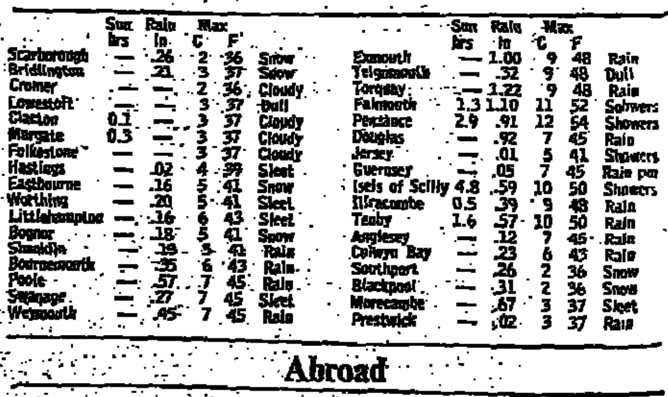
	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	9.53	5.9	10.40	6.[illegible]
Avonmouth	3.16	10.4	3.42	10.7
Cardiff	3.03	9.7	3.29	10.[illegible]
Devonport	1.43	4.6	2.02	4.7
Dover	7.13	5.7	8.01	5.6
Harwich	8.11	3.4	8.46	3.[illegible]
Ilfracombe	2.05	7.3	2.32	7.[illegible]
Leith	11.11	4.8	11.35	4.8
Lowestoft	5.23	2.2	6.31	2.[illegible]
Margate	8.05	4.1	9.00	4.1
Milford Haven	2.18	5.4	2.43	5.6
Newquay	1.17	5.5	1.41	5.7
Penzance	12.58	4.6	1.16	4.7
Portland	2.49	1.6	2.57	1.6
Portsmouth	7.52	4.1	8.23	3.9
Shoreham	7.20	5.2	7.58	4.9
Southampton	7.36	3.9	8.02	3.8
Swansea	2.29	7.5	2.54	7.8
Tees			12.34	4.5
Wltn-on-the-Nze	7.48	3.5	8.33	3.6

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Highest and lowest

Highest day max Penzance 12c 54f; lowest day max Nottingham and Newcastle 1c 34f; highest rainfall Exeter 1.89ins; highest sunshine Isles of Scilly 4.8hrs.

Around Britain



	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	F	
Scarborough	—	.26	2	36	Snow
Bridlington	—	.21	3	37	Snow
Cromer	—	—	2	36	Cloudy
Lowestoft	—	—	3	37	Dull
Clacton	0.1	—	3	37	Cloudy
Margate	0.3	—	3	37	Cloudy
Folkestone	—	—	3	37	Cloudy
Hastings	—	.02	4	39	Sleet
Eastbourne	—	.16	5	41	Snow
Worthing	—	.20	5	41	Sleet
Littlehampton	—	.16	6	43	Sleet
Bognor	—	.18	5	41	Snow
Shanklin	—	.19	5	41	Rain
Bournemouth	—	.35	6	43	Rain
Poole	—	.57	7	45	Rain
Swanage	—	.27	7	45	Sleet
Weymouth	—	.45	7	45	Rain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	F	
Exmouth	—	1.00	9	48	Rain
Teignmouth	—	.32	9	48	Dull
Torquay	—	1.22	9	48	Rain
Falmouth	1.3	1.10	11	52	Showers
Penzance	2.9	.91	12	54	Showers
Douglas	—	.92	7	45	Rain
Jersey	—	.01	5	41	Showers
Guernsey	—	.05	7	45	Rain pm
Isles of Scilly	4.8	.59	10	50	Showers
Ilfracombe	0.5	.39	9	48	Rain
Tenby	1.6	.57	10	50	Rain
Anglesey	—	.12	7	45	Rain
Colwyn Bay	—	.23	6	43	Rain
Southport	—	.26	2	36	Snow
Blackpool	—	.31	2	36	Snow
Morecambe	—	.67	3	37	Sleet
Prestwick	—	.02	3	37	Rain

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow; th, thunder.

		C	F
Ajaccio	s	11	52
Akrotiri	c	19	66
Alexandria			
Algiers	s	15	59
Amsterdam	c	−3	27
Athens	c	15	59
Bahrain	s	24	75
Barbados			
Barcelona	f	10	50
Beirut	c	19	66
Belgrade	sn	−5	23
Berlin	f	−8	18
Bermuda			
Biarritz	c	11	52
Boulogne	c	0	32
Bordeaux	c	5	41
Boston			
Brussels	c	−4	25
Budapest	c	−6	21
Cairo	f	22	72
Capetown	f	22	72
Casablanca	s	16	61
Chicago	s	−10	14
Cologne	c	−3	27

		C	F
Copenhagen	f	−6	21
Corfu	c	9	48
Dallas	c	3	37
Dublin	f	8	46
Dubrovnik	c	0	32
Faro	th	13	55
Florence	s	8	46
Frankfurt	c	−6	21
Funchal	f	20	68
Geneva	f	−5	23
Gibraltar	f	14	57
Helsinki	sn	−9	16
Hongkong	s	15	59
Innsbruck	s	−9	16
Istanbul	r	13	55
Jeddah	s	31	88
Johannesburg	s	30	86
Las Palmas	c	19	66
Lisbon	r	13	55
Locarno	s	1	34
Los Angeles	c	15	59
Luxembourg	c	−6	21
Madrid	c	0	32

		C	F
Majorca	s	15	59
Malaga	c	12	54
Malta	c	11	52
Melbourne			
Mexico City	f	17	63
Miami	s	14	57
Milan	s	2	36
Montreal	f	−11	12
Moscow	c	−7	19
Munich	f	−9	16
Nairobi			
Naples	f	9	48
New York	s	−3	27
Nice	s	10	50
Oslo	s	−17	1
Ottawa			
Paris	c	−2	28
Prague	s	−7	19
Reykjavik	f	−3	27
Rhodes	c	17	63
Riyadh	s	24	75
Rio de J'n'ro	f	31	88
Rome	s	9	48

		C	F
Salzburg	f	−5	23
Sao Paulo			
San F'cisco	f	15	59
Santiago	th	26	79
Seoul	s	3	37
Singapore			
Stockholm	sn	−5	23
Strasbourg	c	−6	21
Sydney			
Tangier	f	14	57
Tehran			
Tel Aviv	f	19	66
Tenerife	f	15	59
Tokyo	s	12	54
Toronto	f	−5	23
Tunis	f	13	54
Valencia	f	13	55
Vancouver	f	5	41
Venice	s	3	37
Vienna	c	−5	23
Warsaw	sn	−4	25
Washington	f	−1	30
Zurich	s	−10	14